

He may give titles to crown lands. He has also power to appoint fairs, marts, markets, ports, harbours, bays, and havens.

The person who succeeds, in case of the death or absence of the Governor, is the Lieutenant-Governor, and next to him, the Commander of the Forces.

The Executive Council consists of four persons holding office in the colony.

1st. The senior officer of the Forces. 2d. The Bishop of Australia. 3d. The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales; and 4th, the Colonial Treasurer: the two latter for the time being. These are appointed by letters patent, under the great seal. It is a council of advice and restraint, and the matters on which they are to be consulted are especially mentioned in their commission.

The Legislative Council consists of fifteen persons, including the Governor, seven of whom hold offices under the government, and during royal pleasure, viz.:

1st. Chief Justice. 2d. Bishop of Australia. 3d. The Commander of the Forces. 4th. The Colonial Secretary. 5th. The Attorney-General. 6th. The Collector of the Customs. 7th. The Auditor-General; with seven others who do not hold offices, but are nominated by the crown.

As is truly said in the colony, they are governed by the royal prerogative, exercised in the person of the Governor.

The rules for his guidance, and that of all colonial officers, are issued by the Secretary of State, and are to be found in a pamphlet form, under the title of "Colonial Rules and Regulations." Great complaints are made in the colony that these are altogether one-sided. In them it is notified that the appointment or term of the Governor's office is limited to a period of six years, from the time of his assumption of his duties; the crown reserving the power of prolonging that period.

The great complaint in the colony is, that the policy of the government at home is always fluctuating with the change of the incumbent who holds the office of Secretary of State. This happens with every change in political parties in the mother country, and the office is often held by persons who have very little knowledge or experience in colonial affairs, and consequently regulations are from time to time issued, and particular orders for the guidance of the Governor are frequently sent him, which leaves him little or no independence in the performance of his duties.

At the distance at which New South Wales is situated, it may readily be conceived what inconvenience is felt by the Governor and