reater number of these heretica

ious productions have been prin and secretly introduced into A proportionate punishment will be in

flicted upon such individuals as have in their custody any foreign journals, news papers, etc. containing matter against th vernment and institutions of Spain. Given from Madrid, this 19th Novel

(Signed) FRANCISCOXAVIER MEIR Y CAMPILLO Grand Inquisitor of the kingdom. ANDRES FLOREZ PEREIRA,

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT LOWER CANADA.

Secretary.

Debates in the House of Assembly Friday, 5th February, 1819.

Mr. Ogden—rose in his place to impeach the Honorable Pierre Bedard, Prothe District of Three River of the Court of King's vincial Jude said District .-- He stated the was about to prefer were ne would confine himself to a suc atement of the causes which induced to pursue the present measure---He

Mr. O.) was nearly concerned in the char ges which he was about to prefer to the House, and he therefore was the more induced to abstain from any reflections to the prejudice of the person in his absence, whose conduct was shortly to be the subject of a public enquiry--- That conduct had been im proper and oppressive to an intolerable degree, particularly towards the Bar---In one instance he himself had been unjustly im prisoned by him for an alledged contemptanother member of the Bar of Three Riv ers, had, while in the discharge of his proional duty, been most unjustly fined a sum of money and ordered to be committed until the fine was paid---The Bar had however for upwards of two years patiently submit ted to these abuses until at length forbearance became culpable .-- There was a res pect due from the Bar to the Bench, and from the Bench to the Bar, which ought to be studiously maintained on both sides; it ought to be reciprocal, otherwise public bus siness must affer--The Bar, he trusted would at all times be found disposed to cultivate a fair understanding with the bench which had every thing to gain from its support, and he was confident that to degrade the profession, was to violate the rights of the subject .-- He in the present instance act ed upon principles which he conceived to be fair, and would abstain from further comment until the Honorable Gentleman should have occasion to justify his conduct. He read the articles of impeachment which are as follows.

FIRST .-- That Pierre Bedard, Esquire being Provincial Judge for the said District e Rivers, and also one of the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for nigh and introctalit duties attached to those offices, hath prostituted his judicial authoritv, to the gratification of personal malice hath infringed the personal liberty of divers of His Majesty's subjects, and by perverse, obstinate and tyrannical conduct, hath dis-graced the elevated judicial situations in h he was placed.

SECOND --- The said Pierre Bedard, Esq eing Provincial Judge as aforesaid, for the district of Three Rivers, and also one of the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the said district, hath in contravention of the laws now in force in this Pro vince, and without any just or reasonable cause or pretext whatsoever, imprisoned divers of His Majesty's loyal subjects, for been committed towards him the said Pierre Bedard, L'squire as such Provincial Judge and hath exercised an unjust iffegal and unconstitutional authority by claring them guilty of the crime of "Cor in certain causes unauthorized by Law, and by imposing upon them fines and disabilities to which they were not liable by the laws of the land. THIRD-That the said Pierre Bedard.

being such Provincial Judge said, and one of the Judges of His Ma jest 's Court of King's Bench for the said district of Three Rivers hath in the discharge his respective duties as such Provincia Judge, & Judge of the said court of King's Burch, and also of the Barristers and Prac timers therein, tending to reflect unmerited odiam upon the dispensers and practioners of law, and hath both by actions and words degraded the dignity of his judicial situations and brought the administration of Justice in this Province, and more particularly in the said district of Three Rivers into disrepute and contempt.

FOURTE-That the said Pierre Bedard.

Esquire, being such Provincial Judge uni risters and Advocates practising in the said said Court, in a violent and abusive manner. bath at the stimes accused many of them bath at c of moral and profes ad a h publicly advanced opin a belief that they were

ing and talents requis lischarge of their profes Auties, uties, and generally tending to subdence of their clients and the public, in their professional knowledge and exertions FIFTH-That the said Pierre Bedard

Esquire being such Provincial Judge, to the said District of Three Rivers, as aforesaid, did on or about the third day of June, one I eight hundred and sixteen, falsely, and maliciously, contrary to his and maliciously, contrary to his dee and the known laws of this mprison, and cause to be im-ine common goal of the said Dis-ree Rivers. Charles Richard quire, then and still being His Counsel for the said district, for Counsel for the said district, for libel, and contempt against the said Court.

to said Pierre Bedard,
Provincial Judge and the tenth day of the said the sa

HMOND, LENOX and AUBIGNY.

-The difficulties at present to known Laws of this Province, and with any reasonable cause or pretext whatsoe condemn Pierre Vezina, Esquire, an Adv ate practising in the said Court to pay a fiften shillings, for pretended contemption conduct while in the discharge of his duty nis Client, and to be imprisoned until the raid fine was paid, to the manifest injury and oppression of the said Pierre Vezina, in violation of his liberty as a British Subject,

and of his privileges as such Advocate.

Seventh—That the said Pierre Bedard, Esquire, being such Provincial Judge as aforesaid, did on the sixth and seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and at divers other times while residing in the said Provincial Court, and of such charges is such documentary evidence, and of the explanations already taken indapositionally attack the professional character annexed to the charges, be then transmited njustifiably attack the professional character of Joseph Godfroy de Tonnancour, Esquire, then being an Advocate in the said Court, and lastly and maliciously attribute to him, the said Joseph Godfroy de Tonancour, Esq. pleased to direct that the answer and deferce an intention to lead the Court into error by fase references and citations, and to surprise thereby a judgment on behalf of his Client, sembly, for their reply and the whole of he and did also charge the said Joseph Godfroy de Tonnancour, Esquire, with other practices dishonorable to himself, and derogatory mitted to His Royal Highness the Prince Re to his professional character and reputation to the mixifest injury of the said Joseph require. Godfroy de Tonnancour, Esquire, and His Celleagues collectively, tending to bring their character and reputation into contempt and disgrace and in gross violation of his dig-nity as such Provincial Judge.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.—Ordered, that Mr. Blanchet have leave to bring in a bill to authorize Jos. Benoit to erect a Draw Bridge over the River Richelieu.

Mr. Blanchet had leave and presented a Bill to partition the Common of the Seignory of Boucherville, among the persons having Commonage on the said common, which was read the first time.

The Report was received from the Special Committee, to whom was referred the Peti-tion of certain Inhabitants of the City of Montreal, praying for an incorporation to open a Canal in the Neighbourhood of said City to La Chine, which Report was referred to the Committee of the whole appointed to consider the expediency to amend and repeal in part, an Act "to grant an aid to His Majesty to assist in opening a Canal from Montreal to La chine &c.

The House in Committee to consider the expediency to amend and repealthe La chine Canal, made some progress and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

WEDFESDAY, Feb. 3 .- The report of the Quebec Agricultural Society was received and read.

A Petition from divers Inhabitants of the City of Montreal, was received and referred to a Speciel Committee. A Message was received from His Grace

the Governor in Chief, with the Public Accounts which was referred to a Special com-Ordered, that the public accounts of the years 1815, 1816, & 1817, be referred to the

said committee. The following petitions were received and

referred to Special Committees.

A petition of the Curate and Church Wardens of the Parish of Notre Dame de Que-

bec, respecting the market place of the Lower Town of Quebec.

A pettion of Michael Dubord, Esq. Physician, for the privilege of erecting a Toll-bridge over the River Champlain.

A pettion of divers inhabitants of the Castern Townships, previous Eastern Townships, praying for a new division of Counties, &cc. petition of Members of the Quebec

Fire Insurance Company, praying for an Act of incorporation. A petition of the Members of the Quebec Dispensary, praying for pecuniary aid.

A petition of John Goudie, Esq. and others,

praying for a privilege to navigate Steam boats on Lake Champlain. A petition of divers inhabitants of Chaleurs

Bay, praying support in the right to cut Hay in the common of Ristigouche.

Tuesday 9,—A petition of the merchants and other inhabitants of the Lower Town of Quebec, for opening a street between St. Peter and Sault an Mateiot Streets. One om the Trustees of the Commons of Three Rivers, to be allowed to sell part of the said Common. One from Timothy Hibbard, stating that he has discovered a certain and accurate method of ascertaining the Longitude and Latitude, by means of ine, and praying pecuniary aid in making tables illustrating the same. One from Anthony Anderson and John Goudie, for leave oremove Dorchester Bridge over the river St. Charles. One from Sarah Taylor, widow of the late N. Taylor, Esq. against the re-moval of the said Bridge, were referred. The committee on the Sheriff of Mon-

real's petition reported, referred to a Committee of the whole on Friday next.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Mon real, Tobacconists, &c. praying for a conan Tobacco to be imported from the United States. Ordered to lie on the Table.

A petition of Pierre Laforce, relating to his imprisonment in 1810; referred to the grand Committee of Grievances.

The Committee on the petition of F. La ailleur to dispose of a certain lot of Ground in his possession in Montreal, was read for the first time, and ordered to be read the sedond time on Monday. The Committee or the petition of proprietors of land on Papi neau's Road, reported. A Bill was present ed to authorise Jos. Papineau, Esq. to make a Turnpike Road from the suburbs of St Marie, Montreal to the Cote de la Visitation in the parish of Montreal, which was read for the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Friday, the 19th inst.

It was moved that an humble address be presented to His Grace the Governor in Chief, praying that he would apppoint Comdissioners to draw up certain statements resecting the Provincial Revenue and expenditure. The consideration of which was posture.

oned to friday next. The House, 'n committee on the Shingle Bill which was passed with several amendments The report to be received to-morrow.

The Bill to continue the Act for the Administration of justice in the Country Parish es &c. was read a second time, and refered to Committe of the whole on Friday next.

A Call of the Members House of Assembly ordered for Monday the 21d inst.

The following Message from His Grac the Governor in Chief was laid before the two uses of the Legislature on Monday last.

overnor in Chief acquaints the house ably, that he has received the instruc-

val Highness the Prince Remanner in which His Ryal mands respecting the Assembly against Mr. Jus lich were communicated to the on the 2d day of March dried into executio ghness the Prince Regen

idvisable, and has according direct that the Asse previous to an duce without direct that the Asser ulterior proceedings, de day, and deliver to His C in Chief, such docume Govern evidence as support the charges which they have broagaingt Mr Justice Foucher, and that or by His Grace he Governor in Chief, to Mr. Justice Fouches, for his answer and defence.

And His Royal Highness has been further

gent, for such arther course as the case and

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 8th Feb. 1819.

FRIDAY 5.—The Committee on the pertion of G. W. Alsopp and others having reported, a bill as brought in to authorithem to build a Toll-bridge, on the Riv

Jacques Carcier,
A bill was brought in to authorize Jean
Barbeau to make a Turnpike Road to St.
Hyacinthe and a Toll bridge on the River Yamaska,

It having been moved that the petition of the civil Physicians of Quebec presented at the last Session, be read, it was read in con-sequence, and referred to a Special Committee.

Several heads of accusations were preented to the House against Pierre Bedan Provincial Judge of Three Rivers. A petition from the citizens of the Lowe own, praying for another Market place

Complaining of Pedlars, were referred.

Monday 8—The House was infor that the seat for the County of St. Maurice beg leave to renew the p was vacant, the Hon. Lewis Gugy having made in our Prospectus. summoned to the Legislative Council, and the Speaker was ordered to issue his warrant for a new writ of Election for the id County.

And one from the Shopkeepers of Quebe

A Petition from the Proprietors and Diectors of the Montreal Library, praying to e anthorised to take a small piece of ground from the Court of Justice for the purpose of oui/ding a Library there, and another from

The House concurred in the amendments of the said Committee, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed. The House in Co nmittee on the Courts of

money relating to the public service, but what is recommended by the Governor of this Province.

of Montreal's Petition made some progress them the 3d article of the treaty. and obtained leave to sit again. ministration of Justice in the country Parish-

es, reported as follows. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this com mittee that the blank in the first clause of said bill be filled up 1st May 1821.

The Lachine canal bill was read a secon time and referred to a special committee.

SATURDAY, 13—The report from the committee on the petition for the erection of a the United States shall have liberty to Public Hospital in Montreal, was received and referred to a committee of the whole on coast of Newfoundland, as British fisher-Tuesday next.

The house in committee on the message His Grace the Governor in chief, of the 8th inst. relating to the impeachment of Mr. Justice Foucher, made some progress and btained leave to sit again on the

Monday, 15—The report of the commisounties of St. Marie and Hampshire, was ceived and read. The engrossed bill for the maintenance of

good order on Sundays and Holidays, was An engrossed bill to facilate the adminis-

tration of Justice in certain small matters, in the country Parishes, was passed and sen: to the Legislative council. The second reading of the Bill to enable George Le Pailleur to dispose of a lot of ground in Montreal, was postponed to Fri-

The House in committee on the Police bill came to a resolution that it is expedient nend the Police Act and limit the duration thereof, which was reported, in which the House concurred, and a Bill was introluced accordingly, and read, second readng on Wednesda

ng on Wednesday.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Lachine canal bill was postponed

WEDNESDAY, 17—A message from the egislative council, that they had passed a bill intitled, "An Act for the better regula-tion of Oppositions," to which they desired the concurrence of the Assembly, which was

RESOLVED, That a message be sent to the Legislative council to desire their honors will give leave to the Honble. M. H. Per-

cival and the Honble. W. Scott two of their | the late war, but still co Members to come to the special commit-tee on the Petition of the Merchants of Montreal, relative to the appointment of es for that Port.

ppropriate a lot of Ground tary in Montreal was read a

The house in committee on the Bill to re-culate the common of Laprairie, made some progress and sit again on Saturday. FRIDAY, 19th Febry.—The report from the Special committee on the Police Bill, the Special committee on the Ponce was received and referred to a Comm of the whole, on Friday the 26th inst.

A message from the Legislative count that they do give leave to Mr. Percival at Mr. Scott to attended the Committee of the House of Assembly, on Saturday next.

A bill was introduced for the most efficacious remedy of divers abuses prejudicial to improvements in agriculture was read.

Also a bill to regulate in future Notorial

Acts or deeds bearing Mortgages, and to es-tablish offices for the enregistering of all such acts or deeds within this Province read. RESOLVED, that it is the opinion of committee that a special committee of five members be appointed to draw up—First
—A general statement of the Receipts of the provincial revenue of the crown, of the disbursements by the Receiver General, from the date of the constitution to the present time. Secondly, a detailed statement of all the appropriations made by the Legislature, and of the amount paid upon each of them by the Read of Concern from the date of the constitution to the present time, thirdly, to state the balance of the monies in the hands of the Receiver General, belonging to the Pro-vince; and report the whole with all convienient speed, and the said Committee have power to send for persons papers and records. In which the House concur-

UPPER CANADA HERALD

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1819.

In presenting to the Public, the first umber of the Upper Canada Herald, we beg leave to renew the promises already

The Herald shall always be conducted with candor and impartiality: and suc correspondents as oblige us with commu-nications may depend upon having them inse ted, provided they are written in a style suitable to meet the Public eye; but in no instance will we give our sanction vinces and States; it is not for us to anto scurrility or personal abuse.

to Turnpike Roads, were referred.

A petition from the proprietors of land on answer the expectations of our readers; derations which relate to it. Le Pailleur, praying to be authorised to sell several original communications (for which a part of his lam, were referred.

Wednesday, 10.—Resolved, that the House will go into a Committee of the legislature, says, "a law was passed in Lower Canada, apincau road, and another from George and the selection of matter, together with

A more essential error, respecting the new treaty, has inadvertently found its way into some respectable papers, " that the citizens of the United States are al-The House in Co nmittee on the Courts of Vice Admiralty, made some progress.

The Bill respecting the Common of Boucherville was read a second time and referred to a special Committee.

Friday, 12—The Engrossed Shingle Bill fish on the coast of Nova Scotia and New States are as mitted to the same privileges as British subjects, in the right of fishing on the coast of our possessions in North America: "whereas they are not admitted to fish on the coast of Nova Scotia and New States are as mitted to the same privileges as British subjects, in the clinted are as mitted to the same privileges as British subjects, in the clinted are as mitted to the same privileges as British subjects, in the right of fishing on the coast of our possessions in North America: "whereas they are not admitted to the same privileges as British subjects, in the right of fishing on the coast of our possessions in North America: "whereas they are not admitted to the same privileges as British subjects, in the right of fishing on the coast of our possessions in North America: "whereas they are not admitted to the same privileges as British subjects, in the right of fishing on the coast of our possessions in North America: "whereas they are not admitted to the same privileges as British subjects, in the right of fishing on the coast of our possessions in North America: "whereas they are not admitted to the same privileges as British subjects, in the right of fishing on the coast of our possessions in North America: "whereas they are not admitted to the same privileges as British subjects, in the right of fishing on the coast of our possessions in North America: "whereas they are not admitted to the same privileges as British subjects, in the right of fishing on the coast of our possessions in North America: "whereas they are not admitted to the same privileges as British subjects, in the right of fishing on the coast of our possessions in North America: "whereas the coast of the coast of Nova Scotia and Nova Scotia and Nova Scotia and Nova Sc was read a third time and assed.

It was moved that this bouse will receive, but not act upou any Petiton for any sum of the boundland and Larbrator coasts.

It has also been understood, that the the footing of the treaty of 1783. To le The House in committee on the Sheriff our readers see the difference, we present

"It is agreed, that the people of the U. m The House in committee on the Bill for administration of Justice in the country Parished, the right to take fish of every kind on terfeit as and the Grand Bank, and on all the other Banks of Newfoundland, also in the Gulph is beheved of St. Lawrence, and all the other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of the men, shall use, (but not to dry or cure the same on that Island) and also on the coasts, Gov. Clinton refers is any hardrable proof bays and creeks of all other of His Britan-ic Majesty's dominions in America, and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks of No-va Scotia, Magdelane islands and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same, or

bors and creeks of which they were admitted under the treaty of 1783, then included, what is now New Brunswick. From these they are now excluded. the contrary they have acquired a right or drying and curing their fish in the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks of the south ern part of Newfoundland, which they had not under the first treaty.

The claim of the United States was that the right of fishing and curing fish, expressed in the treaty of peace of 1783; were not derived to them by grant in and by that treaty; but resulted to them, upon the division of the British Empire and were recognized as a portion of the and were recognized as a portion of the national rights, which they enjoyed before into this Province. The experiment was made last winter between this town and Monard that they were not extinguished by treal, and also between this and York Ia the

ntinued, and would

e new treaty, the United States have expressly renounced "any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take dry or cure fish, in, or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbours of His Britanic Majesty's dominione in America, not included within the above mentioned

The rights of the two national parties on this subject, are now defined; and the dispute is settled, upon terms not destitute or reciprocity, but certainly very liberal towards the United States. This settlement manifests a disposition on the art of the British government to maintain a good understanding, and a friendly intercourse between the two nations; a disposition which it becomes all good subjects and citizens, on both sides, in imitation of their respective governments, to practice and promote.

There is one other clause in the new treaty, to which we cannot forbear to point the attention of our readers. The citizens of of the United States are permitted to fish, and in commerce with British subjects, "on the southern coast of Labrador to and through the Straits of Bellisle, and thence northward indefinitely, along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company." This seems to be a public recognition of that company, of the validity of their charter, and the legality of the "exclusive research in it. Noishow of clusive rights" granted in it. Neither of the these existing treaties, between Great Britain and the United States, contains any article regulating the commercial inter-course between the Canadas and the neighbouring States. The administrations of countries have thought proper to leave this interior commerce to be regulated, on each side by legislative acts, without any treaty stipulations, except r settlement of the boundary sion. Whether the silence

treaties, in this reany difficu nay have felt for some diffinite, permanent, reciprocal regulation of the commerce and navigation between the proswer those, whose duty it is to decide ouiding a Library there, and another from the inhabitants of St. Ambroise in opposition of the Herald, are such, as we trust will them a commanding view of all the consi-

House will go into a Committee of the whole, to conside the expediency of amending the Police Ar.

The Report first the Committee on the Lachine Canal respecting the said Canal, was read, and the House concurred therein. When a Bill to refeal the said Act, was presented and read the first time, second reading or dered for Londay, also a Bill for making and maintaing a Navigable Canal from the Neighborhood of Montreal to the Parish of Lachine, was read the first time, second reading to be on Friday next.

The Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Shingle Bill was read. The House concurred in the ameadments of the subsequent of the concurred in the ameadments of the subsequent of the concurred in the ameadments of the subsequent of the concurred in the ameadments of the subsequent of the concurred in the ameadments of the subsequent of the concurred in the ameadments of the subsequent of the concurred in the ameadments of the subsequent of the concurred in the ameadments of the subsequent of the concurred in the ameadments of the subsequent of the concurred in the ameadments of the subsequent of the concurred in the ameadments of the subsequent of the concurred in the ameadments of the subsequent of the concurred in the ameadments of the subsequent of the concurred in the ameadments of the subsequent of the concurred in the ameadments of the subsequent of the concurred in the ameadments of the subsequent of the concurred in the ameadments of the subsequent of the concurred in the ameadments of the subsequent of the concurred in the concurred in the subsequent of the concurred in the subsequent of the subsequent of the subsequent of the concurred in the subsequent of the concurred in the subsequent of the concurred in the subsequent of t

classed as follows: lst. The engravers of plates, makers of paper, and eigners of notes, who generally reside out of our jurisdiction.

2d. Messengers, who are constantly asking from various parts of the country the sent of counterfeiting, to obtain spurous money, and convey it to places of de-

> Those who keep places of deposit, y in the vicinity of large towns, deliver the bad notes to others to

nes are of different enor-ht to be subject to carres-nents. And if the coun-ers of the depositories ers of the depositories the utmost severity, it hese offences would be much dimini.

statute of Lower Canayou; and if a simi-in this state, it might gements between the facilitate such two governme as would effectually crush the evil in A pre pient stages."

of a disposition to compensate with the government of the neighborring states, in suppressing an evil which is to common on both sides of the line. Upper fanada, however, is entitled to the honor of first setting the example of such liberality wards a foreign state, by having passimilar act in 1801. It is to be hoped either of them, shall be settled, it shall not state of New-York, now the subject be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or brought before them, will follow the exact cure fish at such settlements, without a ple of those two provinces; and that the previous agreement for that purpose, with the inhabitants, promietors or possess aided by the vigilance of all persons interested in Bank paper, and of every other works and creeks of which they were adversariated by the suppression of a crime so bors and creeks of which they were adversariated by the suppression of a crime so provident at the present day, and so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so provident at the present day, and so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so provident at the present day, and so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so provident at the present day, and so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so provident at the present day, and so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so provident at the present day, and so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so provident at the present day and so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so provident at the present day and so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so provident at the present day and so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so provident at the present day and so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so provident at the present day and so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so provident at the present day and so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so personal creeks of the suppression of a crime so personal creeks of th prevalent at the present day, and so per-nicious to the community. This is becoming more important, by the daily and inevitable multiplication of bank-bills, as the currency of the country.

> In the penitentiary prisons of the state of New-York, there were, in November last, 744 convicts; of whom 460 were sentenced for grand larceny, and 122 for counterfeiting and passing counterfeit bank notes.

STAGES, which have long been the pri pal mode of travelling in Europe, and have become very general in the United States of America, have more lately been introduced

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