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## RIGHTS, BILL OF.<sup>1</sup>

1 Will. and Mar., Sess. II., c. 2.

*1 Will. & Mar.,  
Sess. II., c. 2.*

AN ACT declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown.

WHEREAS the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, assembled at Westminster, lawfully, fully, and freely representing all the estates of the people of this realm, did upon the

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<sup>1</sup> Although the two Acts following have little practical application, it was deemed desirable that they should be inserted on account of their historical interest.

*1 Will. & Mar., Sess. II., c. 2.* thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred eighty-eight, present unto their Majesties, then called and known by the names and stile of William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, being present in their proper persons, a certain declaration in writing, made by the said Lords and Commons, in the words following, viz. :

The heads of abdication.

WHEREAS the late King James the Second, by the assistance of divers evil counsellors, Judges, and Ministers employed by him, did endeavour to subvert and extirpate the Protestant religion, and the laws and liberties of this kingdom,

Dispensing power.

By assuming and exercising a power of dispensing with and suspending of laws, and the execution of laws, without consent of Parliament :

Committing Prelates.

By committing and prosecuting divers worthy Prelates, for humbly petitioning to be excused from concurring to the said assumed power :

Ecclesiastical Commission.

By issuing and causing to be executed a Commission under the Great Seal for erecting a Court, called "The Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes :"

Levyng money.

By levyng money for and to the use of the Crown, by pretence of prerogative, for other time, and in other manner, than the same was granted by Parliament :

Standing army.

By raising and keeping a standing army within this kingdom in time of peace, without consent of Parliament, and quartering soldiers contrary to law :

Disarming Protestants.

By causing several good subjects, being Protestants, to be disarmed, at the same time when Papists were both armed and employed, contrary to law :

Violating elections.

By violating the freedom of election of members to serve in Parliament :

Wrong prosecutions.

By prosecutions in the Court of King's Bench for matters and causes cognizable only in Parliament ; and by divers other arbitrary and illegal courses :

Juries.

And whereas, of late years, partial, corrupt, and unqualified persons have been returned and served on juries in trials, and particularly divers jurors in trials for high treason, which were not freeholders :

Excessive bail.

And excessive bail hath been required of persons committed in criminal cases, to elude the benefit of the laws made for the liberty of the subjects :

Fines and punishments.

And excessive fines have been imposed ; and illegal and cruel punishments inflicted :

Grants of fines, &c.

And several grants and promises made of fines and forfeitures, before any conviction or judgment against the persons upon whom the same were to be levied :

All which are utterly and directly contrary to the known laws and Statutes, and freedom of this realm :

*1 Will. & Mar.,  
Sess. II., c. 2.*

And whereas, the said late King James the Second having abdicated the government, and the throne being thereby vacant, His Highness the Prince of Orange (whom it hath pleased Almighty God to make the glorious instrument of delivering this kingdom from Popery and arbitrary power) did (by the advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and divers principal persons of the Commons) cause letters to be written to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, being Protestants, and other letters to the several counties, cities, universities, boroughs, and cinque-ports, for the choosing of such persons to represent them as were of right to be sent to Parliament, to meet and sit at Westminster upon the two-and-twentieth day of January in this year one thousand six hundred eighty and eight, in order to such an establishment as that their religion, laws, and liberties might not again be in danger of being subverted: Upon which letters, elections having been accordingly made,

And thereupon the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, pursuant to their respective letters and elections, being now assembled, in a full and free representative of this nation, taking into their most serious consideration the best means for attaining the ends aforesaid, do in the first place (as their ancestors in like case have usually done), for the vindicating and asserting their antient rights and liberties, declare—

The subjects' rights.

That the pretended power of suspending of laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, without consent of Parliament, is illegal :

No dispensing power.

That the pretended power of dispensing with laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, as it hath been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal :

Late dispensing illegal.

That the Commission for erecting the late Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes, and all other Commissions and Courts of like nature, are illegal and pernicious :

Ecclesiastical Courts illegal.

That levying money for or to the use of the Crown, by pretence of prerogative, without grant of Parliament, for longer time or in other manner than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal :

Levying money.

That it is the right of the subjects to petition the King, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal :

Right to petition.

That the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament, is against law :

Standing army.

That the subjects which are Protestants may have arms

Subjects' arms.

*1 Will. & Mar., Sess. II., c. 2.* for their defence suitable to their conditions, and as allowed by law :

Freedom of election.

That election of members of Parliament ought to be free :

Freedom of speech.

That the freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any Court or place out of Parliament :

Excessive bail.

That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted :

Juries.

That jurors ought to be duly impanelled and returned, and jurors which pass upon men in trials for high treason ought to be freeholders :  
[*Repealed 6 Geo. IV., c. 50, s. 62.*]

Grants of forfeitures.

That all grants and promises of fines and forfeitures of particular persons before conviction are illegal and void :

Frequent Parliaments.

And that for redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening, and preserving of the laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently :

And they do claim, demand, and insist upon all and singular the premisses, as their undoubted rights and liberties ; and that no declarations, judgments, doings, or proceedings, to the prejudice of the people in any of the said premisses, ought in any wise to be drawn hereafter into consequence or example.

To which demand of their rights they are particularly encouraged by the declaration of His Highness the Prince of Orange, as being the only means for obtaining a full redress and remedy therein.

Having therefore an entire confidence that His said Highness the Prince of Orange will perfect the deliverance so far advanced by him, and will still preserve them from the violation of their rights, which they have here asserted, and from all other attempts upon their religion, rights, and liberties,

Tender of the Crown.

The said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, assembled at Westminster, do resolve that William and Mary Prince and Princess of Orange be, and be declared, King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, to hold the Crown and royal dignity of the said kingdoms and dominions to them the said Prince and Princess during their lives, and the life of the survivor of them ; and that the sole and full exercise of the regal power be only in and executed by the said Prince of Orange in the names of the the said Prince and Princess, during their joint lives ; and, after their deceases, the said Crown and royal dignity of the said kingdoms and dominions to be to the heirs of the body of the said Princess ; and, for default of such issue, to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and the heirs of her body ; and, for default of such issue, to the heirs of the body of the said Prince of Orange.

And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, do pray the said Prince and Princess to accept the same accordingly: 1 Will. & Mar., Sess. II., c. 2.

And that the oaths hereafter mentioned be taken by all persons of whom the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy might be required by law, instead of them; and that the said Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy be abrogated:— New oaths of allegiance, &c.

I, A.B., do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to their Majesties King William and Queen Mary. Allegiance.

So help me God.

I, A.B., do swear that I do from my heart abhor, detest, and abjure, as impious and heretical, this damnable doctrine and position, "That Princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever." And I do declare that no foreign prince, person, prelate, State, or potentate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm. Supremacy.

So help me God. [*Virtually repealed.*]

Upon which their said Majesties did accept the Crown and royal dignity of the kingdoms of England, France, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, according to the resolution and desire of the said Lords and Commons contained in the said declaration. Acceptance of the Crown.

And thereupon their Majesties were pleased that the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, being the two Houses of Parliament, should continue to sit, and with their Majesties' royal concurrence make effectual provision for the settlement of the religion, laws, and liberties of this kingdom, so that the same for the future might not be in danger again of being subverted; to which the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, did agree and proceed to act accordingly. The two Houses to sit.

Now, in pursuance of the premisses, the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, for the ratifying, confirming, and establishing the said declaration, and the articles, clauses, matters, and things therein contained, by the force of a law made in due form by authority of Parliament, do pray that it may be declared and enacted that all and singular the rights and liberties asserted and claimed in the said declaration are the true, antient, and indubitable rights and liberties of the people of this kingdom, and so shall be esteemed, allowed, adjudged, deemed, and taken to be, and that all and every the particulars aforesaid shall be firmly and strictly holden and observed, as they are expressed in the said declaration; and all officers and Ministers whatsoever shall serve their Majesties and their successors according to the same in all times to come. Subjects' liberties to be allowed.

And the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, seriously considering how it hath pleased Almighty God, in His marvellous providence, and merciful goodness to this William and Mary declared King and Queen.

*1 Will. & Mar.,  
Sess. II., c. 2.*

nation, to provide and preserve their said Majesties' royal persons most happily to reign over us upon the throne of their ancestors, for which they render unto him from the bottom of their hearts their humblest thanks and praises, do truly, firmly, assuredly, and in the sincerity of their hearts think, and do hereby recognize, acknowledge, and declare, that, King James the Second having abdicated the government, and their Majesties having accepted the Crown and royal dignity as aforesaid, their said Majesties did become, were, are, and of right ought to be, by the laws of this realm, our Sovereign Liege Lord and Lady, King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, in and to whose princely persons the royal state, Crown, and dignity of the said realms, with all honors, stiles, titles, regalities, prerogatives, powers, jurisdictions, and authorities to the same belonging and appertaining, are most fully, rightfully, and entirely invested and incorporated, united and annexed.

Limitation of  
the Crown.

And for preventing all questions and divisions in this realm by reason of any pretended titles to the Crown, and for preserving a certainty in the succession thereof, in and upon which the unity, peace, tranquillity, and safety of this nation doth, under God, wholly consist and depend, the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, do beseech their Majesties that it may be enacted, established, and declared that the Crown and regal government of the said kingdoms and dominions, with all and singular the premisses thereunto belonging and appertaining, shall be and continue to their said Majesties, and the survivor of them, during their lives, and the life of the survivor of them: And that the entire, perfect, and full exercise of the regal power and government be only in and executed by His Majesty in the names of both their Majesties during their joint lives; and after their deceases the said Crown and premisses shall be and remain to the heirs of the body of Her Majesty; and, in default of such issue, to Her Royal Highness the Princess Anne of Denmark, and the heirs of her body; and, for default of such issue, to the heirs of the body of His said Majesty: And thereunto the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, do, in the name of all the people aforesaid, most humbly and faithfully submit themselves, their heirs and posterities, for ever; and do faithfully promise that they will stand to, maintain, and defend their said Majesties, and also the limitation and succession of the Crown herein specified and contained, to the utmost of their powers, with their lives and estates, against all persons whatsoever that shall attempt anything to the contrary.

And whereas it hath been found by experience that it is inconsistent with the safety and welfare of this Protestant kingdom to be governed by a Popish Prince, or by any King or Queen marrying a Papist :

*1 Will. & Mar.,  
Sess. II., c. 2.*  
Papists  
debarred the  
Crown.

The said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, do further pray that it may be enacted that all and every person and persons that is, are, or shall be reconciled to, or shall hold communion with, the See or Church of Rome, or shall profess the Popish religion, or shall marry a Papist, shall be excluded, and be for ever incapable to inherit, possess, or enjoy the Crown and government of this realm, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, or any part of the same, or to have, use, or exercise any regal power, authority, or jurisdiction within the same ; and in all and every such case or cases the people of these realms shall be and are hereby absolved of their allegiance ; and the said Crown and government shall from time to time descend to and be enjoyed by such person or persons, being Protestants, as should have inherited and enjoyed the same in case the said person or persons so reconciled, holding communion, or professing, or marrying as aforesaid, were naturally dead :

And that every King and Queen of this realm, who at any time hereafter shall come to and succeed in the Imperial Crown of this kingdom, shall on the first day of the meeting of the first Parliament next after his or her coming to the Crown, sitting in his or her throne in the House of Peers, in the presence of the Lords and Commons therein assembled, or at his or her coronation, before such person or persons who shall administer the Coronation Oath to him or her, at the time of his or her taking the said oath (which shall first happen), make, subscribe, and audibly repeat the declaration mentioned in the Statute made in the thirtieth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled "An Act for the more effectual preserving the King's Person and Government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament." But if it shall happen that such King or Queen, upon his or her succession to the Crown of this realm, shall be under the age of twelve years, then every such King or Queen shall make, subscribe, and audibly repeat the said declaration at his or her Coronation, or the first day of the meeting of the first Parliament as aforesaid, which shall first happen, after such King or Queen shall have attained the said age of twelve years.

All Kings, &c.,  
to take the  
declaration of  
30 Cha. II.,  
Stat. 2, c. 1.

If under  
twelve years  
old, to be done  
after attain-  
ment thereof.

All which their Majesties are contented and pleased shall be declared, enacted, and established by authority of this present Parliament, and shall stand, remain, and be the law of this

King's assent.

1 *Will. & Mar.*,  
*Sess. II., c. 2.*  
 realm for ever; and the same are by their said Majesties, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, declared, enacted, and established accordingly.

*Non obstantes*  
 made void.

2. And be it further declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid that, from and after this present session of Parliament, no dispensation by *non obstante* of or to any Statute, or any part thereof, shall be allowed, but that the same shall be held void and of no effect, except a dispensation to be allowed of in such Statute, and except in such cases as shall be specially provided for by one or more Bill or Bills to be passed during this present session of Parliament.

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