

at the least, above all Charges. (3.) And that they which shall be so chosen, shall be dwelling and resident within the same Counties. (4.) And such as have the greatest number of them, that may expend Forty Shillings by the Year and above, as afore is said, shall be returned by the Sheriffs of every County, Knights for Parliament by Indentures sealed betwixt the said Sheriffs, and the said Chusers, so to be made. (5.) And every Sheriff of the Realm of England, shall have Power, by the said Authority, to examine, upon the Evangelists, every such Chuser, how much he may expend by the Year. (6.) And if any Sheriff returned Knights to come to the Parliament, contrary to the said Ordinance, the Justices of Assizes in their Sessions Assizes shall have Power by the Authority aforesaid therefore to enquire. (7.) And if by Enquest the same be found before the Justices, and the Sheriff thereof be duly attainted, that then the said Sheriff shall incur the Penalty of an Hundred pounds, to be paid to our Lord the King; and also that he have Imprisonment for an Year, without being let to Mainprize or Bail. (8.) And that the Knights for the Parliament, returned contrary to the said Ordinance, shall lose their Wages.

Now tho' this Statute inflicts the pecuniary Penalty of one hundred pounds, and no more, on the Sheriff for a false Return, yet the House may further punish him by Imprisonment for an Year, without Bail, and this at their Pleasure, by the Law and Custom of Parliaments.

But since the making this Statute, and since frequent Parliaments are now called, there have been many Statutes made concerning,

(1) The Qualifications of a Member to serve in Parliament.

(2) The method of issuing out Writs and Precepts.

(3) The