

**The Bill.****Explanation.**

shall become subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Commonwealth.

111. After uniform duties of customs have been imposed, a State may levy on imports or exports, or on goods passing into or out of the State, such charges as may be necessary for executing the inspection laws of the State; but the net produce of all charges so levied shall be for the use of the Commonwealth; and any such inspection laws may be annulled by the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

112. All fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquids passing into any State or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage shall be subject to the laws of the State as if such liquids had been produced in the State.

113. A State shall not without the consent of the Parliament of the Commonwealth raise or maintain any naval or military force, or impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to the Commonwealth; nor shall the Commonwealth impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to a State.

114. A State shall not coin money, nor make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts.

115. The Commonwealth shall not make any law for establishing any religion, or for imposing any religious observance, or for prohibiting the free exercise of any religion, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the Commonwealth.

116. A subject of the Queen, resident in any State, shall not be subject in any other State to any disability or discrimination which would not be equally applicable to him if he were a subject of the Queen resident in such other State.

117. Full faith and credit shall be given, throughout the Commonwealth, to the laws, the public acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of every State.

118. The Commonwealth shall protect every State against invasion and, on the application of the Executive Government of the State, against domestic violence.

119. Every State shall make provision for the detention in its prisons of persons accused or convicted of offences against the laws of the Commonwealth, and for the punishment of persons convicted of such offences, and the Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws to give effect to this provision.

**CHAPTER VI.—NEW STATES.**

120. The Parliament may admit to the Commonwealth or establish new States, and may upon such admission or establishment make or impose such terms and conditions, including the extent of representation in either House of the Parliament, as it thinks fit.

121. The Parliament may make laws for the government of any territory surrendered by any State to and accepted by the Commonwealth, or of any territory placed by the Queen under the authority of and accepted by the Commonwealth, or otherwise acquired by the Commonwealth, and may allow the representation of such territory in either House of the Parliament to the extent and on the terms which it thinks fit.

122. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may, with the consent of the Parliament of a State,

States against invasion, and, on the application of any State Government, against domestic violence, insurrections, &c.

The public Acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every State are to be recognised throughout the Commonwealth. (See section 51 (24) and (25).) The States are required to make provision for detention and punishment of persons accused or convicted of offences against the law of the Commonwealth, subject to further Commonwealth legislation.

*Sections 120 to 123.*

“Original States” are those which join and become part of the Commonwealth at its establishment. The term “State” is applicable to all those which at any time, at its establishment or afterwards, became part of the Commonwealth. After the establishment of the Commonwealth, the Federal Parliament may admit new States, or establish new States, and admit them on such terms and conditions, including extent of representation, as it thinks fit.

It will not be obligatory to give “new States” equal representation in the Senate, but, no doubt, any existing Australian colony coming in afterwards would receive the right. If, however, any existing colony were partitioned into two or more colonies, such two or more colonies could not expect equal representation.