

TREATMENT OF GARDENING. George H. Dadd, N. J. yet struggle on. At gives in the Pra'...

THE OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Yesterday Her Majesty the Queen opened the second session of her seventh Parliament and the thirtieth of her long and prosperous reign. The occasion was calculated to excite a high degree of interest...

mons." During the interval which always closes before the knights and burgesses present themselves in almost tumultuous array below the bar...

The Bill to provide for the Union & Government of British America!

WHEREAS the Provinces of CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK have expressed their desire to form a Federal Union under the British Crown...

full power and authority to administer the same and to certify its having been made; and the wilful making of any false statement in any such oath or affirmation shall be wilful and corrupt perjury.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

11.—From and after the Union, there shall be in and for the Kingdom of Canada one Parliament, which shall be composed of the Queen, an Upper House to be called the Senate, and a House of Commons.

2. QUEBEC. Quebec shall be divided into sixty-five Electoral Districts to be composed of the sixty-five Electoral Divisions in which Lower Canada is now divided...

3. NOVA SCOTIA.

Each of the eighteen counties of Nova Scotia shall constitute an Electoral District. The county of Halifax shall be entitled to return two Members to the House of Commons...

33.—There shall be a General Census of the people taken in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and decennially afterwards...

CONFEDERATION BILL.

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No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guaranty of their good faith.

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The doors of the House of Lords were not opened till twelve o'clock, but long before that time a crowd of people were collected in the corridors and chambers...

The gallery on the right of the throne devoted to ladies connected with the various diplomatic bodies was soon filled, and also that on the left of the chamber.

At about one o'clock the Bishops, in their robes of state (similar to those of Her Majesty's Judges, but without the wig) began to take their places on the Episcopal bench.

The first party to represent the opposition were Lord Granville, Lord Salisbury, Lord Darnley, Lord Abernethy, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Clarendon, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Lytton, Lord Shrewsbury and Talbot, and the Marquis of Westminster.

At ten minutes past two the doors on the right of the throne, by which the Queen enters, were thrown open, and the whole of the illustrious assemblage in the Chamber rose with a great rustle...

When the Queen had taken her place on the throne, the Lord Chancellor by command, requested their lordships to be seated, and the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod was directed to summon the "Faithful Com-

mentary. 1. This Act may be cited as "The British North American Act, 1867."

2. In the construction of this Act the following rules shall be observed with respect to the following terms, unless otherwise expressly provided for...

3. The word "Legislature" shall mean the Local Legislature of any of the Provinces of the Union.

4. The word "Union" shall mean the Union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

5. The word "Governor-General" shall mean the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the time being of the Government appointed by the Queen, by whatever name designated.

6. From and after the Union, Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be severed and each shall form a separate Province.

7. From and after the Union, Upper Canada shall be named and known as the Province of Ontario, and Lower Canada shall be named and known as the Province of Quebec.

8. Subject to any future action of the Governments of the Provinces respectively, the seats of Government shall be as follows: In Ontario, the City of Toronto; in Quebec, the City of Quebec; in Nova Scotia, the City of Halifax; and in New Brunswick, the City of Fredericton.

9. The Executive Government and authority is and shall be vested in the Queen.

10. The Queen has and shall have the Command-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces whatsoever.

11. The Governor General may, by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, constitute a Privy Council, and he may from time to time appoint and remove Members thereof.

12. All powers, authorities and functions which by any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or by any Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick respectively, are vested in, or are authorized or required to be exercised by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of the said Provinces, with the advice, or with the advice and consent, of the Executive Council of such Provinces respectively, or in conjunction with such Executive Council, or with any number of the Members thereof, or by the said Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually and alone, shall, in so far as the same are not repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be vested in and may be exercised by the Governor General of the Kingdom of Canada, with the advice, or with the advice and consent, of, or in conjunction, as the case may require, with the Privy Council, or any members thereof, as may be appointed by the Queen for the affairs of the Kingdom of Canada, or by the Governor General of the Kingdom of Canada individually and alone, where the advice, consent, or concurrence of the Privy Council is not required.

13. The Governor General may assign a deputy, substitute, and appoint any person or persons jointly or severally, to be his deputy or deputies within any part or parts of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, perform, and execute during the pleasure of the said Governor General, such of the powers, functions and authorities as may under this Act be vested in or exercised by the Governor General as the Governor General shall deem to be necessary or expedient, but the appointment of a Deputy or Deputies as aforesaid shall not abridge, alter, or in any way affect the power or authority of the Governor General.

14. Whenever after the first appointment a vacancy in the Senate shall take place, it shall be lawful for the Governor General, in the Queen's name, by an instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, to summon to the said Senate a person duly qualified according to the provisions of this Act to fill such vacancy.

15. Every Senator shall hold his seat in the Senate for the term of his life, subject to the provisions of this Act.

16. Any person who at the time of the Union is a Member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia or of New Brunswick, and who may accept the office of Senator, shall, by his acceptance, be held to have vacated his seat in such Legislative Council; and any person who at the time of the Union is a Member of the Legislative Council of Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, and to whom the office of Senator is offered, who shall not within thirty days thereafter signify his acceptance thereof, the same shall be held to have declined such office.

17. Any Senator may, by writing under his hand, addressed to the Governor-General, resign his seat in the Senate, and thereupon such seat shall become vacant.

18. Any question respecting the qualification of a Senator or respecting a vacancy in the Senate shall arise, the same shall be heard and determined by the Senate.

19. The Governor-General shall have power, by an instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, to appoint one Member of the Senate to be Speaker thereof, and to remove him and appoint another in his stead.

20. Subject to alteration by Parliament, the presence of at least fifteen Members of the Senate, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting for the exercise of its powers.

21. The Speaker shall vote as other Members, and in case of an equality of votes, it shall be held that the decision is in the negative.

22. The House of Commons shall consist of one hundred and eighty-one members, of whom eighty-two shall be elected for Ontario, sixty-five for Quebec, nineteen for Nova Scotia, and fifteen for New Brunswick.

23. Subject to alteration by Parliament, the presence of at least twenty Members of the House of Commons, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting of the House of Commons for the exercise of its powers, and all questions which shall arise in the House of Commons shall be decided by the majority of voices of such Members as shall be present, other than the Speaker, and when the voices shall be equal the Speaker shall have the casting vote.

24. No Senator shall be capable of being elected, or of sitting or voting as a Member of the House of Commons.

25. Bills for appropriating any part of the Public Revenue of Canada or for imposing any Tax or Impost shall originate in the House of Commons.

26. It shall not be lawful for the House of Commons to originate or pass any vote, resolution, address or bill for the appropriation of any part of the Public Revenue, or for the imposition 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.

27. For the purpose of representation in Parliament Ontario shall be territorially divided into twenty-five Electoral Divisions, called Towns, hereinafter mentioned, which shall form Electoral Districts, and each such Electoral District, as hereinafter numbered shall be represented by one Member in the House of Commons.

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29. The House of Commons shall, upon its first assembling, after every general election, proceed forthwith to elect one of its number to be Speaker, and in case of his death, resignation or removal by a vote, the said House of Commons shall forthwith proceed to elect another of their Members to be Speaker, and the Speaker so elected shall preside at all Meetings of the Commons, and until otherwise provided by Act of Parliament, in case of the absence from the Chair of the House of Commons for a period of forty-eight consecutive hours, the House of Commons may elect one of its number to act as Speaker, and such one so appointed shall, during the continued absence of the Speaker, preside at all Meetings of the Commons, and for the time being execute all the powers and privileges of the Speaker.

30. Except for the purposes of the previous section, the presence of at least twenty Members of the House of Commons, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting of the House of Commons for the exercise of its powers, and all questions which shall arise in the House of Commons shall be decided by the majority of voices of such Members as shall be present, other than the Speaker, and when the voices shall be equal the Speaker shall have the casting vote.