

ment : And in this Acception it necessarily includes the King, the Lords, and the Commons, each of which have a Negative Voice in making Laws, and without their joint Consent, no new Laws can pass, that be obligatory to the Subject.

(2.) *Vulgarly*, the word is used for the Two Houses, the Lords and Commons, as when we say, the King will call a Parliament, His Majesty has dissolved his Parliament, &c.

The Lords of Parliament are divided into two Sorts, *viz.* *Spiritual*, that is to say, the Bishops (who sit there in respect of their Baronies) parcel of their Bishopricks, which they hold in their Politick Capacity ; and *Temporal*.

The Commons are likewise divided into three Classes or Parts, *viz.* Knights or Representatives of the Shires or Counties ; where *Note*, that though the Writ requires two Knights to be chosen, and that they are called Knights ; yet there is no Necessity that they should actually have the degree of Knighthood, provided they be but Gentlemen ; for the Statute 23 Hen. 6. cap. 15. hath these words, *That Knights of the Shires, for the Parliament hereafter to be chosen, shall be notable Knights of the same Counties for which they shall be chosen ; or otherwise such notable Esquires or Gentlemen born of the same Counties, as shall be able to be Knights, and no Man to be such Knight, which standeth in the degree of a Yeoman and under.*

Secondly, Citizens chosen to represent Cities.

Thirdly, Burgesses, that is to say, those that are chosen out of Boroughs.

Note, That the difference between a City and a Borough is this, a City is a Borough Incorporate, which is or has been within time of Memory an Episcopal See, or had a Bishop ; and this (although the Bishoprick be dissolved, as *Westminster* having heretofore a Bishop, though none
 1 2 now)