

5 ft. 6 in. gauge on such grades, in such places, in such manner, with such materials and on such specifications as the G. in C. may determine. The commissioners are given the powers of the M. P. W. and of a railway company for the execution of the work respecting surveys, taking lands, &c. Disputes are to be referred to the official arbitrators. The commissioners must advertise for tenders for the construction of the work, but are not bound to accept the lowest but that of "such contractors as shall appear to them to be possessed of sufficient skill, experience and resources" to carry out their contract. All contracts for over \$10,000 to be submitted to the G. in C. for approval. No "Member of Parliament" can be an officer or contractor under the commissioners. The G. in C. fixes the remuneration of commissioners and chief engineers, and other pay is subject to his approval. The G. in C. may at any time suspend the work till the then next session of parliament. He may open for traffic any completed portion of the work under regulations to be in force till the end of the next session of parliament. Provision is made for the raising of a loan under the Imperial guarantee to provide means for the construction of the road. A sinking fund is provided for, and the C. R. F. charged with the necessary sums. A loan is authorized also for any sum found necessary over and above the amount of the Imperial guarantee.

AGGRESSIONS BY SUBJECTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Cap. 14—Extends the former Province of Canada laws to the whole dominion, in respect of the punishment of aggressions from subjects of foreign countries at peace with Her Majesty. Any person who has borne arms here, or come into the country with hostile intent, may be tried by Militia Court Martial and sentenced to death or such other punishment as the court may award. Subjects of Her Majesty aiding or abetting may be tried and punished in like manner. Or any person offending against this Act may be tried by an ordinary court, and being condemned shall suffer death as a felon.

UNLAWFUL TRAINING TO ARMS.

Cap. 15—Prohibits unlawful training to the use of arms. Persons drilling others without lawful authority are liable to imprisonment for two years or more, and those receiving instructions to two years or less. Meetings for drill may be dispersed by any J. P., constable or peace officer. Arms and ammunition kept for any illegal purpose may be seized and detained upon warrant from a J. P., and the person having them may be arrested, and unless he shall prove that he is not possessed of them for illegal purpose he shall be committed for trial for a misdemeanor. If he be not so committed, and the J. P. refuse to return the arms, he may apply to Quarter Sessions or Superior Court, who, in their discretion, may order them to be given up. Persons carrying arms for unlawful purposes may be arrested and committed for trial, and tried for a misdemeanor. All J. P. everywhere have concurrent jurisdiction in these cases. Provision is made for the special protection of J. P. or officers, from actions of damages for use of powers under this Act. The G. in C. may suspend its operations and put it in force again from time to time by proclamation.

SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Cap. 16—Suspends the *Habeas Corpus* in the case of men arrested and committed for any of the following offences by warrant of two J. P., or any officer of the Militia or Regular army, until the 1st December, 1868, and to the end of next session of parliament, provided the warrant is countersigned by a clerk of Privy Council in one month after commitment, viz:—Being or continuing in arms against H. M. in Canada; any act of hostility therein; having entered Canada with design to levy war or commit felony; levying war in company with any subjects or citizens of a foreign state at peace with H. M.; entering Canada with them with such hostile intent; joining themselves to them with design to aid any such intent; or if charged with high treason or treasonable practices, or suspicion thereof. They may be detained in any place and by any person named in commitment, whether regular gaoil or gaoil or not, such place and person may be changed by warrant of Privy Council. This Act may be suspended and brought into force again by proclamation.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Cap. 17—Provides for the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada, and confirms a deed of assignment of 12th November, 1866, to Thomas C. Street, Robert Cassels, Peter Paterson, Hugh C. Barwick, and Peleg Howland, enabling the trustees to carry out its trusts, and making them a body corporate under the name of "The Trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada."

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

Cap. 18—Amends the Act of incorporation of the Commercial Bank of Canada and authorizes its amalgamation with any other bank or banks, or its winding up. Besides the amalgamation clauses (under which it has since been amalgamated with the Merchants' Bank) it provided that the charter should not be forfeited at the end of 60 days suspension, nor until 90 days after the passing of the Act. It also authorized the reduction of the old stock and the issue of new. It provided for the winding up by Trustees, should that be unavoidable.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Cap. 19—Amended the "Grand Trunk Arrangements Act of 1862." It authorized the company to raise £500,000 stg. upon equipment mortgage bonds No. 2, taking rank before all other charges upon the road and its revenues, except the equipment bonds No. 1, and except also the claims on special revenues of the Postal bonds. Power was given also to convert these new bonds into 6 p. c. stock. Power was also given under certain reserves to vary the agreements with the Buffalo and Lake Huron and the Montreal and Champlain Railway Companies.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Cap. 20—Recognises the partners in the former Ebbwvale Company, and other English capitalists, together with Mr. Thomas Reynolds, of Montreal, as proprietors of the old Ottawa and Prescott Railway, and incorporates them anew as the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Co. By the first clause jurisdiction is specially assumed by the Dominion Parliament, declaring the work to be for "the general advantage of Canada." Power is also taken to extend the road across the river Ottawa into the Province of Quebec to a terminus on Lake Deschernes, the extension to be begun within five and completed within ten years.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION CO.

Cap. 21—Changes the name of the Canadian Inland Navigation Company to "the Canadian Navigation Company," increases its capital at once to \$500,000 with right to extend it to \$2,000,000,