

by Parliament. Any person arrested or illegally detained in prison has a right to apply to a judge of the Superior Court, and to obtain his liberation in case of illegal imprisonment. The same privilege exists in favor of all citizens of the province and of aliens detained in a prison, lunatic asylum or other institution of detention, contrary to the law, or whose individual liberty is restrained otherwise than by regular process of law.

As may be seen, the liberty of the subject with us is surrounded by all the protection and all the guarantees desirable.

Legislature.

Our Local Legislature is composed of the Lieutenant-Governor, having, for advisers, a certain number of ministers, who form a Cabinet or Executive Council, of the Legislative Council or upper chamber, composed of twenty-four councillors named by the Government for life, and of a Legislative Assembly composed of sixty-five members, elected by the people of the sixty-five electoral divisions of the province.

The powers of this Legislature are very important. They include the exclusive control of the public lands; civil legislation, that is to say, upon all relating to the rights of property and the relations of citizens to each other; education; the organization of the law-courts; the incorporation or legal creation of commercial, industrial and other companies, including even railway and navigation companies, whose operations do not extend beyond the limits of the province; municipal affairs and legislation concerning matters of religious worship; public works within the province; agriculture; the administration of justice, civil and criminal; the levying of taxes for provincial purposes and the absolute control of the public moneys, which cannot be disposed of except with the exclusive assent of the Legislative Assembly or the representatives of the people, which constitutes ministerial responsibility in the fullest sense of the term.

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MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION.

The municipal organization is, so to say, the application of representative government in each parish and township erected municipally.

Each regularly organized civil parish outside of the townships and each township forms, *ipso facto*, a municipal corporation the moment it has a population of 300 inhabitants. The affairs of each municipality are managed by a council composed of seven members elected by the ratepayers, and presided over by one of the councillors chosen by the others and styled the mayor. To be a municipal elector, it is sufficient to possess as proprietor an immoveable of the real value of \$50 or, as tenant, a property of the annual value of \$20. The powers of the municipal councillors embrace the making and maintenance of roads, public works of a purely local nature, the levying and collection of