

XXXI. And thus the legislative power of the state will be vested in two distinct bodies of men, namely, a body of nobles, and a body of the chosen deputies, or representatives, of the people; which will have separate places of meeting for the dispatch of the publick business, and will also be influenced by different views and aims, and have, in some respects, different interests from each other, though equally concerned in the general welfare of the state. And such bodies are the two houses of Lords and Commons that compose the Parliament of England.

XXXII. Of the three great powers, which we have mentioned above, as necessarily belonging to every civil society, the judicial power is, by the arrangement above-described; removed so far out of sight, and rendered so incapable of inspiring the persons in whom it is vested with ambitious or dangerous designs, that it may almost be said to be annihilated. For its existence is only temporary and occasional in the juries which are summoned, at stated times of the year, to try offenders against the laws, and which are composed, in part at least, of different persons at almost every

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