

61. Every House shall be the judge of the Returns and Qualifications of its own members, and may determine the rules of its Proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, or punish contempts within or beyond its precincts.

62. Every member of any House shall enjoy freedom of speech and from arrest, similarly as enjoyed heretofore by a member of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

63. All Laws, Customs and Usages at present in force shall be and remain in as full force as heretofore, and judicial notice shall be taken of them as heretofore, and officers appointed thereunder shall continue in office until dismissed or adopted by the Authority under the Imperial Constitution having control or under whose control they are, or until the Law under which they hold office is repealed.

64. Federal Councils shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Imperial Parliament upon subjects and matters committed and delegated to the Imperial Parliament, until the Imperial Parliament by legislation or formal Act assume such or any exclusive jurisdiction as it may be entitled to.

65. Local Parliaments shall have concurrent jurisdiction with their Federal Council and the Imperial Parliament upon subjects and matters committed and delegated to their Federal Council or to the Imperial Parliament, until their Federal Council or the Imperial Parliament by legislation or formal Act, assume such or any jurisdiction excluding Local Parliaments as their Federal Council or the Imperial Parliament may be entitled to.

66. Until Her Majesty see fit to change the same, the Seat of Imperial Government shall be London; the Seat of Federal Government in the Anglican Federacy, London; in the Asian Federacy, Agra; in the African Federacy, Cape Town; in the American Federacy, Ottawa; and in the Australasian Federacy, Victoria.

67. In addition to such Courts as may be or are established for the Provinces or Territories, there shall be within each Federacy a Federal Court of Appeal and Court of Exchequer, which shall have jurisdiction therein in appeals from the Bench of any Province or from the highest Court in a Territory, and also in matters and actions between Province and Province or Territory, or between Federacy and Province or Territory, or subject, and also in matters and actions affecting the Federal Exchequer.

68. Judges of Provincial or Territorial Supreme, County, or Divisional Courts, or of the Federal Court of Appeal and Court of Exchequer, shall be appointed and paid by the Federacy, and shall be entitled to hold office during good conduct, but may be removed on petition of the House of Representatives.

69. In addition to the Courts aforementioned, there shall be an Imperial Court of Appeal and Court of Exchequer, which shall have jurisdiction in appeals from the Federal Court of Appeal and Exchequer Court, or the Bench of any Province, and also in matters and actions between Federacy and Federacy, or between Empire and Federacy, or subject, and also in matters affecting the Imperial Exchequer.