

Repeal of 48 and 49 Vict., chap. 60.

6. "The Federal Council of Australasia Act, 1885," is hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any laws passed by the Federal Council of Australasia and in force at the establishment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

But any such law may be repealed as to any State by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, and may be repealed as to any colony, not being a State, by the Parliament thereof.

Operation of the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth.

7. The Constitution established by this Act, and all laws made by the Parliament of the Commonwealth in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Constitution, and all treaties made by the Commonwealth, shall, according to their tenor, be binding on the Courts, Judges, and people of every State and of every part of the Commonwealth, anything in the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and the laws and treaties of the Commonwealth shall be in force on board of all British ships whose last port of clearance or whose port of destination is in the Commonwealth.

Constitution.

8. The Constitution of the Commonwealth shall be as follows:—

## THE CONSTITUTION.

Division of Constitution.

This Constitution is divided into Chapters and Parts as follows:—

- CHAPTER I.—The Parliament.
  - Part I.—General.
  - Part II.—The Senate.
  - Part III.—The House of Representatives.
  - Part IV.—Provisions relating to both Houses.
  - Part V.—Powers of the Parliament.
- CHAPTER II.—The Executive Government.
- CHAPTER III.—The Federal Judicature.
- CHAPTER IV.—Finance and Trade.
- CHAPTER V.—The States.
- CHAPTER VI.—New States.
- CHAPTER VII.—Miscellaneous.
- CHAPTER VIII.—Amendment of the Constitution.

## CHAPTER I.—THE PARLIAMENT.

### PART I.—GENERAL.

Legislative powers.

1. The legislative powers of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives, and which is hereinafter called "The Parliament," or "The Parliament of the Commonwealth."

Governor-General.

2. The Queen may, from time to time, appoint a Governor-General, who shall be Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth, and who shall have, and may exercise in the Commonwealth during the Queen's pleasure, and subject to the provisions of this Constitution, such powers and functions of the Queen as Her Majesty may think fit to assign to him.

Salary of Governor-General.

3. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the annual salary of the Governor-General shall be ten thousand pounds, and shall be payable to the Queen out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth.

The salary of a Governor-General shall not be altered during his continuance in office.

Application of provisions relating to Governor-General.

4. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being, or such person as the Queen may appoint to be the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator of the Government of the Commonwealth, by whatever title he is designated; but no such person shall be entitled to receive any salary from the Commonwealth in respect of any other office during his administration of the Government of the Commonwealth.

Oath of allegiance. Schedule.

5. Every member of the Senate and every member of the House of Representatives shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some person authorised by him, an oath or affirmation of allegiance in the form set forth in the Schedule of this Constitution.

Governor-General to fix time and places for holding session of Parliament. Power of dissolution of House of Representatives. First session of Parliament.

6. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the first and every other session of the Parliament as he may think fit, giving sufficient notice thereof; and may also from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue the Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives.

The Parliament shall be called together not later than six months after the establishment of the Commonwealth.