

20. The house of commons consists of members chosen by counties, cities, boroughs, and universities. The members for counties, commonly called knights of the shire, must possess a real estate of £600 a year, and members for cities or boroughs of £300 a year. The sons of peers and members for the universities are not required to produce these qualifications.

21. Aliens, clergymen, judges, returning officers in their respective jurisdictions, officers of the excise, &c., those who hold pensions of limited duration, contractors with government, and some others exposed to external influence, are uneligible to parliament.

22. The right of voting for members of parliament is given by the late reform act to leaseholders in counties seized of lands or tenements worth ten pounds a year, to tenants at will, farming lands at a rent of fifty pounds a year, and to holders in fee-simple of lands or tenements of the yearly value of forty shillings. In cities and boroughs the right of voting is given to resident householders whose tenements are worth an annual rent of £10, but the rights of freemen in the old constituency are preserved for the term of their natural lives.

23. The house of commons contains—

English county members..	143	}	Irish county members	64	}	105		
Universities.....	4			471			Universities	2
Cities and boroughs.....	324			29			Cities and boroughs.....	33
Welsh county members....	15			53				
Cities and boroughs	14		Making in all.....	658				
Scotch county members...	30							
Cities and boroughs.....	23							

24. In order to understand the manner in which the public business is transacted in parliament, we insert a brief account of the usual forms, and an explanation of the terms generally used. Discussions generally arise on a motion

jurisdiction over the place from which the title took its name. Soon after the Norman conquest, we find that William created several earls, allotting to each the third penny arising from the picas in their respective districts. That grant, has, however, long since ceased, and in lieu of it the earls now receive a small annuity from the exchequer.

VISCOUNT.—The title of viscount is of much more recent date; the first we read of being John Beaumont, who was created viscount Beaumont by Henry VI. in the year 1439.

BARON.—In English history we often find the word baron used to denominate the whole collective body of the nobility. When, after the Norman conquest, the Saxon title of *Thane* was disused, that of baron succeeded; and being the lowest title among the nobles, was very generally applied as the term *lord* is now; with which, indeed, it appears to be synonymous.

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