15. Property and civil rights, excepting those portions thereof assigned to the General Parliament.

16. Inflicting punishment by fine, penalties, imprisonment or otherwise for the breach of laws passed in relation to any subject within

their jurisdiction.

17. The administration of justice, including the constitution, maintenance, and organization of the Courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including also the procedure in civil matters.

 And generally all matters of a private or local nature, not assigned to the General Parlia-

ment.

44. The power of respiting, reprieving, and pardoning prisoners convicted of crimes, and of commuting and remitting of sentences in whole or in part, which belongs of right to the Crown, shall be administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of each province in Council, subject to any instructions he may from time to time receive from the General Government, and subject to any provis ons that may be made in this behalf by the General Parliament.

Miscellaneous.

45. In regard to all subjects over which jurisdiction belongs to both the General and Local Legislatures, the laws of the General Parliament shall control and supersede those made by the Local Legislature, and the latter shall be void so far as they are repugnant to or inconsistent with the former.

46. Both the English and French languages may be employed in the General Parliament and in its proceedings, and in the Local Legislature of Lower Canada, and also in the Federal Courts and in the Courts

of Lower Canada.

47. No lands or property belonging to the General or Local Government shall be liable

to taxation.

48. All Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any new tax or impost, shall originate in the House of Commons or the House of Assembly, as case may be.

9. The House of Commons or House of mbly shall not originate or pass any resolution, address, or bill for the propriation of any part of the public renue, or of any tax or impost to any

 Property and civil rights (including the solemnization of marriage), excepting portions thereof assigned to the General Parliament.

16. Inflicting punishment by fine, penalties, imprisonment, or otherwise, for the breach of laws passed in relation to any subject within

their jurisdiction.

17. The administration of justice, including the constitution, maintenance, and organization of the Courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including also the the procedure in civil matters.

 And generally all matters of a private or local nature not assigned

to the General Parliament.

42. All the power, privileges, and duties conferred and imposed upon Catholic Separate Schools and School Trustees in Upper Canada shall be extended to the Protestant and Catholic Dissentient Schools in Lower Canada.

43. The power of respiting, reprieving, and pardoning prisoners convicted of crimes, and of commuting and remitting of sentences, in whole or in part, which belongs of right to the Crown, shall, except in capital cases, be administered by the Governor of each Province in Council, subject to any instructions he may from time to time receive from the General Government, and subject to any provisions that may be made in this behalf by the General Parliament.

44. In regard to all subjects over which jurisdiction belongs to both the General and Local Legislatures, the laws of the General Parliament shall control and supersede those made by the Local Legislature, and the latter shall be void so far as they are repugnant to or inconsistent with the former.

45. Both the English and French languages may be employed in the General Parliament, and in its proceedings, and in the Local Legislature of Lower Canada, and also in the Federal Courts, and in the Courts of

Lower Canada.

46. No lands or property belonging to the General or Local Government shall be liable to taxation.

47. All Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, shall originate in the House of Commons or House of Assembly, as the case may be.

48. The House of Commons or House of Assembly shall not originate or pass any vote, resolution, address or bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of any tax or impost, to any purpose, not

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