

self as being of statutory origin. Moreover, the Privy Council also continued at times and in certain cases, e.g., in cases of riot, to act outside of the Star Chamber and as the Privy Council had acted before the Statute. Whether the 'Court of Star Chamber' was a Court appears within a few years after the passage of the Act to have been questioned by the Common Law Judges; the great authority of Coke is that the judgment of these judges was 'a sudden opinion.'"

The court fell into disrepute in the Tudor and Stewart times and it was abolished in 1640 by Statute 16 Car. 1, c. 10—but this Statute in no way affected the existing right and duty of the Council to hear appeals from English territory to which the Common Law writ did not run.

In 1667 a Committee of the Privy Council was formed to hear such appeals, a Judicial Committee, and such a Committee has continued to the present day. There has been legislation more than once but no change has been made in the status of the Judicial Committee. The members of the Committee are gentlemen who are members of the King's Privy Council and who are associated together for the purpose of listening to petitions from a private individual, a corporation, a Province, complaining of wrong. They are to advise His Majesty what he should do in the matter, but they are not Judges. They have of course the same power as any Court to rectify mistakes which have crept in by misprision or otherwise in embodying their judgments: *Rajundernain vs. Sing* (1836) 7 Moore P. C. 117.

This body of gentlemen sits in a dull old room in a