

POLITICAL FRANCHISE.

Franchise	Name of the Electoral Division	Number of Representatives	Number of Registered Electors at last Election
<p>Qualification to serve as Common Jurors.</p> <p>Viz :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The age of 21 years. 2. The income of £ 8 from immovable property or from mercantile firm or the payment of a rent of £ 4. <p>N.B.—<i>This includes rent partners.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Good character and reputation. 4. Competent knowledge of the English or Italian language. 	<p>Division of Malta. } Division of Gozo. }</p>	<p>Eight Viz :</p> <p>Seven for Malta and One for Gozo.</p>	<p>For Malta 3953. * For Gozo 395.</p>

* This number does not include those registered electors who were absent from the island.

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FRANCHISE.

Ordinary Duration of Sessions and Assemblies and Periods of Meeting	By what Acts regulated	Number of Voters at last GENERAL Election	* Date of last GENERAL Election	Remarks
<p>No Session can be extended beyond 5 years.</p> <p>The average period during which the meetings are from time to time held is 6 months in each year.</p>	<p>Letters patent dated May 11, 1849</p> <p>and</p> <p>Proclamation dated June 23, 1849</p> <p>and</p> <p>Letters patent dated September 24, 1856.</p> <p><i>Letters Patent dated July 22 - 1858.</i></p>	<p>MALTA 3532</p> <p>GOZO 380</p>	<p>November 3, 1854.</p>	

MODE OF ELECTION.—*Vide Proclamation of June 23, 1849.*

A list, subject to revision, of persons deemed qualified to vote for the election of Members to serve in the Council of Government is published in the Government Gazette. A commission appointed by the Governor holds sittings to receive claims, consider objections &c. which must be made within 7 days of the date of the above list. A list of persons entitled to vote for the election of Members to serve in the Council of Government is then published in the Gazette. Tickets are then prepared by the Commissioners, distributed, and after 2 days are collected and then verified. The Commissioners deposit, in the Court of Appeal, a certificate describing the persons who have received the greatest number of votes, a copy of which certificate is transmitted by the Registrar of the Court of Appeal to the Clerk of the Council—who publishes in the Gazette the names of the PERSONS RETURNED.

N.B.—At a GENERAL election for MALTA each elector has the right of naming on his ticket, four persons for whom he votes.

The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the law of contract, which are based on the freedom of contract and the sanctity of contracts. It is essential to understand these principles as they form the foundation of the law of contract.

The second part of the document deals with the formation of a contract, which is a process that involves the offer and acceptance of terms. The offer must be clear, definite, and communicated to the offeree. The acceptance must be made in a timely manner and must mirror the terms of the offer.

The third part of the document discusses the performance of a contract. Once a contract is formed, the parties are bound to perform their obligations under the contract. Failure to perform may result in a breach of contract, which can give rise to legal remedies.

The fourth part of the document deals with the discharge of a contract. A contract may be discharged in a number of ways, including by agreement of the parties, by operation of law, or by frustration of the contract.

The fifth part of the document discusses the remedies available for a breach of contract. The primary remedy is damages, which are intended to put the injured party in the position they would have been in had the contract been performed. Other remedies include specific performance and injunction.

In conclusion, the law of contract is a complex and important area of law. It is essential to understand the principles of contract law in order to protect one's interests in a business transaction.