Supplement to the Carleton Sentinel.

BRITISH

NORTH AMERICA BILL.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

I .-! RESIMINARY. 1. Short Title. 2, Application of Provisions referring

3. Declaration of Union.

4. Consumetion of subsequent Provisions of Act. 5. Four Provinces.

6. Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. 7. Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

8. Decenning Census. MR.-EXECUTIVE POWER. 9. Dee antion of Executive Power in the 125. Exemption of Public Lands, &c.

10. Appliention of Provisions referring to Governor General. 11. Constitution of Privy Council. 12. Powers to be exercised by Governor Geral with Advice or alone.

13. Application of Provisions referring to Governor General in Council. 14. Appointment of Deputies by Governor

15. Command of Armed Force. 16. Seat of Government of Canada. IV .- LEGISLATIVE POWER. 17. Constitution of Parliament of Canada. 18. Privileges, &c. of Houses. 19. First Session of the Parliament.

20. Yearly Session of the Parliament. The Senate. 21. Number of Senators. 22. Representation of Provinces in Senate 23. Qualifications of Senator.

24. Summons of Senator. 25. Summons of First Body of Senators. 26. Addition of Senators in certain Cases. 37. Reduction of Senate to normal Number. 28. Maximum Number of Senators.

29. Tenure of Place in Senate. 30. Resignation of Place. 31. Disqualification of Senators. 32. Summons on Vacancy. 33. Questions as to Vacancies, &c.

34. Speaker of Senate. 35. Quorum of Senate. 36. Voting in Senate. The House of Commons. 37. Constitution of House of Commons. 38. Summoning of House of Commons.

39. Exclusion of Senators. 40. Electoral Districts of the Four Provinces 1-ONTARIO. 2.—QUEBEC. 3.-NOVA SCOTIA. 4.-NEW BRUNSWICK.

41. Continuance of existing Election Laws. 42. Writs for First Election. 43. Casual Vacancies. 44. Speaker of House of Commons. 45. Vacancy in Office of Speaker.

46. Speaker to preside. 47. Provision for Absence of Speaker. 48. Quorum of House of Commons. 49. Voting in the Honse of Commons. 50. Duration of Honse of Commons. 51. Decennial Re-adjustment of Represents

52. Increase of Number of House of Con

Money Votes ; Royal Assent.

53. Appropriation and Tax Bill. 54. Recommendation of Money Votes.

55. Royal Assent to Bills, &c. 56. Disallowance by Order in Council of A assented to by Governor General. 57. Signification of Pleasure on Billreserved V .- PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS. Executive Power.

58. Lieutenant Governors of Provinces. 59. Tenure of Office of Lientenant Governor. 60. Salaries of Lieutenant Governors. 61. Oaths. &c. of Lieutenant Governor. 62. Application of Provisions referring t

Lieutenant Governor. 63. Executive Councils of Ontario and Que-64. Executive Government of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

65. Powers to be exercised by Lientenant vice or alone. Lieutenant Governor in Council. 67. Administration in Absence, &c., of Lieu

tenant Governor. 68. Seats of Provincial Governments. Legislatures of Provinces. 1.-ONTARIO.

69. Legislature for Ontario. 70. Electoral Districts. 2.-QUEBEC. 7. Legislature for Quebec. 72. Constitution of Legislative Council.

73. Qualification of Legislative Councillors 74. Disqualification of Legislative Council-75. Vacancies.

76. Questions as to Vacancies, &c. 77. Speaker of Legislative Council. 78. Quorum of Legislative Council.

79. Voting in Legislative Council of Quebec 80. Constitution of Legislative Assembly of 3.-ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

81. First Session of Legislatures. 82. Summoning of Legislative Assemblies. 83. Restriction on Election of Holders of

St. Continuance of existing Election Laws. 85. Duration of Legislative Assemblies. 86. Yearly Session of Legislature.

87. Speaker, Quorum, &c. 4.-NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK. 88. Constitutions of Nova Scotia and New

5 .- ONTARIO, QUEBEC, AND NOVA SCOTIA. 89. First Elections. C.—THE FOUR PROVINCES. 90 Application to Legislatures of Provisions respecting Money Votes, &c.

VI .- DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS. Powers of the Parliament.

Exclusive Powers of Provincial Legisla-

Education. 93. Legislation respecting Education.

tia, and New Brunswick. 94. Legislation for Uniformity of Laws in Three Provinces.

Agriculture, Immigration, Public Works. pecting Agriculture, &c.

VII.-JUDICATURE. 90. Appointment of Judges. 17. Selection of Judges in Ontario, &c. 98. Selection of Judges in Quebec.

99. Tenure of Office of Judges of Superior 100. Salaries, &c. of Judges. 101. General Court of Appeal, &c. VIII.-REVENUES; DEBTS; ASSETS: TAX-

ATION. 102. Creation of Consolidated Revenue Fund 103. Expenses of Collection, &c. 104. Interest of Provincial Public Debts. 105. Salary of Governor General. 106. Appropriation from Time to Time. 107. Transfer of Stocks, &c.

108. Transfer of Property in Schedule.

109. Property in Lands, Mines, &c.

110. Assets connected with Provincial Debts 111. Assumption of Provincial Debts. 112. Debts of Ontario and Quebec. 113. Assets of Ontario and Quebec. 114. Debt of Nova Scotia.

115. Debt of New Brunswick, 116. Payment of Interest to Nova Scotia and New Branswick. 117. Provincial Public Property.

118. Grants to Provinces. 119. Further Grant to New Brunswick. 120. Form of Payments.

Two Provinces.

121. Canadian Manufactures, &c. 122. Continuance of Customs and Excise 123. Exportation and Importation as between

124. Lumber Dues in New Brunswick. 126. Provincial Consolidated Revenue Fund IX.-MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS. General.

128. Oath of Allegiance, &c. 129. Continuance of existing Laws, Courts Officers, &c.

130. Transfer of Officers to Canada. 131. Appointment of new Officers. 132. Treaty Obligations. 133. Use of English and French Languages.

Ontario and Quebec. 134. Appointment of Executive Officers for Ontario and Quebec. 135. Powers, Duties, &c. of Executive Officers. 136. Great Seals.

187. Construction of temporary Acts. 138. Errors in Names. 139. Proclamations commencing after Union. 140. Issue of Proclamations after Union.

141. Penitentiary. 142. Arbitration respecting Debts, &c. 143. Division of Records, &c. 144. Constitution of Townships in Quebec. X.—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

145. Duty of Government of Canada to make XI.—Admission of other Colonies. 146. Power to admit Newfoundland. &c. 147. Representation of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island in Senate.

A BILL

An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick and the Government thereof; and for Perposes connected therewith.

WHEREAS the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have expressed their Desire to be federally united into One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution similar in Principle to that of the United Kingdom:

And Whereas such a Union would conduce to the Welfare of the Province and promote the Interests of the British Empire: And Whereas on the Establishment of the Union by Authority of Parliament it is expedient, not only that the Constitution of the

Legislative Authority in the Dominion be provided for, but also that the Nature of the Executive Government therein be declared: And Whereas it is expedient that Provision be made for the eventual Admission into the Union of other Parts of British North

Be it therefore enacted and declared by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

I.—PRELIMINARY. 1. This act may be cited as The British North America Act, 1867. 2. The Provisions of this Act referring to Her Majesty the Queen extend also to the Heirs and Successsors of Her Majesty, Kings

II.-UNION. 3. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and Governor of Ontario or Quebec with Ad- with the Advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to declare by Procla-66. Application of Provisions referring to mation that, on and after a Day therein appointed, not being more than Six Months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of

Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be One Dominion under the Name of Canada; and on and after that Day those Three Provinces shall form and be One Dominion under that Name accordingly. 4. The subsequent Provisions of this Act shall, unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, commence and have effect on and after the Union, that is to say, on and after the Day appointed for the Union taking effect in the Queen's Proclamation; and in the same Provisions, unless it is otherwise expressed or

implied, the name Canada shall be taken to mean Canada as constituted under this Act. 5. Canada shall be divided into Four Provinces, named Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. 6. The Parts of the Province of Canada (as it exists at the passing of this Act) which

formerly constituted respectively the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be deemed to be severed, and shall form Two separate Provinces. The Part which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada shall constitute the Province of Ontario; and the Part which formerly constituted the Province of Lower Canada shall constitute the Province of Quebec.

7. The Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall have the same Limits as at the passing of this Act. 8. In the general Census of the Population of Canada which is hereby required to be

taken in the Year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in every Tenth Year thereafter, the respective Populations of the Four Provinces shall be distinguished.

III .- EXECUTIVE POWER. 9. The Executive Government and Autho-91. Legislative Authority of Parliament of rity of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

10. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Governor General extend and apply to 92. Subjects of exclusive Provincial Legisla- the Governor General for the Time being of of the Governor General the Queen thinks Canada, or other the Chief Executive Officer | fit to direct that Three or Six Members be or Administrator for the Time being carry. | added to the Senate, the Governor General ing on the Government of Canada on behalf Uniformity of Laws in Ontario, Nova Sco- and in the Name of the Queen, by whatever Persons (as the Case may be), representing Title he is designated,

11. There shall be a Council to aid and ad- to the Senate accordingly. vise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; | time made the Governor General shall not 95. Concurrent Powers of Legislation res- that Council shall be from Time to Time on a further like Direction by the Queen on chosen and summoned by the Governor the like Recommendation, until each of the General and sworn in as Privy Councillors, Three Divisions of Canada is represented by and Members thereof may be from Time to Twenty-four senators and no more. Time removed by the Governor General. 12. All Powers, Authorities, and Functions any time exceed seventy-eight.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for Life. or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunsable by the respective Governors or Lieuten- the same shall be vacant. ant Governors of those Provinces, with the 31. The Place of a senator shall become

the respective Executive Councils thereof, or in conjunction with those Councils, or with any Number of Members thereof, or by those Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually, shall, as far as the same continue in existence and capable of being exercised after the Union in relation to the Government of Canada, be vested in and exerciseable by the Governor General, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of or in conjunction with the Queen's Privy Coun-

cil for Canada, or any Members thereof, or by the Governo: General individually, as the Case requires, subject neverthelesss (except with respect to such as exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) to be abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada.

13. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Governor General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor General acting by and with the Advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

14. It shall be lawful for the Queen, if Her Majesty thinks fit, to authorize the Governor General from Time to Time to appoint any Person or any Person's jointly or severally to be his Deputy or Deputies within any Part by Resignation, Death, or otherwise, the exercise during the Pleasure of the Governor and qualified Person fill the vacancy. General such of the Powers, Authorities, and | 33. If any Question arises respecting the Functions of the Governor General, as the Qualification of a senator or a Vacancy in Governor General deems it necessary or ex- the Senate the same shall be heard and depedient to assign to him or them, subject to termined by the Senate. any Limitations or Directions expressed or | 34. The Governor General may from time given by the Queen; but the appointment of to time, by Instrument under the Great Seal such a Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the of Canada, appoint a senator to be Speaker Exercise by the Governor General himself of of the Senate, and may remove him and ap-

any Power, Authority, or Function. 15. The Commander-in-Chief of the Land tary Forces, of and in Canaca, is hereby de- Fifteen senators, including the Speaker, clared to continue and be vested in the

16. Until the Queen otherwise directs the Seat of Government of Canada shall be Otta-

IV .- LEGISLATIVE POWER. 17. There shall be One Parliament fo Canada, consisting of the Queen, an Upper

House styled the Senate, and the House of 18. The Privileges, Immunities, and Powers to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons and by the Members thereof respectively shall be such as are from time to time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada, but so that the same shall never exceed those at the passing of this Act held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

and by the Members thereof. 19. The Parliament of Canada shall be called together not later than Six Months after

20. There shall be a Session of the Parliament of Canada once at least in every Year, so that Twelve Months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Parliament in one Session and its first Sitting in the next

The Senate.

21. The Senate shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, consist of Seventy-two District, each such District as numbered in Members, who shall be styled Senators. 22. In relation to the Constitution of the Member. Senate Canada shall be deemed to consist of Three Divisions-

1. Ontario;

2. Quebec; 3. The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; which Three Divisions shall (subject to the Provisions of this Act) be equally represented in the Senate as follows: Ontario by Twenty-four Senators; Quebec by Twenty-four Senators; and the and the Act of the Province of Canada of the Maritime Provinces by Twenty-four Sena- Twenty-third Year of the Queen, Chapter tors, Twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia, and Twelve thereof representing New | force at the Union, so that each such Elec

In the Case of Quebec each of the Twentyfour Senators representing that Province turn One Member. shall be appointed for One of the Twenty-four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canada specified in Schedule A. to Chapter One of the Conand Queens of the United Kingdom of Great | solidated Statutes of Ganada. 23. The Qualifications of a Senator shall Two Members, and each of the other Coun-

> be as follows:-(1.) He shall be of the full Age of Thirty Years:

(2.) He shall be either a Natural-born Subject of the Queen, or a Subject of the Queen naturalized by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of One of the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, before the Union,

or of the Parliament of Canada after the Union: (3.) He shall be legally or equitably seised as of Freehold for his own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in free and common Socage, or seised or possessed for his own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in Francalleu or in Roture, within the Province for which he is appointed, of the Value of Four thousand Dollars, over and above all Rents, Dues, Debts, Charges, Mortgages, and Incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same:

His Real and Personal Property shall be together worth Four thousand Dollars over and above his Debts and Liabilities: He shall be resident in the Provinc

for which he is appointed: In the Case of Quebec he shall have hi Real Property Qualification in the Electoral Division for which he is appointed, or shall be resident in that

24. The Governor General shall from Time to Time, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, summon qualified Persons to the Senate; and, subject to the Provisions of this Act, every Person so summoned shall become and be a Member of the Senate and a Senator. 25. Such Persons shall be first summoned

to the Senate as the Queen by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual thinks fit to approve, and their Names shall be inserted in the Queen's Proclamation of Union. 26. If at any Time on the Recommendation may by summons to three or six qualified

27. In case of such addition being at any and the Persons who are to be Members of summon any Person to the Senate, except 28. The number of senators shall not at trict.

Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the sions of this Act, hold his Place in the Senate

39. A senator may by Writing under his Hand addressed to the Governor General rewick, are at the Union vested in or exercise- sign his Place in the Senate, and thereupon

Advice, or with the Advice and Corsent, of vacant in any of the following Cases:-(1.) If for Two consecutive sessions of the Parliament he fails to give his attend-

ance in the Senate: (2.) If he takes an Oath or makes a Declaration or Acknowledgment of Allegiance, Obedience, or Adherence to a Foreign Power, or does an Act whereby he becomes a subject or citizen, or entitled to the Rights or Privileges of a subject or citizen, of a Foreign

Power: 3.) If he is adjudged Bankrupt or Insolvent, or applies for the Benefit of any Law relating to Insolvent Debtors, or becomes a public Defaulter: 1.) It he is attainted of Treason or convic

ted of Felony or of any infamous Crime: (5.) If he ceases to be qualified in respect of Property or of Residence; provided, that a senator shall not be deemed to have ceased to be qualified in respect of Residence by reason only

of his residing at the seat of the Gov-

ernment of Canada while holding an Office under that Government requiring his presence there. When a vacancy happens in the Senate or Parts of Canada, and in that Capacity to Governor General shall by summons to a fit

point another in his stead. 35. Until the Parliament of Canada other-

and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Mili- wise provides, the presence of at least shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting of the Senate for the Exercise of its Powers. 36. Questions arising in the Senate shall be decided by a Majority of Voices, and the Speaker shall in all cases have a Vote, and when the Voices are equal the Decision shall

be deemed to be in the Negative.

The House of Commons. 37. The House of Commons shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, consist of One hundred and eighty-one Members, of whom eighty-two shall be elected for Ontario, sixty-five for Quebec, Nineteen for Nova Scotia, and Fifteen for New Brunswick. 38. The Governor General shall from time to time, in the Queen's Name, by instrument

under the Great Seal of Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons. 39. A senator shall not be capable of being elected or of sitting or voting as a Member

of the House of Commons. 40. Until the Parliament of Canada other, wise provides, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall, for the Purposes of the Election oi Members to serve in the House of Commons, be divided into Electo

ral Districts as follows:-

1.-ONTARIO. Ontario shall be divided into the Counties, Ridings of Counties, Cities, Parts of Cities, and Towns enumerated in the First Schedule to this Act, each whereof shall be an Electoral that Schedule being entitled to return. One

2.—QUEBEC. Quebec shall be divided into Sixty-five Electoral Districts, composed of the Sixty five Electoral Divisions into which Lower Canada is at the passing of this Act divided under Chapter Two of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Chapter Seventy-five of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, One, or any other Act amending the same in toral Division shall be for the Purposes of this Act an Electoral District entitled to re

Each of the Eighteen Counties of Nova Scotia shall be an Electoral District. The County of Halifax shall be entitled to return

ties One Member. 4.-NEW BRUNSWICK. Each of the Fourteen Counties into which New Brunswick is divided, including the City and County of St. John, shall be an Electoral District. The City of St. John shall also be a separate Electoral District. Each

of those Fifteen Electoral Districts shall be entitled to return One Member. 41. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, all Laws in force in the several Provinces at the Union relative to the following Matters or any of them, namely,the Qualifications and Disqualifications of Persons to be elected or to sit or vote as Members of the House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly in the several Provinces, the Veters at Elections of such Members, the Oaths to be taken by Voters, the Returning Officers, their Powers and Duties, the Proceedings at Elections, the Periods during which Elections may be continued, the Trial of controverted Elections, and Proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of Seats o Members, and the Execution of new Writs in case of Seats vacated otherwise than by Dis-

solution,-shall respectively apply to Elections of Members to serve in the House of nada, Commons for the same several Provinces. Provided that, until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, at any Election for a Member of the House of Commons for the District of Algoma, in addition to Persons qualified by the Law of the Province of

Canada to vote, every British Subject, aged Twenty-one Years or upwards, being a Householder, shall have a Vote. 42. For the First Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons the Gover nor General shall cause Writs to be issued by such Person, in such Form, and address ed to such Returning Officers as he thinks fit. The Person issuing Writs under this Section shall have the like Powers as are possessed at the Union by the Officers charged with the issuing of Writs for the Election of Assembly or Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick; and the Returning Officers to whom Writs are directed under this Section shall have the like Powers as are possessed at the Union by the Officers charged with the returning of Writs for the Election of Members to serve in the same respective! House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly. 43. In case a Vacancy in the Representation in the House of Commons of any Electoral District happens before the Meeting of the Parliament, or after the Meeting of the! by the Governor General. Parliament before Provision is made by the Parliament in this Behalf, the Provisions of

ing of a Writ in respect of such vacant Dis-44. The House of Commons on its first as- Province, by whatever title he is designated. | the respective Province, or holding any of

which under any Act of the Parliament of 29. A senator shall, subject to the Provi- sembling after a General Election shall proceed with all practicable speed to elect One of

its Members to be Speaker. 45. In case of a Vacancy happening in the Office of Speaker by Death, Resignation, or otherwise, the Honse of Commons shall with all practicable speed proceed to elect another of its Members to be Speaker. 46. The Speaker shall preside at all Meet-

ings of the House of Commons. 47. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, in case of the absence for any reason of the Speaker from the Chair of the House of Commons for a period of Fortycight consecutive Hours, the House may elect another of its Members to act as Speaker, and the Member so elected shall during the Continuance of such Absence of the Speaker have and execute all the Powers,

Privileges, and Duties of Speaker. 48. The presence of at least Twenty Members of the House of Commons shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting of the House for the exercise of its powers; and for that purpose the Speaker shall be reckoned as a

Member. 49. Questions arising in the House of Commons shall be decided by a Majority of voices the voices are equal, but not otherwise, the Speaker shall have a vote.

50. Every House of Commons shall con-

tinue for Five Years from the Day of the Return of the Writs for choosing the House (subject to be sooner dissolved by the Governor General), and no longer. 51. On the completion of the Census in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, and of each subsequent decennial Census, the Representation of the Four

Provinces shall be readjusted by such

authority, in such manner, and from such time, as the Parliament of Canada from time to time provides, subject and according to the following Rules :-

(1.) Quebcc shall have the fixed Number of sixty-five Members: (2.) There shall be assigned to each of the other Provinces such a Number of Members as will bear the same proportion to the Number of its Population (ascertained at such Census) as the Number sixty-five bears to the Number of the Population of Quebec

(so ascertained): (3.) In the Computation of the Number of Members for a Province a fractional Part not exceeding One Half of the whole Number requisite for entitling the Province to a Member shall be disregarded; but a fractional Part ex-

ceeding One Half of that Number shall be equivalent to the whole Number. (i) On any such Re-adjustment the Number of Members for a Province shall not be reduced unless the Proportion which the Number of the Population of the Province bore to the Number of the aggregate Population of Canada at the then last preceding Re-adjustment of the Number of Members for the Province is ascertained at the then latest Census to be diminished by One Twentieth Part or upwards. (5.) Such Re-adjustment shall not take ef-

fect until the Termination of the then existing Parliament. 52. The Number of Members of the House of Commons may be from time to time increased by the Parliament of Canada, provided the proportionate Representation of the Provinces prescribed by this Act is not

thereby disturbed. Money Votes; Royal Assent. 53. Bills for appropriating any Part of the

Public Revenue, or for imposing any Tax or Impost, shall originate in the House of Com-54. It shall not be lawful for the House of Commons to adopt or pass any Vote, Resolution, Address, or Bill for the Appropriation of any part of the Public Revenue, or any Tax or Impost, to any purpose that has not been first recommended to that House by Message of the Governor General in the Session in which such Vote, Resolution, Address,

or Bill is proposed. 55. Where a Bill passed by the Houses of the Parliament is presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, he shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject to the Provisions of this Act and to Her Majesty's Instructions, either that he assents thereto in the Queen's Name, or that he withholds the Queen's Assent, or that he reserves the Bill for the Signification of the Queen's

56. Where the Governor General assents to a Rill in the Queen's name, he shall by the first convenient opportunity send an authentic Copy of the Act to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and if the Queen in Council within Two Years after Receipt thereof by the Secretary of State thinks fit to disallow the Act, such disallowance (with a Certificate of the Secretary of State of the day on which the Act was received by him) being signified by the Governor General, by Speech or Message to each of the Houses of the Parliament or by Proclamation, shall annul the Act from and after the

day of such signification. 57. A Bill reserved for the signification o the Queen's Pleasure shall not have any torce unless and until within Two Years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, the Governor General signifies, by Speech or Message to each of the Houses of the Parliament or by Proclamation, that it has received the Assent of the Queen in Council.

An Entry of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation shall be made in the journal of each House, and a Duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper Officer to be kept among the Records of Ca-

V .- PROVENCIAL CONSTITUTIONS. Executive Power. 58. For each Province there shall be an

Officer, styled the Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Governor General in Council by Instrument under the Great Seal of Ca-59. A Lieutenant Governor shall hold Of fice during the pleasure of the Governor General; but any Lieutenant Governor appointed after the commencement of the First Session of the Parliament of Canada shall not be removable within Five Years from his appointment, except for cause assigned, which shall be communicated to him in writing within One Month after the Order for his Removal is made, and shall be communicated Members to serve in the respective House of | by Message to the Senate and to the House of Commons within One Week thereafter if the Parliament is then sitting, and if not then within One Week after the commencement of the next Session of the Parliament. 60. The salaries of the Lieutenant Gover-

> nors shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada. 61. Every Lieutenant Governor shall, before assuming the duties of his Office, make and subscribe before the Governor General or some person authorized by him Oaths of Allegiance and Office similar to those taken

62. The provisions of this Act referring to the Lieutenant Governor extend and apply to the Lieutenant Governor for the time bethe last foregoing Section of this Act shall extend and apply to the issning and returning of each Province or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the time being carrying on the Government of the

62. The Executive Council of Ontario and of Quebec shall be composed of such Persons as the Lieutenant Governor from Time to Time thinks fit, and in the first instance of the following Officers, namely,-the Attorney General, the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, the Treasurer of the Province, the

> missioner of Agriculture and Public Works, within Quebec, the Speaker of the Legislative Council and the Solicitor General. 64. The Constitution of the Executive Authority in each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue as it ex ists at the Union until altered under the Au

Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Com-

thority of this Act. 65. All Powers, Authorities, and Functions which under any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, or Canada, were or are before or at the Union vested in or exerciseable by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of those Provinces, with the Advice, or with the Advice and Consent, of the respective Executive Councils thereof, or in other than that of the Speaker, and when | conjunction with those Councils, or with any Number of Members thereof, or by those Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually, shall, as far as the same are capable of being exercised after the Union in re lation to the Government of Ontario and Quebec respectively, be vested in and shall or may be exercised by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and Quebec respectively, sent of or in conjunction with the respective Executive Councils, or any Members thereof. or by the Lieutenant Governor individually as the case requires, subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, or o the Parliament of the United Kingdom o

> or altered by the respective Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec. 66. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall be construed as referring to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province acting by and

> Great Britain and Ireland,) to be abolished

with the Advice of the Executive Council 67. The Governor General in Council may from Time to Time appoint an Administrator to execute the Office and Functions of Lieutenant Governor during his absence, ill-

ness, or other inability. 68. Unless and until the Executive Government of any Province otherwise directs with respect to that Province, the seats of Speaker, the quorum, and the mode of vot-Government of the Provinces shall be as fol lows, namely,-of Ontario, the City of Toronto; of Quebec, the City of Quebec; of Nova Scotia, the City of Halifax; and of New Bunswick, the City of Fredericton.

Legislative Power. 1.-ONTARIO. 69. There shall be a Legislature for On tario consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and of one House, styled the Legislative As sembly of Ontario. 70. The Legislative Assembly of Ontario

to be elected to represent the Eighty-two Electoral Districts set forth in the First schedule to this Act. 2.-QUEBEC 71. There shall be a Legislature for Quebec consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and of

shall be composed of Eighty-two Members

Two Houses, styled the Legislative Council of Quebec and the Legislative Assembly of 72. The Legislative Council of Quebec shall be composed of Twenty-four Members, to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in the Queen's name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, one being appointed to represent each of the Twenty-four Electoral | House of Commons of Canada for that Elec-Divisions of Lower Canada in this Act refer. red to, and each holding office for the term of his life, unless the Legislature of Quebec

otherwise provides under the Provisions of 73. The Qualifications of the Legislative Councillors of Quebec shall be the same a

these of the Senators for Quebec. 74. The place of a Legislative Councillo of Qbebec shall become vacant in the cases mutatis mutandis, in which the place o senator becomes vacant. 75. When a vacancy happens in the Legislative Council of Quebec by resignation, death, or otherwise, the Lieutenant Governor, in the Queen's name, by instrument unthe Governor General for the Queen and for der the Great Seal of Quebec, shall appoint a fit and qualified person to fill the vacancy.

76. If any Question arises respecting the Qualification of a Legislative Councillor of Quebec, or a Vacancy in the Legislative, Council of Quebec, the same shall be heard and determined by the Legislative Council. 77. The Lieutenant Governor may from time to time, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, appoint a Member of the Legislative Council of Quebec to be Speaker

thereof, and may remove him and appoint another in his stead. 78. Until the Legislature of Quebec otherwise provides, the presence of at least Ten Members of the Legislative Council, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to con-

stitute a Meeting for the exercise of its 79. Questions arising in the Legislative Council of Quebec shall be decided by a Majority of Voices, and the Speaker shall in lilects next herein-after enumerated; that is all cases have a Vote, and when the Voices to say,-

are equal the Decision shall be deemed to be in the negative. 80. The Legislative Assembly of Quebec shall be composed of sixty-five Members, to be elected to represent the sixty-five Elector ral Divisions or Districts of Lower Canada in this Act referred to, subject to alteration thereof by the Legislature of Quebec: Provided that it shall not be lawful to present to the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec for Assent any Bill for altering the Limits of any of the Electoral Divisions or Districts mentioned in the second schedule to this Act, unless the second and third Readings of such Bill have been passed in the Legislative Assembly with the concurrence of the majority of the Members representing all those Electoral Divisions or Districts, and the assent shall not be given to such Bil unless an Address has been presented by the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant

13. Ferries between a Province and any Governor stating that it has been so passed 3.-ONTARIO AND QUEBEC. 81. The Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively shall be called together not later than six months after the Union. 16. Savings Banks, 82. The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario nd of Quebec shall from time to time, in the Queen's name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of the Province, summon and call

together the Legislative Assembly of the Province. 83. Until the Legislature of Optario or of Inepec otherwise provides, a person accepting or holding in Ontario or in Quebec any Office, Commission, or Employment, permanent or temporary, at the nomination of the Lieutenant Governor, to which an annual Salary, or any Fee, Allowance, Emolument, er profit of any kind or amount whatever from the Province is attached, shall not be eligible as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the respective Province, nor shall he sit or vote as such; but nothing in this Section shall make ineligible any person being a Member of the Executive Council of the following Offices, that is to say, the Offi ces of Attorney General, Secretary and Registrar of the Prevince, Treasurer of the Province, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, and in Quebec Solicitor General, or shall disqualify him to sit or vote in the House for which he is elected, provided he

is elected while holding such Office. 84. Until the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively otherwise provide, all Laws which at the Union are in force in those Provinces respectively, relative to the following Matters, or any of them, namely,the Qualifications and Disqualifications of Persons to be elected or to sit or vote as Members of the Assembly of Canada, the Qualifications or Disqualifications of Voters, the Oaths to be taken by Voters, the Returning Officers, their Powers and Duties, the Proceedings at Elections, the Periods during which such Elections may be continued, and the Trial of controverted Elections and the Proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of the Seats of Members and the issuing and Execution of new Writs in case of Seats vacated otherwise than by Dissolution, shall respectively apply to Elections of Members to serve in the respective Legislative Assem-

blies of Ontario and Quebec. Provided that until the Legislature of Ontario otherwise provides, at any Election for a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for the District of Algoma, in addition to persons qualified by the Law of the Province of Canada to vote, every British Subject, aged Twenty-one Years or upwards,

holder, shall have a Vote. 85. Every Legislative Assembly of Ontario and every Legislative Assembly of Quebec shall continue for Four Years from the day of the Return of the Writs for choosing the same (subject nevertheless to either the Legislative Assembly of Ontario or the Legislative Assembly of Quebec being sooner dissolved by the Lieutenant Governor of the

Province), and no longer. 86. There shall be a Sessien of the Legislature of Ontario and that of Quebec once at least in every year, so that Twelve Months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Legislature in each Province in one Session and its first sitting in the next Ses-

87. The following provisions of this Act respecting the House of Commons of Canada shall extend and apply to the Legislative Assemblies of Ontario and Quebec, that is to say,—the provisions relating to the Election of a Speaker originally and on Vacancies, the duties of the Speaker, the absence of the ing, as if those provisious were here re-enacted aud made applicable in terms to each such Legislative Assembly.

4-NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK. 88. The Constitution of the Legislature of each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the authority of this Act; and the House of Assembly of New Brunswick existing at the passing of this Act shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for the period for which it was elected. 5-ONTARIO, QUEBEC, AND NOVA SCOTIA.

89. Each of the Lieutenant Governors of Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia shall cause Writs to be issued for the First Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly thereof in such form and by such person as he thinks fit, and at such time and addressed to such Returning Officer as the Governor General directs, and so that the First Election of Member of Assembly for any Electoral District or any subdivision thereof shall be held at the same time and at the same places as the Election for a Member to serve in the

toral District. 6.—THE FOUR PROYINCES. 90. The following provisions of this Act respecting the Parliament of Canada, namely,-the provisions relating to Appropriation and Tax Bills, the Recommendation of Money Votes, the Assent to Bills, the Disallowance of Acts, and the Signification of Pleasure on Bills reserved,-shall extend and apply to the Legislature of the several Provinces as if those provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in terms to the respective Provinces and the Legislatures thereof, with the substitution of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province for the Governor General, of

a Secretary of tate, of One Year for Two Years, and of the Province for Canada. VI.-DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE

> POWERS. Powers of the Parliament.

91. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make Laws for the Peace, Order, and Good Government of Canada, in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms of this section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all matters coming within the Classes of Sub-

1. The Public Debt and Property. 2. The Regulation of Trade and Commerce The raising of Money by any Mode or System of Taxation. The borrowing of Money on the Public

The Census and Statistics. Militia, Military and Naval Service, and The fixing of and providing for the Salaries and Allowances of Civil and

other Offleers of the Government of

Postal Service.

Beacons, Buoys, Lighthouses, and Sable 10. Navigation and Shipping. 11. Quarantine and the Establishment and Maintenance of Marine Hospitals.

12. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.

British or Foreign Country or between Two Provinces. 14. Currency and Coinage. 15. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the Issue of Paper Money.

17. Weights and Measures. 18. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes. 19. Interest, 20. Legal Tender. 21. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

22. Patents of Invention and Discovery. 23. Copyrights. 24. Indians, and Lands reserved for the Indians. 25. Naturalization and Aliens.

26. Marriage and Divorce.

27. The Criminal Law, except the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the Procedure in Criminal Matters.

28. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Penit ntiaries. 29. Such Classes of Subj sts as are express ly excepted in the numera ion of the