

ments in Britain are made known. He can pardon criminals, except in cases of murder or high treason, and has the power of calling General Assemblies.

The Governor may also act—as commander-in-chief, in which capacity he has the command of the militia; and, if a senior officer, of the army within the Province.

LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

The Legislature of the Province—consists of two branches, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly.

The LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—consists of members appointed for life, by the Crown. It has the power of rejecting or amending Bills sent to it by the House of Assembly, and also of originating Bills, which must, however, be submitted to the Assembly. It cannot originate money bills.

The HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—consists of members elected every four years, by the counties and townships. It has the power of investigating the public accounts, appropriating the Provincial revenue, levying taxes, and in general of legislating on any of the internal affairs of the Colony, which may be brought under its notice by the Government, its own members or the petitions of the people.

The acts of the Legislative bodies—are subject to the approval or rejection of the Government of Great Britain.