

cussion, the bill is ordered to be printed, and it is then read a third time, when any further amendments can be made. If a new clause be added, it is called a rider. The last question but one is, that the "bill do pass;" after this nothing remains except to determine its title, which used to be a general one for all the acts passed in the Session, but in modern times distinct titles are used for each statute. During the progress of a bill the House *may* divide on the following questions: 1st. on the second reading; 2nd. that it be committed: 3rd. that the report of the committee be received; 4th. or, that the bill be re-committed; 5th. that it be read a third time; 6th. that it do pass; 7th. the title of the bill. These are quite exclusive of any divisions in Committee, or any amendments, or of any clauses added to or expunged from the measure in or out of the Committee. Alterations are not usually proposed in a bill until after its principle has been disposed of on the second reading. Immediately after the passing of a bill, it is taken by a member to the bar of the Senate desiring their concurrence, where it passes through the same forms as in the Commons. If the Bill be rejected, no further proceedings ensue. When the Senate agree with the Commons in the principle of the measure, but differ on matters of detail, a conference usually follows between members deputed from each House, who generally succeed in adjusting the difference; but if