

The Kingdom of Canada.

THE CONFEDERATION BILL.

A Bill intitled an Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof; and for Purposes connected therewith.

PREAMBLE.

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...

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 Successors of Her Majesty, Kings and Queens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

II.-UNION.

3. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation 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...

4. The subsequent Provisions of this Act shall, unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, commence and have effect 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 Provinces 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...

III.-EXECUTIVE POWER.

9. The Executive Government and authority 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 for the time being of Canada, or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the time being carrying on the Government of Canada on behalf and in the Name of the Queen, by whatever Title he is designated.

11. There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and the Persons who are to be Members of that Council, shall be from time to time chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn in as Privy Councillors, and Members thereof may be from time to time removed by the Governor-General.

12. 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, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick are at the Union vested in, or exercisable by the respective Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of those Provinces, with the Advice and Consent of the Executive Council 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 exercisable by the Governor-General, with the Advice, or with the Advice and Consent, or in conjunction, with the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, or any Members thereof, or by the Governor-General individually, as the Case requires, subject nevertheless (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 Persons jointly or severally to be his Deputy or Deputies within any Part or Parts of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise during the Pleasure of the Governor-General such of the Powers, Authorities and Functions of the Governor-General as the Governor-General deems it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them, subject to any Limitations or Directions expressed or given by the Queen; but the Appointment of such a Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the Exercise by the Governor-General himself of any Power, Authority or Function.

15. The Commander-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces, of and in Canada, is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

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

17. There shall be One Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, an Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons.

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 House of Commons 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 the Union.

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 Session.

21. The Senate shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, consist of seventy-two members, who shall be styled Senators.

22. In relation to the Constitution of the 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 be equally represented in the Senate as follows: Ontario by twenty Senators; Quebec by twenty four Senators; and the Maritime Provinces by twenty four Senators.

In the case of Quebec each of the twenty four Senators representing that Province shall be appointed for one of twenty four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canada specified in Schedule A, to Chapter One of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

The Qualifications of Senator shall 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 United Kingdom 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 seized as of Freehold for himself, his Heirs and Beneficiaries or Tenements held in fee simple, or a common Soage, or seised or possessed for his own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in Fee-simple or in Roture, within the Province for which he is appointed, of the Value of Ten thousand Dollars, over and above all Rents, Duties, Charges, Mortgages, and Incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same;

(4). His Real and Personal Property shall be together worth Four thousand Dollars over and above his Debts Liabilities; (5). He shall be resident in the Province for which he is appointed;

(6). In the Case of Quebec he shall have his Real Property Qualification in the Electoral Division for which he is appointed, or shall be resident in that Division.

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; any 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 of the Governor-General the Queen thinks fit to direct that Three or Six Members be added to the Senate, the Governor-General may by Summons to Three or Six qualified Persons (as the Case may be), representing equally the Three Divisions of Canada, add to the Senate accordingly.

27. In case of such Addition being at any Time made the Governor-General shall not summon any Person to the Senate, except on a further like Direction by the Queen on the like Recommendation, until each of the Three Divisions of Canada is represented by Twenty-four Senators and no more.

28. The Number of Senators shall not at any Time exceed Seventy-eight.

29. A Senator shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, hold his Place in the Senate for One Year.

30. A Senator may by Writing under his Hand addressed to the Governor-General resign his Place in the Senate, and thereupon the same shall be vacant.

31. The Place of a Senator shall become vacant in any of the following Cases:— (1). If for two consecutive Sessions of the Parliament he fails to give his Attendance 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 to any Foreign Prince, or to any 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 Debtor; (4). If he is attainted of Treason or convicted of Felony or of any infamous Crime; (5). If he ceases to be qualified in respect of Property or of Residence; provided, that the 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 Government of Canada while holding an Office under that Government requiring his Presence there.

32. When a Vacancy happens in the Senate by Resignation, Death, or otherwise, the Governor-General shall be Summons to a fit and qualified Person fill the Vacancy.

33. If any Question arises respecting the Qualification of a Senator or a Vacancy in the Senate the same shall be heard and determined by the Senate.

34. The Governor-General may from Time to Time by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, appoint a Senator to be Speaker of the House of Commons, and may remove him and appoint another in his Place.

35. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the Presence of at least Fifteen Senators, including the Speaker, 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 Votes 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 fifty-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 sitting or voting as a Member of the House of Commons.

40. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall, for the Purposes of the Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons, be divided into Electoral 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 District, each such District as numbered in that Schedule being entitled to return One Member.

2.—Quebec. Quebec shall be divided into Sixty-five Electoral Districts, composed of Sixty-five Electoral Divisions into which Lower Canada shall be divided by this Act, and each such Electoral Division shall be entitled to return One Member.

3.—Nova Scotia. Each of the Eighteen Counties of Nova Scotia shall be an Electoral District. The County of Halifax shall be entitled to return Two Members, and each of the other counties One Member.

4.—New Brunswick. Each of the Fourteen Counties into which New Brunswick is divided, including the City District of St. John, shall be an Electoral District. The City of St. John shall also be a separate Electoral District. Each of these 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 of the Legislative Assembly in the several Provinces, the Voters 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 Controversy thereto, the vacating of Seats of Members, and the Execution of new Writs in case of Seats vacated otherwise than by Dissolution, shall respectively apply to Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons for the same several Provinces.

42. For the First Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons the Governor-General shall cause Writs to be issued by such Person, in such Form, and addressed to such Returning Officers as he thinks fit. The Person issuing Writs under this Section shall have the like Powers as are possessed by 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 Parliament before Provision is made by the Parliament for the filling of such Vacancy, the Governor-General may by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, cause a Writ to be issued to return a Member to fill such Vacancy.

44. The House of Commons on its first assembling after a General Election shall proceed with all practicable Speed to elect One of its Members to be a Speaker.

45. In case of a Vacancy happening in the Office of Speaker by Death, Resignation, or otherwise, the House of Commons shall with all practicable Speed proceed to elect another of its Members to be Speaker.

46. The Speaker shall preside at all Meetings 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 forty eight 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 other than that of the Speaker, and when the Votes are equal, but not otherwise, the Speaker shall have a vote.

50. Every House of Commons shall continue for Five Years from the Day of the Return of the Writs for choosing the Members, subject to be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General, and no longer.

51. Sections 51 and 52 of the Bill relate to the re-adjustment of the number of Members of the House of Commons from time to time.

52. Bills for appropriating any Part of the Public Revenue, or for imposing any Tax or Impost shall adopt in the House of Commons.

53. 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 of 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.

54. Where a Bill passed by the House of Commons is presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's Assent, he shall, 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 Pleasure.

55. Where the Governor-General assents to a Bill 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.

56. A Bill reserved for the Signification of the Queen's Pleasure shall not have any Force 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.

57. 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 Canada.

V. PROVINCIAL 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 Canada.

59. A Lieutenant Governor shall hold Office 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 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 sitting within One Week after the Commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

60. The Salaries of the Lieutenant Governors 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 by the Governor-General.

62. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Lieutenant Governor extend and apply to the Lieutenant Governor for the Time being of each Province or other Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the Time being carrying on the Government of the Province, by whatever Title he is designated.

63. 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 Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, with in 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 exists at the Union until altered under the Authority of this Act.

65. Sections 65, 66 and 67 relate to the Powers of Lieutenant Governors and the Duties of Administrators of Government.

66. Unless and until the Executive Government of any Province otherwise directs with respect to that Province, the Seats of Government of the Provinces shall be as follows, namely: Ontario, the City of Toronto; of Quebec, the City of Quebec; of Nova Scotia, the City of Halifax; and of New Brunswick, the City of Fredericton.

67. There shall be a Legislature for Ontario consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and of One House, styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

68. The Legislative Assembly of Ontario shall be composed of Eighty-two Members, to be elected to represent the Eighty-two Electoral Districts set forth in the First Schedule to this Act.

69. There shall be a Legislature for Quebec consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and of Two Houses, styled the Legislative Council of Quebec and the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

70. 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-one Electoral Divisions of Lower Canada in this Act referred to, and each holding Office for the Term of his Life, unless the Legislature of Quebec otherwise provides under the Provisions of this Act.

71. The Qualifications of the Legislative Councillors of Quebec shall be the same as those of the Senators for Quebec.

72. The Place of a Legislative Councillor of Quebec shall become vacant in the Cases, *mutatis mutandis*, in which the Place of Senator becomes vacant.

73. 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 under the Great Seal of Quebec, shall appoint a fit and qualified person to fill the vacancy.

74. 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 Lieutenant Governor in Council.

75. 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.

76. 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 constitute a Meeting for the Exercise of its Powers.

77. Questions arising in the Legislative Council of Quebec shall be decided by a Majority of Voices, and the Speaker shall in all Cases have a Vote, and when the Votes are equal the Decision shall be deemed to be in the Negative.

78. The Legislative Assembly of Quebec shall be composed of Sixty-five Members, to be elected to represent the Sixty-five Electoral 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 by the concurrence of the majority of the members representing all those Electoral Divisions or Districts; and the assent shall not be given to such Bill unless an Address has been presented by the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant Governor stating that it has been so passed.

79. The Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively shall be called to meet not later than Six Months after the Union.

80. The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and 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.

81. Until the Legislature of Ontario or of Quebec otherwise provides, a Person accepting or holding in Ontario or 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, or 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 respective Province, or holding any of the following Offices, that is to say, the Offices of Attorney-General, Secretary and Registrar of the Province, Treasurer of the Province, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, and in Quebec the 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.

82. Until the Legislatures of Ontario and of Quebec respectively otherwise provide, all Laws which at the Union are in force in these 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 Disqualification 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 controversy 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 Election of Members to serve in the respective Legislative Assemblies of Ontario and Quebec.

83. Provided that until the Legislature of Ontario otherwise provides, at any Election for a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario in case of 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.

84. 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.

85. Each of the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia shall, by Instrument under the Great Seal of the Province, call together in such Form and by such Person as he thinks fit, and at such Time and addressed to the Returning Officer as the Government of that Province may direct, the Assembly for the Time being of the Province for the Election of a Member to be Speaker thereof, and may remove him and appoint another in his stead.

86. The following Provisions of respecting the Parliament of Canada, namely—the Provisions relating to Appropriation Bills, the Recommendation of the Assent to Bills, the Disallowance of the Signification of Pleasure reserved, shall extend and apply to the Legislatures of the several Provinces as Provisions were here re-enacted applicable in Terms to the respective Provinces and the Legislatures thereof, and the Legislatures thereof shall substitute in the Lieutenant-Governor for the Governor-General for the Queen, and of the Province for the Governor-General for the Queen.

87. The following Provisions of respecting the Parliament of Canada, namely—the Provisions relating to Appropriation Bills, the Recommendation of the Assent to Bills, the Disallowance of the Signification of Pleasure reserved, shall extend and apply to the Legislatures of the several Provinces as Provisions were here re-enacted applicable in Terms to the respective Provinces and the Legislatures thereof, and the Legislatures thereof shall substitute in the Lieutenant-Governor for the Governor-General for the Queen, and of the Province for the Governor-General for the Queen.

88. The Constitution of the Legislature of Ontario and of that of Quebec shall not be deemed to come within the Class of Matters of a local or private nature comprised in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

89. The Constitution of the Legislature of Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia shall not be deemed to come within the Class of Matters of a local or private nature comprised in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

90. The Constitution of the Legislature of Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia shall not be deemed to come within the Class of Matters of a local or private nature comprised in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

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 coming within the Class of Subjects assigned exclusively to the Legislature of the Province; and for great utility, but not so as to restrict the authority of the Legislature of the Province in relation to the Classes of Subjects next herein after stated; that is to say:—

- 1. The Public Debt and Property. 2. The Regulation of Trade and Commerce. 3. The raising of Money by any Manner of Taxation. 4. The borrowing of Money on the Credit. 5. Postal Service. 6. The Census and Statistics. 7. Militia—Military and Naval and Defence. 8. The fixing of and providing for Salaries and Allowances of Civil and other Officers of the Government of Canada. 9. Beacons, Buoys, Light House and Sable Island. 10. Navigation and Shipping. 11. Quarantine and the Establishment and Maintenance of Marine Hospitals. 12. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries. 13. Ferries between a Province and British or Foreign Country, between Two Provinces. 14. Currency and Coinage. 15. Banking—Incorporation of Banks and the Issue of Paper Money. 16. Savings Banks. 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. Copy Rights. 24. Indians and Lands reserved for 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 Penitentiaries. 29. Such Classes of Subjects as are expressly excepted in the Enumerate of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

And any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section shall not be deemed to come within the Class of Matters of a local or private nature comprised in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday afternoon New Westminster. Twenty passengers came down by her, amongst them being Cooper of New Westminster, Mr W and wife of Yale. Messrs Gowdie and son from Quenesleworth and Cariboo respectively.

DEBTORS.—The Government contains three pages and a half of printed names of defaulters under the Estate Act.