

# EXTRACT OF A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL, DATED 14TH AUGUST, 1818 pdf

1: [Tuesday. September 17th. ]

*Extract of a report of the committee of the whole council, dated 14th August, approved by His Grace the governor in chief in council, 29th August,*

Try out our Premium Member services: Free for one month and pay only if you like it. In this writ petition, the petitioner-Trust and the college have prayed for issue of a writ of certiorari for quashing the order dated That apart, the prayer is to quash the order dated The relief has been sought for issue of writ of mandamus, commanding the respondent No. At the very inception, it is necessary to state that though many a document has been filed and prolonged, anxious, forceful and sometimes vehement arguments have been canvassed, yet the controversy, as we perceive, lies in a narrow compass. And to appreciate the same, we are required to set out the chronology of litigation. Its life is not long. Thereafter, in , an application was filed for grant of LOP for the academic session A team of assessors of the respondent No. As the factual narration would evince, on 10th February, , a team of assessors of the respondent No. We shall refer the relevant paragraphs of the said judgment at a later stage. On 13th May, , the report of the assessors team was considered by the Executive Committee of the respondent No. However, after Oversight Committee was constituted, the Central Government issued a public notice informing all the Medical 1 7 SCC 5 Colleges to submit a compliance report concerning their respective colleges who had applied for LOP for As the facts would unfold, the 1st respondent sent the compliance report along with the reply of the MCI to the Oversight Committee for consideration which on At this juncture, it is necessary to state in what circumstances the Oversight Committee was constituted by the Constitution Bench. It referred to the functioning of MCI and keeping in view certain other factors including a report of the Expert Committee directed the Central Government to consider and to take further appropriate action in the matter at the earliest. At the same time, however, in exercise of power under Article , the Court constituted the Oversight Committee to oversee the functioning of the MCI and all other matters. In this regard the Court said: Lodha former Chief Justice of India 2. Shri Vinod Rai former Comptroller and Auditor General of India A notification with respect to constitution of the said Committee be issued within two weeks from today. The Committee be given all facilities to function. The remuneration of the Members of the Committee may be fixed in consultation with them. The Committee will be free to issue appropriate remedial directions. The Committee will function till the Central Government puts in place any other appropriate mechanism after due consideration of the Expert Committee Report. Initially the Committee will function for a period of one year, unless suitable mechanism is brought in place earlier which will substitute the said Committee. We do hope that within the said period the Central Government will come out with an appropriate mechanism. As mentioned earlier, the Government constituted the Oversight Committee and thereafter the assessment report 7 and the views of the Executive Committee were sent to the Oversight Committee. The Oversight Committee, after some analysis, took the applications for consideration pertaining to establishment of Medical Colleges for the academic year , forwarded by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare MHFW on 22nd July, Dealing with the present college, the Oversight Committee directed as follows: The OC peruse the statement in the compliance report submitted by the college. These statements satisfy the criteria stated in para 3. Accordingly, the application is approved subject to conditions laid down in aforementioned para 3. Such bank guarantee will be in addition to the prescribed fee submitted alongwith the application. In compliance of the conditional approval granted by the Oversight Committee, the assessment was carried out on 28th and 29th December, , by the team of assessors and the following defects were pointed out: Deficiency of faculty is Shortage of Residents is 8. No Anti Sera are available in Microbiology laboratory. Separate casualty for O. Crash Cart is not available. Preoperative beds are not available. Only 2 units were dispensed on day of assessment. ETO Sterlizer is not available. There was no Audiometer. Other deficiencies as pointed out in the assessment report. The Executive Committee took into consideration the report of the assessors and letter dated 29th December, of the Principal, Kerala Medical College, Palakkad

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regarding promotion of Dr. Thereafter, the Union of India passed an order on 31st May, , debarring the petitioner-College to admit the students in the MBBS course in the academic years and also authorized the MCI to encash the bank guarantee of Rs. The said order reads thus: Thereafter, next batch of students shall be admitted in the College only after obtaining permission of the Central Government for renewal. Union of India 2 on 1st August, , passed the following order: The process of hearing and the final reasoned decision thereon, as ordered, shall be completed peremptorily, within a period of fifteen days from today. In pursuance of the aforesaid order, the Central Government on 14th August, , passed an order declining Letter Of Permission to the petitioner-institution. The Central Government noted: The Executive Committee, after due deliberation and discussion, have decided that the college has failed to comply with the stipulation laid down by the Oversight Committee. Accordingly, the Executive Committee recommends that as per the directions passed by Oversight Committee in para 3. Ministry decided to grant a personal hearing to the College on The Hearing Committee after considering the oral and written submission of the College, submitted its report to the Ministry. In its report, the Hearing Committee observed as under: Separate Casualty for O. Crash Cart is not available vi. Preoperative beds are not available vii. ETO Sterilizer is not available. The OC vide its letter dated This deficiency is subjective. After so noting, the Central Government referred to its earlier order dated 31st May, and the order dated 2nd August, , passed by the High Court of Kerala at Ernakulam and held thus: Findings of Hearing Committee are as under: The shortfall is attributed by the college to leave opted by staffs during the Christmas " New Year week. Supporting documents such as bank statement Form for financial year were also submitted for the doctors on leave. It is observed that the appointment orders issued by the college are without any reference number. Nothing could be conclusively established about the faculty on leave. The submission of the college regarding static x-ray machine, pre-operative beds, ETO sterilizer, audiometry, etc. However, the college seems deficient in bed occupancy. In view of the Committee, the college is at LoP stage and the facilities have to be satisfactorily verified. Accepting the recommendations of Hearing Committee, the Ministry reiterates it earlier decision dated We have heard Dr. Rajiv Dhawan and Mr. Mukul Rohatgi, learned senior counsel for the petitioners, Mr. Vikas Singh, learned senior counsel along with Mr. Gaurav Sharma, learned counsel for the MCI. Learned counsel for the petitioners submit that the inspection that has been carried out by the MCI is a composite inspection for and and when the deficiencies are marginal and, in fact, it can be said there is really no deficiency, there is no justification to deny the LOP for It is urged by them that the explanation offered by the petitioner-institution has really 17 not been taken into consideration and had it been appositely appreciated, such an assessment could not have been made by the assessors. They have also highlighted that certain other institutions having more deficiencies have been extended the benefit of LOP for , but for no fathomable or acceptable reason, the institution in question has been deprived of the said benefit. It is urged with vehemence that the order passed by the Central Government is not in consonance with the judgments rendered by this Court in Glocal Medical College supra , IQ City Foundation and Another v. That apart, it is contended that the inspection by the MCI was done during the Christmas and New Year, which is not permissible as per the Regulations and hence, the whole report deserves to be disregarded. Additionally, it is propounded that the status of the order passed by the Central Government still remains an unreasoned one and by stretch of reasoning, it can be conferred the distinction of a reasoned order. Rajiv Dhawan, pyramiding the aforesaid submissions along with Mr. Mukul Rohatgi, 3 8 SCALE 18 submits that the Court does not sit in appeal over such order and, therefore, when the order is absolutely perverse and arbitrary, it should be overturned in exercise of power of judicial review and the institution should be granted LOP for the academic year Ajit Kumar Sinha, learned senior counsel appearing for the Union of India, per contra, would contend that the Oversight Committee had passed a conditional order and when the conditions were not fulfilled, the institution has to face the consequences and in such a situation it is extremely hollow on the part of the petitioner- institution to set forth unacceptable criticism pertaining to the order passed by the Central Government. He would further submit that the order dated 31st May, , as this Court has already held, was not an order which reflected reason, but the order impugned is irrefragably a

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reasoned one because there is reference to the history of the institution, the chronology of events, the report of the Oversight Committee, the opinion of the Hearing Committee and eventual expression of an opinion. Sinha, concept of negative equality is not within the ambit of Article 14 of the Constitution of India and, in any case, this Court has issued notice to the other institutions and, therefore, the petitioners cannot claim parity. Additionally, he would put forth that in most of the matters, this Court has directed for consideration of the LOP for the year and the present fact situation does not exposit a different scenario and hence, this Court should not make any distinction in the present case. Vikas Singh, learned senior counsel appearing for the MCI refuting the arguments advanced by the learned senior counsel for the petitioners, contends that ascribing of reasons by an administrative authority should not be equated to a judgment of the Court, for what is required is to see whether the reasons are discernible and whether there has been application of mind. Singh would further contend that the allegation made by the petitioner- institution that the Executive Committee has not considered 20 the explanation offered by the competent authority of the college shows an attitude of obstinacy and deviancy. Learned senior counsel would contend that the in IQ City Foundation supra when this Court remanded the matter and in Glocal Medical College supra when this Court granted the benefit on proper appreciation, it would be quite lucent, the role conferred on the MCI of India and the reason for extending the benefit to an institution for That apart, propounds Mr. Singh, that the educational institutions cannot remain disobedient to the framework of the Regulations brought into existence under Section 33 of the Act and assert with stubbornness that they should be given the LOP. According to him, if such a situation is allowed to prevail, the Act, the Regulations and Minimum Standard Requirement MSR for the MCI would be tenuous and ultimately come within the tentacles of unscrupulous institutions. Ashish Ranjan and Others v. Union of India and Another<sup>7</sup> held thus:

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### 2: Orr of Lochwinnoch

*Extract of a report of the committee of the whole council, dated 14th August, approved by His Grace the governor in chief in council, 29th August, 8. by Bas-Canada.*

The Committee appointed to confer with Lord Howe, agreeable to the order of Congress, brought in a report in Writing, which was read as follows: It was on Wednesday last upon Staten Island, opposite to Amboy, where his Lordship received and entertained Us, with the Utmost politeness. We observed to his Lordship, that, as our Business was to hear, he might consider Us, in what Light he pleased, and communicate to Us, any propositions he might be authorised to make, for the purpose mentioned; but that We could consider Ourselves in no other Character than that, in which We were placed, by order of Congress. His Lordship then entered into a discourse of considerable Length, which contained no explicit proposition of Peace, except one, namely, That the Colonies should return to their Allegiance and Obedience to the Government of Great Britain. The rest consisted principally of Assurances, that there was an exceeding good disposition in the King and his Ministers, to make that Government easy to Us, with intimations, that, in case of our Submission, they would cause the Offensive Acts of Parliament to be revised, and the Instructions to Ministers to be reconsidered; that so, if any just causes of complaint were found in the Acts, or any Errors in Government were perceived to have crept into the Instructions, they might be amended or withdrawn. We gave it, as our Opinion to his Lordship, that a return to the domination of Great Britain, was not now to be expected. His Lordship then saying, that he was sorry to find, that no Accommodation was like to take place, put an End to the Conference. Upon the whole, it did not appear to your Committee, that his Lordships commission contained any other Authority, than that expressed in the Act of Parliament, namely, that of granting Pardons, with such exceptions as the Commissioners shall think proper to make, and of declaring America or any part of it, to be in the Kings Peace, upon Submission: Ordered that the foregoing Report, and also the Message from Lord Howe as delivered by General Sullivan, and the Resolution of Congress, in consequence thereof, be published by the Committee, who brought in the foregoing report. Two or three Circumstances, which are omitted in this report, and indeed not thought worth notice in any of my private Letters, I afterwards found circulated in Europe, and oftener repeated than any other Part of this whole Transaction. That such was his gratitude and affection to this Country, on that Account, that he felt for America, as for a Brother, and if America should fall, he should feel and lament it, like the Loss of a Brother. Adams is a decided Character: In our report to Congress We supposed that the Commissioners, Lord and General Howe, had by their Commission Power to [except] 2 from Pardon all that they should think proper. But I was informed in England, afterwards, that a Number were expressly excepted by Name from Pardon, by the privy Council, and that John Adams was one of them, and that this List of Exceptions was given as an Instruction to the two Howes, with their Commission. Now, We must turn you away among the foreigners. The time was extremely critical. To have it diverted and relaxed by such a poor Artifice and confused tale, appeared very reprehensible. To a few of my most confidential friends, I expressed my feelings, in a very few Words, which I found time to write: The Fishers have set a Seine, and a whole Schull, 4 a whole Shoal of Fishes, have swam into it and been caught. The Fowlers have set a Net, and a whole flock of Pidgeons have alighted on the bed, and the Net has been drawn over them But the most insolent Thing of all, is sending one of those very Pidgeons, as a Flutterer to Philadelphia, in order to decoy the great flock of all Did you ever see a decoy-Duck? Samuel Adams has arrived and will give you, all the Information you can wish, concerning the State of Things here Gerry got in, the day before Yesterday very well There has been a change, in our Affairs at New York. I confess I do not clearly foresee. Lord Howe is surrounded with disaffected Americans, Machiavilian Exiles from Boston and elsewhere, who are instigating him, to mingle Art with Force It has put Us, rather in a delicate Situation, and gives Us much trouble. It is high time, for me, I assure you: Yet I will not go, while the present fermentation lasts. He sent Sullivan here, to let Us know, that he wanted a Conversation with some members of Congress

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We are going to hear him; but as Congress have voted, that they cannot send Members to talk with him, in their private Capacities, but will send a Committee of their Body as Representatives of the free and independent States of America; I presume his Lordship cannot see Us, and I hope he will not; but, if he should, the whole will terminate in nothing. Some think it will occasion a delay of military Operations, which they say, We much want. Some think, it will clearly throw the Odium of continuing this War, on his Lordship and his Master. Others think it will silence the Tories and establish the timid Whigs. But all these Arguments and twenty others, as weighty, would not have convinced me of the Necessity, Propriety or Utility of this Embassy, if Congress had not determined [on] it I was totis Viribus, against it, from first to last. All Sides agreed in sending me. The staunch and intrepid, such as were Ennemies as much as myself to the measure, pushed for me, I suppose, that as little Evil might come of it, as possible Others agreed to vote for me, in order to entice some of our Inflexibles, to vote for the Measure. Samuel Adams will rip, about this measure, and well he may. Gerry, would have induced me to have accepted this Trust. Edward [Rutledge and your humble servant sett off to see that rare] 6 Curiosity, Lord Howe Dont imagine from this that a Panick has spread in 7 Philadelphia This is only refinement in Policy! It has a deep, profound reach, no doubt! So deep that you cannot see to the bottom of it, I dare say! I am sure I cannot Dont however be concerned. I will write you, the particulars, as soon as I shall be at Liberty to do it. Wednesday Morning they proceeded to Amboy, and from thence to Staten Island, where they met the Lord Howe, by whom they were politely received and entertained. From whence, I concluded in my own mind, that his Lordship had not attended to the Controversy, earlier than the Port Bill and Charter Bill, and consequently must have a very inadequate Idea of the Nature, as well as of the rise and progress of the Contest. That he had no Power to treat with Us, as independent States or in any other C[haracter than as British Subjects and] 8 private Gentlemen. That the Act of Parliament had given Power to the King, upon certain Conditions, of declaring the Colonies to be at peace: That the King and Ministry were very willing to have all these revised and reconsidered, and if any Errors had crept in, if they could be pointed out, they were very willing they should be rectified. Rutledge, mentioned to his Lordship, what General Sullivan had said, that his Lordship told him, he would sett the Act of Parliament wholly aside, and that Parliament had no right to tax America, or meddle with her internal Polity. His Lordship answered Mr. Rutledge, that General Sullivan had misunderstood him, and extended his Words much beyond their import. He said, he had told them the Ministry, I suppose he meant that those Persons whom you call Rebels, are the most proper to confer with, of any, because they are the Persons who complain of Grievances. The others, those who are not in Arms, and are not, according to your Ideas in Rebellion, have no Complaints or Grievances. They are satisfied, and therefore it would be to no purpose to converse with them. So that, his Lordship said he would not accept the Commission, or Command, untill he had full Power to confer, with any Persons whom he should think proper, who had the most Abilities and Influence. But having obtained those Powers, he intended to have gone directly to Philadelphia, not to have treated with Congress as such, or to have acknowledged that Body, but to have consulted with Gentlemen of that Body, in their private Capacities, upon the Subjects in his Commission. They were perfectly united in Sentiment, and in language, as they are in the Result of the whole, which is, that his Lordships Powers are fully expressed in the late Act of Parliament: That the Vote, which was their Commission, clearly ascertained their Character. That the Declaration which had been made, of Independence, was the Result of long and cool deliberation. That it had been made by Congress, after long and great Reluctance, in Obedience to the possitive Instructions of their Constituents; every Assembly upon the Continent, having instructed their Delegates to this [Purpose, and since the Dec]laration 10 has been made And published, it has been solemnly ratified and confirmed by the Assemblies: One of the Committee Dr. Franklin, assured his Lordship, that in his private Opinion, America would not again come under the domination of Great Britain: Another of the Committee, Mr. John Adams, assured his Lordship that in his private Opinion, America would never treat, in any other Character, than as independent States The other Member Mr. Rutledge concurred in the same Opinion His Lordship said he had no Powers nor Instructions, upon that Subject: Rut-ledge observed to his Lordship that most of the Colonies, had

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submitted, for two Years, to all the Inconveniences of Anarchy, and to live without Governments in hopes of Reconciliation: But now had instituted Governments. John Adams observed, that all the Colonies had gone compleatly through a Revolution. That they had taken all Authority from the Officers of the Crown, and had appointed Officers of their own, which his Lordship would easily conceive had cost great Struggles: And that Americans had too much understanding, not to know that after such a declaration as they had made, the Government of Great Britain never would have any Confidence in them or could govern them but by Force of Arms. Sullivan came here, from Lord Howe, five days ago, with a Message, that his Lordship desired a half an Hours Conversation, with some of the Members of Congress, in their private Capacities We have spent three or four days, in debating, whether We should take any notice of it I have to the Utmost of my Abilities, during the whole Time, opposed our taking any notice of it But they would appoint a Committee of their Body, to wait on him to know whether he had Power to treat with Congress upon Terms of Peace, and to hear any Propositions that his Lordship may think proper to make. Franklin and your humble Servant, were unanimously chosen I requested to be excused, but was desired to consider of it, till tomorrow. All the staunch and intrepid, are very earnest with me to go And all the timid and wavering agree in the request: So I believe I shall undertake the Journey. I doubt whether His Lordship will see Us: It would fill this Letter Book to give you all the Arguments, for and against this measure, if I had Liberty to attempt it His Lordship seems to have been playing off a Number of Machiavillian Maneuvres, in order to throw upon Us the Odium of continuing this War. Those, who have been Advocates for the Appointment of this Committee, are for opposing Maneuvre to Maneuvre, and are confident that the Consequence will be, that the Odium will lie upon him However this may be, my Lesson is plain, to ask a few Questions and take his Answers. I can think of but one Reason for their putting me, upon this Embassy, and that is this. An Idea has crept into many minds here, that his Lordship is such another as Mr. Yesterdays Post brought me, yours of Aug. But the Prophecy shall be a false one. The Result of this Interview will do no disservice to Us. It is now plain, that his Lordship has no Power, but what is given him in the Act of Parliament.

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### 3: Club Handbook by cabrugby - Issuu

*Extract of a report of the committee of the whole council, dated 14th August, [electronic resource]: approved by His Grace the governor in chief in council, 29th August, By Lower Canada.*

The Article 35 of the Constitution clearly states that all persons are equal before the law and there shall be no discrimination whatsoever on grounds of sex, race, language, or religion. The relationship between national and international law is dualistic in the Qatari legal system, and treaties including the Convention are not self-executing and have to be implemented into Qatari legislation art. Qatar is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. With the Constitution of , Qatar adopted the principle of separation of powers Article The legislative authority is vested in the Shura Council in accordance with the Constitution, and the Executive power is vested in the Emir, assisted by the Council of Ministers. Courts are divided into criminal and civil courts, at two levels. A Supreme Council supervises the proper functioning of courts of law and their auxiliary organs. The judicial system also includes the Constitutional Court. The Constitution confirms the established principles of law, for example, the Article 35 clearly states that all persons are equal before the law and there shall be no discrimination whatsoever on grounds of sex, race, language, or religion. And Article 39 points out that an accused person is presumed innocent until his conviction is proved before a court of law wherein the necessary guarantees of the right of self-defense are secured. Article 40 adds that no crime and no punishment save as prescribed by the law and no penalties save on the acts committed subsequent to the enforcement of that law. The provisions of the laws shall have no effect save on the acts committed from the date of the enforcement of the said laws. These provisions shall have no effect on the acts which occurred prior to the enforcement of the said laws; however, it may be stipulated otherwise by a majority of two-thirds of Al-Shoura Council in case of non-criminal provisions. Its political system is democratic. Articles and of permanent constitution clearly state that the laws issued through every Member of the Council shall have the right to propose bills. Every proposal shall be referred to the relevant committee in the Council for study, making recommendation and submission to the Council. If the Council accepts the proposal, the same shall be referred in draft form to the Government for study and opinion. Such a draft shall be returned to the Council during the same or the following term of session. Also, any bill rejected by the Council may not be re-introduced during the same term of session. Any draft law passed by the Council shall be referred to the Amir for ratification. If the Amir declines to approve the draft law, he shall return it along with the reasons for such declination to the Council within a period of three months from the date of referral. In the event that a draft law is returned to the Council within the period specified in the preceding paragraph and the Council passes the same once more with a two-thirds majority of all its Members, the Amir shall ratify and promulgate it. The Amir may, in compelling circumstances order the suspension of this law for the period that he deems necessary to serve the higher interests of the country. If, however, the draft law is not passed by a two-thirds majority, it shall not be reconsidered within the same term of session. The Amir may, in the event of exceptional cases that require measures of utmost urgency which necessitate the issue of special laws and in case that Al-Shoura Council is not in session, issue pertinent decrees that have the power of law, by use of Article 70 of the constitution. Such decree-laws shall be submitted to Al-Shoura Council at its first meeting; and the Council may within a maximum period of fourteen days from the date of submission and with a two-thirds majority of its Members reject any of these decree-laws or request amendment thereof to be effected within a specified period of time. Such decree-laws shall cease to have the power of law from the date of their rejection by the Council or where the period for effecting the amendments has expired. The power of law starts after publication in the official Gazette.

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### 4: Cardiff Council Minutes: | British History Online

*This report is intended to provide Council with information relative to a rezoning application (ZB) to allow for an expansion of an existing Sand and Gravel Pit (Eek Pit).*

Motilal Nehru was a prominent freedom fighter. He was much closed to Mahatma Gandhi. A several times Gandhi directed him. Sometimes he took his advice also. Das, Abbas Tayabji<sup>3</sup> and M. Gandhi, as ommissioners, with Mr. Santanam as Secretary, to examine, sift, collate, and analyze the evidence already collected by and on behalf of the Sub-committee regarding the events of last April in the Punjab, and to supplement such evidence where necessary, and to present their conclusions thereon. On being nominated President-elect of the National Congress you considered it necessary to resign your office as Commissioner. The resignation was duly accepted by the Sub-committee and as the work of taking evidence was practically concluded when you resigned; no other commissioner was appointed in your place. Jayakar of the Bombay Bar was therefore appointed in his place. We entered upon our work on the 17th November We examined the statements of over 1, witnesses and we have selected for publication about statements, which will be found in the accompanying volumes of our report. The statements excluded were mostly statements proving [the] same class of acts. Every admitted statement was verified by one of us. This is the covering letter accompanying the draft report of the Commissioners appointed by the Punjab Sub-committee of the Indian National Congress. The draft prepared by Gandhi is not available. For the report, whose final manuscript for the press was prepared by Gandhi with the assistance of M. This does not apply to a few statements from Manianwala and neighborhood, which were mostly brought at our request by Mr. Every such statement bears his name at the foot thereof. No statement was accepted without sufficient cross-examination of the witnesses. It will be observed that many witnesses are men of position and leaders in their own districts or villages. It will be further observed that some of the witnesses have made very serious allegations against officials. In each and every case the wit-nesses were warned by us of the consequences of making those allegations and they were admitted only when the witnesses adhered to their statements, in spite of the knowledge of the risk they personally ran and the damage that may ensue to the cause by reason of exaggeration or untruth. We have moreover rejected those statements which could not be corroborated although in some cases we were inclined to believe the witnesses. Such for instance were the statements regarding ill-treatment of women. Needless to say that our inquiry was confined to the Martial Law area and to the districts in which it was proclaimed. The principal places were personally visited by us. In most places large public meetings were held and the public were invited to make their statements to us. The nature of the evidence already recorded was placed before the meetings and those who wished to challenge the occuracy of the statements made, were invited to send in their statements even under pledge of confidence if they so desired. No contradiction was received by us. We have freely availed ourselves of the evidence led before the Disorders Inquiry Committee, in order to strengthen or correct our conclusions. The majority of the statements were given in the vernaculars. We have also studied the records of the trials by Martial Law Commissioners or Summary Courts, in so far as they were available to us, and we have studied the judicial records of several cases that arose during the recruiting period and out of recruiting methods. In conclusion we desire to place on record our great obligation to the leading men of every place we have visited and the many workers in Lahore and elsewhere who have rendered valuable assistance without which we could not have brought our labours to a close within the time at our disposal. Mahatma Gandhi wrote to Motilal Nehru on dated 9 December that This time the unexpected has happened. I envy you and Jawaharlal. If we go at this rate swaraj may burst upon us even without warning. I think that Godbole<sup>3</sup> should continue the routine work. I would like you to send your instructions, views and wishes as to the present and the future. I wrote today [to] Sarup<sup>4</sup> and Ranjit saying, unless they had been advised by you otherwise and if they could, they should go to Allahabad. With proper discipline and tact it was not an impossible feat, and I never doubted your very great tactfulness and persuasive eloquence and your patience

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with threats, and I entirely agree with you that, if you had more time for organization and a larger backing from the country, you would have carried everything before you in the Provincial as well as the Central Legislature. What, however, I cannot get over I explained somewhat to Lalaji<sup>3</sup>. Since then my views have developed further along the same line, and at one time I thought of dictating a fairly long letter setting forth my views, but I held back for three reasons. I doubted the wisdom of the course. Knowing how busy you are, I felt I ought not to inflict a long letter on you, and thirdly, I wanted to conserve my energy for the things I must do from day to day. If you are able to carry out the original programme, we shall meet before long. I hope in the midst of your very wonderful activities you are keeping good health. Mahatma Gandhi wrote a letter to Motilal Nehru on dated 13 April that Here is the draft as corrected by me. If you and other friends pass it, I can issue it as soon as you desire. But I can say to the friends definitely that I have no intention of moving the repeal of the Cocanada resolution. Only I do not know the implications of the clause as it stands. But I draw your attention to the last two sentences added by me. Their meaning is plain. They are intended to embody somewhat the conversation of yesterday. Mahatma Gandhi wrote a letter on dated 3 July that I have today read a letter which has upset me, I was wondering whether, if I wrote to you about it, I would be abusing the privilege of friendship. The voice within me tells me I must not decide that question but must leave it to you. If you regard it as an abuse, you will forgive the offence and dismiss the letter from your consideration. The writer has sent me the enclosed cutting from The Leader. He says that at another dinner you are reported to have said: But wine is made after being thrice distilled. It is, therefore, purer than water. I have nothing to say to your return to wine-drinking, if you have. But, if the report is to be relied upon, I cannot but be grieved that you, who lead the anti-liquor campaign, should publicly drink it and, what is worse, chaff at teetotalism. I must not say more. Needless to say I shall await your reply with considerable anxiety. Mahatma Gandhi wrote a letter to Motilal Nehru on dated 27 July that I thank you for your affectionate letter<sup>1</sup>. I would certainly have listened to you if you had not been the party to tell me that a certain very intimate friend of yours had, with high fever on, held on to his post in the Assembly and would not forsake his post in spite of medical advice. Even after the debate, he would not give himself rest. If you could not prevail with such an intimate friend, how should you with me? Example is better than precept; say so many copy-books. But really there is no cause for anxiety about me. It is true that I have lost weight to an alarming extent, but I cannot eat under great pressure of work. The strain of sitting itself during those meetings was great. If there were not so many calls on my time, I would certainly have jumped at your offer of the Ganges retreat, but the Delhi people are worrying me. I have many delicate problems in the Ashram. I would love to write to you about them, if I had the time to disburden myself and you the time to give a friendly ear. But I must desist. I wanted to write an important letter to you today, but I must not as I have some friends waiting for me. I shall try tomorrow. I would like you not to hesitate to write on business matters whenever you feel you have anything to say to me. I have written to Mahomed Ali asking him to send you a reply. Gandhi wrote a letter to Motilal Nehru on dated 9 August that I promised to write to you an important letter, but I have not been able up to now. I was ready four days ago when I received Mrs. I, therefore, stopped the letter pending her arrival. I wanted to say that I was prepared to facilitate your securing the Congress machinery, actually assisting you to do so. In no case will I be party to vote-catching in the sense it is being understood at the present moment. I would be prepared to work outside the Congress but not in opposition to it. I have no interest in anything but promoting a peaceful atmosphere, khaddar, and Hindu-Muslim unity and removal of untouchability. In all this I know I should get your assistance. I would naturally have an organization for that work, but not with any desire whatsoever to capture the Congress ultimately. If you are not prepared to take over the whole of the Congress machinery, I am quite prepared to facilitate your taking over those Provinces where you think you have no difficulty in running it. Short of my coming into your programme, I would like to place myself at your disposal. Then there is the question of the Congress President. Rajagopalachari, Gangadharrao and Rajendra Babu insist on my accepting the office. Vallabhbhai and Shankarlal approve of my idea of not accepting. Jamnalal is neutral and so is perhaps Mrs. I forget to say that Shaukat Ali too is insistent that I should accept

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the office. The only condition that will make me reconsider my position would be your desire that I should accept. Will you please consult Messrs Das, Kelkar and others and let me know what you would advise me to do in both the matters referred to by me?

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## 5: TONA Research Committee - Legislative Extracts

a) *Committee of the Whole Agenda - Dated July 13, Recommended Action: THAT Council approve the Committee of the Whole agenda for July 13, , as presented.*

Priority in making these decisions will be given as follows: Where there is more than one team in any age group, team numbers will be kept as even as possible. Each team will consist of players with compatible skill levels to ensure that all team members gain the maximum benefit from their playing experience. At the last training session before trial games our team allocation process will be concluded and in line with BJRU policy, there will be no further player interchanges between same age teams during the season. Parents will be advised of the outcome of the player allocation process. It is there for your use, but please do not remove it from the Clubhouse. Please remember to stay behind the sideline barrier when watching games during the season. This is a BJRU rule for the safety of the players and the spectators. Team Management and Parents are especially asked to ensure they read the BJRU Competition Rules and understand the consequences to their Team, players and themselves if they breach the rules. Well the Try Rugby Kids Pathway has been designed specially to help get you started and on your way to a lifelong involvement in this great game called Rugby Union. These modified rugby games progressively develop the individual skills, fitness and team work of all players in accordance with their physical maturity and understanding of the game. What are the benefits? The Kids Pathway for U6 to U12 players has been developed to: Increase activity levels for maximum participation and enjoyment. Meet the developmental needs of young Rugby players in line with the safety focus of the modern 17 game. Provide an integrated and consistent approach to the development of U6 to U12 players, coaches and referees across the country from and beyond. Under 19 Under 19s is the point where junior players graduate to playing senior adult rugby laws, whilst still playing alongside and against players of the same age. Sometimes referred to as Colts, it is the final development stage before graduating to the senior rugby ranks. Seniors Senior rugby is for players aged 18 years and above. From the school playground to the IRB Rugby World Cup final, Rugby Union offers a truly unique and thoroughly rewarding experience for all involved in the game. Golden Oldies Under 13 " Under 18 In Australia all 13 " 18 year olds play to modified laws designed to make the game safer and more enjoyable. In this age range the priority is to provide the players with opportunities to learn by trying it for themselves and the stages through this age range are stepped to allow for progressive development of every individual. From U13 " U18 rugby games are intended to further develop the individual skills, fitness and team work of all players in accordance with their age and understanding of the game. Golden Oldies Rugby is especially for players aged 35 and over. It provides enjoyment for players of all abilities and focuses on participation rather than winning. While still demonstrating all those skills acquired in years gone by, Golden Oldies Rugby provides an opportunity for more mature players to continue to enjoy the on and off pitch elements of the sport at a more relaxed pace as the years go by. Rugby has created an exceptional global fraternity and this is happily inherent in the Golden Oldies movement. World Festivals are held every two years in some of the best tourism, sporting and lifestyle destinations. Teams are drawn against others that reflect the level of play your team nominates, from competitive to social and anywhere in between. Age is no barrier " once you have reached the age of 35, the Golden Oldies world is your oyster! This age spectrum covers the Long-Term Athlete Development framework of: The club retains ownership of the jerseys. The committee is hoping for a consistent look throughout our teams on game days, so please get behind Caboolture Rugby Union Club and wear our logo with pride. At Training Boots We have a small selection of 2nd hand football boots available for free and you will find these in the Clubhouse for your convenience. Jewellery Is not to be worn whilst playing or training, this includes watches, earrings, hair beads, other body piercings etc. Footwear boots Footwear is to be worn whilst playing and the following restrictions are not negotiable: Under no circumstances is any type of screw in boot tag permitted. Referees are instructed to check boots before each game for sharp edges and tags. Under

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11 and Older Football boots should be worn in age groups Under 11 and older. Boot Tags On Match Days Shall be no more than 21mm in length and be of such composition that no sharp cutting surfaces exist. Any player not conforming is not to take part or any further part in the match, until the item conforms to the above restrictions. It is tackle rugby, and the chance is always present that an opposition player whether in a game or at training, could be tempted to grab and swing by the hair. This is of course painful, but also presents the possibility of neck injuries. Beads are not allowed in hair unless covered by headgear. This must be sighted by the Club Registrar or their appointed delegate before a player can play any game. This is not negotiable and there are severe penalties for not complying, especially for the team. It can be produced at Sign-on or on the Main Training night prior to the first game of the season. Do not blame the club if the player is stopped from playing, it is your responsibility as an adult to ensure it is produced. Moulded type, best option and most expensive, most of which you get back in rebate if you are in a Health Fund. Club sponsors Greenland Dental can assist with any enquiries you may have Be careful with style. Shoulder Pads optional These are an optional item and not really necessary unless you are protecting an old injury. Ask your coach if unsure, as there are strict regulations for this type of protection, they should also have an IRB logo attached to the pads. Water Bottles Players are to bring a water bottle to training sessions. They should also bring one to games so they can hydrate both on the way to the game and on the way home. Travelling in an air-conditioned car causes dehydration, so if the trip to the game is around an hour drinking approx. If you are unsure how to use the chin bottle correctly ask someone from your team coaching staff. Bottles that are not used properly have to be removed from use until they can be cleaned. It is in the interest of all team players to ensure that they are used correctly to prevent the spread of illness. Application forms are available from the Club Office. Links to the Blue Card Application form for Volunteers is available on the following website: The proceeds from the Canteen are a major source of income for your club. Your support and help is greatly appreciated in regards to the smooth running of the Canteen. Canteen Roster " Your team will be required to staff the canteen on a rotational basis throughout the season. Canteen income forms a significant portion of yearly income to the club. It is our intent to have the canteen open for business and adequately staff with volunteers throughout the season. Anyone acting as a Club Official is not to consume alcohol whilst acting in an official capacity and should be capable of driving as per the law of Queensland when acting in that capacity. Any person who becomes intoxicated and is deemed to be breaching the Code of Conduct will be directed to leave the venue. This includes if they are a member of the club and visiting another venue. It includes all season game schedules, finals schedules, available courses, representative trial dates etc. Please see the latest version of the calendar at: The Club has a range of playing and social clothing for sale. Come to the Canteen and have a look. We encourage players to wear their Club shirt to and from games. This helps build a good Club image and promote the Club in the local community. The Club will pay for registered coaches and referees to complete their accreditation. Please feel free to contact any of the Committee members with any queries or suggestions you may have regarding the Club. All members are most welcome and we encourage you to bring any ideas or suggestions forward to make our club stronger. In all cases the Club Chairperson is the final adjudicator in all Club governance and policy issues. It is your responsibility to remain informed! All special events will also be posted on the notice board <https://www.facebook.com/queenslandrugby>: Training on Friday nights is always 5. From time to time a list will be published on Facebook or on the notice board of those items we are seeking. Expertise is always in demand, so if you are willing to put your skills to use for the Club, such as, Electrician, Plumber, Builder, Accountant, etc. You never know when you may be able to help the Club and the children playing Rugby. If you wish to do something as a team s let the Committee know, i. BBQ after the game etc. Without Committee approval, you may not be covered by insurance. Whole club fundraising activities will always take priority over individual team activities. All sections of the club are encouraged and expected to support fundraising activities onsite and at offsite venues. Occasionally game details are changed after the distribution of weekly emails from team mangers due to weather, game forfeits etc. As a general rule, the draw is always subject to changes until 6. Please check with your Team Manager at training each week to ensure the information

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provided is still correct. If in doubt, contact your team manager. It is also available at the BJRU web site or on our club website [www](http://www). This is a QRU rule for the safety of the players and the spectators. In the event of an accident or injury, the club has secured Assist First Aid to provide coverage at home games for the Juniors. Senior home games will have a Medical Officer in attendance. All player safety is paramount to Caboolture Rugby Union.

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### 6: Royal Medical Trust vs Union Of India on 12 September,

*In a report of the Committee on Public Instruction, City Document No. 22, which was adopted, and -ordered to be printed, April 17, , the following paragraph occurs: " The Grammar School Committee was instructed by the people in town meeting, in the year , to appoint annually thirty-six gentlemen to take charge of the Primary Schools.*

Cardiff Council Minutes, " Dated this 9th day of November Vote of thanks to the Ex-Mayor, Alderman W. Property and Markets Committee, 20 November. Chairman referred to the frequent absence of the Hall Porter, W. Resolved That MacDonald be called upon to resign forthwith. Records Committee, 18 November. Thomas is re-appointed Chairman, with Councillor F. Beavan as Deputy Chairman. Committee to meet at the call of the Chairman. Town Clerk submitted letters dated 26 and 30 October, and 3, 7 and 13 November, from Mr. Hobson Matthews, and read a Report, dated 20 November , regarding the work done by him in London, and also a further Report containing a Selection of Public Records of Cardiff proposed to be printed. In consequence of his further researches in London, the Archivist has added so largely to his stock of materials, that the above list now requires to be very considerably extended, and certain of the above specified documents amplified and amended. This cannot be done until the original notes have been translated and fair copied; but the accompanying Report on the recent London work will give the Committee general information as to the material collected since the list was drawn up. Resolved That the consideration thereof be adjourned. Town Clerk reported that he had communicated with Lord Bute, asking his Lordship if he would lend the Corporation, or permit their Archivist to inspect, the books, documents and manuscripts relating to Old Cardiff which he might have in his possession, and allow the Archivist to take such extracts therefrom as might appear desirable. Vote of thanks to Lord Tredegar for the same. Sidney Green appointed Hall Porter. Schooner "Philanthropist" having sunk in the fairway of the entrance to Cardiff Docks, the Trinity Brethren write the Town Clerk that the responsibility of dealing with the wreck, under the Wreck Removal Clauses of the Merchant Shipping Act , clearly rests with the Local Authority at Cardiff, and they will be glad to hear that the Corporation are taking the necessary steps for the removal of this obstruction to the navigation. Town Clerk thereupon caused the wreck to be lighted and buoyed. Complete system of fire-alarm box telephones is now established in the Town. Records Committee, 6 December. Letter dated 3rd inst. His Lordship had, however, written Mr. Corbett on the subject. Council appoint members to join a deputation which will wait on Sir Francis Knollys to convey an invitation to the Prince of Wales to open the forthcoming Cardiff Exhibition. The wreck "Philanthropist" has been removed by the Water Bailiff to the East Mud, and the Corporation has signed a contract for its final removal. Resolved unanimously That this Council places on record its unqualified admiration of the Christian character of the Very Rev. Oules recently presented to him, as a memorial of his long connection with the Borough, and continuous and disinterested labours for the social and educational welfare of its inhabitants, viz. His Worship the Mayor referred to the untimely death of His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg, and stated that a wreath had been subscribed for by the Members of the Corporation and sent to Osborne by a special messenger, "In loving memory of His Royal Highness. Resolved That this Council pledges itself to extend a cordial and hearty welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the event of Cardiff being fixed upon as the place where the ceremony shall take place for the installation of His Royal Highness as Chancellor of the University of Wales. Town Clerk," "It is quite impossible for me to express adequately my gratitude to the Council for the generous terms in which their Resolution speaks of my poor services to the inhabitants of Cardiff. I value more than I can say the esteem and regard of the great Town which has allowed me to imagine myself all but its citizen. While I live I shall cherish with affectionate devotion the memory of its interests and its kindnesses. The particular request which the Council has condescended to make to me, in the Resolution forwarded in your letter, shall have need I assure you my most respectful and anxious consideration. The picture to which it refers was the gift to me, as you are aware, of a large body of clergymen and intending clergymen, to whose preparation for the Ministry I

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have had the privilege of contributing, through a period of five and thirty years, such assistance, in the way of instruction and counsel, as it was mine to offer them. It appears to me that the wishes of these generous donors ought to be consulted in settling the place of its final vesting. I have reason to believe that with some of them it was a foregone conclusion that the great College of which I was once a Fellow, and in which a very large number of them received their education, would be the home of the picture in the years when it could be mine no longer. I venture to say this with all explicitness, though with many apologies; because it will explain to the Council why I cannot on the instant, as I should wish to do, give a positive consent to their kind and attractive proposal. I could not possibly allow the honoured Deputation named in their Resolution to have the trouble of visiting me to receive what is, of necessity, a somewhat hesitating answer to the Resolution with which the Council has entrusted them. And I am scarcely equal to the strain upon health and spirits which would be involved in my waiting upon them in a place more convenient to themselves. I have therefore to request you, my dear Mr. Town Clerk, to be my interpreter to them, and through them to the Council, as to my grateful feelings on reading the Resolution, and my anxious searchings of heart in considering how to reply to it.

Llandaff buses are to run alternately through Cathedral Road. Difficulties have arisen with regard to the repair of Leckwith Bridge, both the County and the Llandaff Board disclaiming ownership of it. Committee appointed to negotiate with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Agents of the Marquess of Bute, for the acquisition of the Llandaff Fields as an open space for the benefit of the public. It was afterwards ascertained that the Commissioners were the sole owners of the land. Records Committee, 24 February. Town Clerk read correspondence with Dr. Those of the above muniments which are in Latin are to be translated by Mr. John Stuart Corbett writes he will see Messrs. Resolved That the draft Records be now collected, indexed and bound, and submitted to this Committee. Hobson Matthews report to this Committee, on Monday next at noon, 1 as to work already finished, and 2 as to work now in hand and remaining to be done to complete his work. Resolved That a communication be sent to various publishers, informing them of the character of the work undertaken by this Committee, and enquiring whether they are prepared to publish the Records, and upon what terms; and that this matter be left in the hands of the Chairman, Councillor White and Mr. Records Committee, 2 March. Hobson Matthews presented his Report on the work done and to be done. Sub-Committee appointed to enquire into certain allegations with reference to the state of Mary Ann Street, report that they have made personal inspection of the houses, and failed to discover that the evils complained of were due to defective sanitation. The occupiers are poor, and in some cases dirty in their habits; but many of the houses were clean and comfortable. No case of sickness was found either there or in Stanley Street, nor any signs of overcrowding. Stanley Street is only 12 feet wide, and has 11 houses unoccupied. Fourteen houses in this street are totally unfit for human occupation. Few, if any, houses in either street are used for immoral purposes. Thomas and others are to go to the Cantref reservoir, Breconshire, to inspect an old flannel-loom, which it is proposed the Waterworks Committee shall offer to the Museum. Committee of the whole Council appointed to arrange for the promised visit of the Prince of Wales to Cardiff after his installation at Aberystwyth as Chancellor of the Welsh National University. Resolutions against the erection of the house were lost in Council. Measures are taken to establish a compulsory Thrift Fund for Employees of the Corporation. Records Committee, 7 March. Town Clerk submitted tenders from various firms for the printing and publication of the Records, and draft advertisement for intending subscribers thereto. The issuing of the latter was postponed. Letter was read from Mr. Corbett, and the Chairman stated that he had had an interview with Mr. Corbett, who had promised to give Mr. Chairman reported that Oliver H. Resolved That the best thanks of this Committee be given to Mr. Jones, and that he be asked when it would be convenient for Mr. Matthews to inspect the documents. Records Committee, 14 March. Resolved That the Council be recommended to cause the Records to be printed at Cardiff, in consequence of the loss of time which it would entail if the same were done elsewhere. Records Committee, 21 March. John Ward, of the Cardiff Museum, informs me that your Corporation intends to publish the documents relating to Cardiff which your Archivist has rummaged out of the musty records of the past. There is no reason, that I can see, why the only people

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who seem to take any interest in the past of Wales should be the parsons; and yet they are at present the mainstay of our Association, and but for them it could never have existed. I should like to see every Welshman not only proud of his nationality, but to know why he has reason to be proud of it. Sir,â€”I am much obliged by your letter of the 14th instant and by the very kind manner in which you speak of the work of the Records Committee of this Corporation. Our Archivist has already collected a very large quantity of MSS. These it is our intention to print and publish, if not quite in extenso, at least very amply; and I feel sure their value to the Welsh historian and antiquary will be speedily recognised. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly. The most valuable records concerning this County are those of the old Chancery of Glamorgan, now stored in the Rolls House. At present they are not even sorted. Could not your Society influence the Ministry to make this very small grant for commencing so important a work? Lord Tredegar declines to let land on Roath Moors for public gardens, or for other than commercial purposes, and points out that other parties have rights of pasturage over the land in question. Rhys Williams, Commissioner, will open an enquiry into the Charities of the Borough, at the Town Hall on the 20th, 21st and 22nd instant. Records Committee, 11 April. Committee appointed with a view to obtaining for the Mayor of the County Borough of Cardiff for the time being the style, title and dignity of "The Right Honourable The Lord Mayor," and also with a view to obtaining for the County Borough the title and dignity of "City. Dear Lord Windsor,â€”I am desired by the Prince of Wales to inform you that it gives him much pleasure to comply with the request of the Corporation of Cardiff, that he would consent to become an Honorary Freeman of the Borough. Records Committee, 18th April. Resolved That the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and as many members of this Committee as can make it convenient, be desired to attend the Charities Inquiry. Wheatley, offering to photograph the Charters and other documents required for the Records publication, and to place the negatives free of charge at the disposal of the Corporation for reproduction. Resolved That the offer be accepted. Resolved That the hearty thanks of this Committee be accorded Mr.

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### 7: Enclosure I: Report of the Governor of Georgia on Confiscation

*COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING REPORT Monday, March 6, For Consideration by the Council of the Town of New Tecumseth on March 20, The Committee of the Whole Meeting was held at p.m. on Monday, March 6, in the.*

The Governor, who by the order of Council of the 12th. June last, was requested to draw up and report a state of facts from the several papers which were then read to wit, the Auditors letter, the report of the Committee of Council, the Act of banishment and confiscation, the definitive Treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, the Acts of Assembly of the 13th. February , and of the 10th. February , together with the resolutions of Congress of the 21st. March , and their letter to the States founded thereon of the 13th. April following-States and Reports. That in order to give a clear view of the business it is necessary to recur to original principles and to incidental facts. He therefore says, that the District of Country lying on the Atlantic Ocean, from New Hampshire to Georgia inclusive, prior to the 4th. That several of the Acts of the Legislature of the Kingdom having been considered as oppressive and inovative of the Constitutional and the Charter rights of the Provinces, the authority of them was disputed, and their operations opposed. Open and avowed hostilities ensued. In this state of warfare and uncertainty the several Provinces sent Deputies to Philadelphia and formed a general Congress, which after the adoption and pursuit of various measures to restore peace and obtain justice, the common safety and future welfare compelled them, on the said 4th. Treaties of commerce and alliance were also made and entered into with foreign powers; and by them the Independence of the States was explicitly recognized, and finally acceded to by Great Britain. The object then of this inquiry is, whether certain debts mentioned in the Auditors letter, were bonafide confiscated before the definitive Treaty of peace, and if so, whether the same was not done away by the said Treaty. The documents will speak for themselves. In virtue of which many of the Estates of british Subjects, as well of the merchants named, which were discovered, have been already sold, both before and since the definitive Treaty; and it may be ascribed to the difficulty of the coming at the knowledge and evidence of the debts, that the same, together with the act of and for that purpose, have not been carried into more full effect. But should the merchants who fled this State during the war, with their books, or those whose debts are confiscated, generally return, or come and put them in suit, it is presumed the attorney General would understand the extent and line of his duty from the several acts themselves, and the instructions under which he acts. The definitive Treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain goes something further than other Treaties; by not only expressly acknowledging the Independence and Sovereignty of the States, and relinquishing all right, and pretensions to right, in form, but by recognizing the acts of confiscation and guarantying the navigation of the Mississippi. It is dated the 3d. It has already been acted upon to considerable extent: This article and the two succeeding ones, may be explained by a resolution of Congress, entered upon the Secret Journal, and transmitted to the Ministers Plenipotentiary for their government and anterior to the Treaty. It is known to the writer and had reference to the acts of confiscation. It asserted the Sovereignty and right of the States to make laws which they could not controul, and restricted the Commissioners, with respect to them, in the entering into any Treaty, as the confiscations could not be conceded by the Commissioners, the 5th. These have been fully carried into effect by the act of Congress of the 14th. January , and by the resolutions and letters herein before mentioned: But however much the body recommending was respected, it was altogether optional with the Sovereignty of the States, how far they would yield in that regard; and so it was universally considered on both sides the atlantic, nor did any of the States give up their acts or cease carrying them into effect. That there shall be no more confiscations made, was understood on all sides to be a confirmation of the past, and a provision against future acts of the kind; nor has any since taken place in either of the States. The letter of Congress to the States breathes a spirit of peace and benevolence, with a desire of forgetting the animosities of the war, in the contemplation and pursuit of national prosperity. In their place, and urged by their Ambassador, it was good policy to repeat and go thus far, but this opinion could not affect the right. The State in opposition of the right,

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had her alternative. Our liberty and independence are the price of our blood; The confiscation-of our excessive losses by the ravages of the war, and the monstrous alienations of the usurpation. The principles and facts upon which this case is stated, arose and existed within the periods of independence and the establishment and operation of the federal Constitution, which has no retrospect.

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### 8: Mahatma Gandhi and Motilal Nehru - The Gandhi-King Community

*tions and Transit Organisation to submit a report to the Council, taking into consideration the views dated July gth the Advisory Committee in August.*

Johnne Dunlop Johnne Whytefuird. Among the proprietors are several Orrs. Gavan and Risk belonged to the Boyds ca and the Glens were in Barr from ca and passed to the Hamiltons in In both instances the actions were probably taken for non payment of rents. Although the period from then to ca is vague, there is a rich vein of Orr ancestry to mine in the locality. The main occupation was farming and it is there we find some significant family records of the Orrs of Risk, Kaim and Midhouse farms, In all Orrs occupied at different times, some 30 farms in the vicinity, almost all being tenants of a superior land owner. It is only in later years ca onwards, that they appear as freeholders and selling or renting their lands to others. Land owners were in an invidious position being held responsible for the actions of their tenants and many were fined for alleged compliance when they were not even aware that tenants were engaged in an alleged illegal activity. By these courts the pressure was maintained on non conformists. In July a Committee of Public Affairs pursued the magistrates to clear the backlog of prisoners held locally with instruction to imprison or discharge from custody; only to be followed by an Order in Council of 1 August to clear the prisons and the guilty to be executed within six hours of sentencing. How on earth it was expected that enforcing Draconian laws with possible execution a high possibility was going to remove disaffection I have yet to fathom out. The Orrs were mainly Presbyterian and there is record in the Cairn of Lochwinnoch that at least three of them were committed to jail at Stirling on 1 November Robert Wodrow, Ed R Burns. Upon their refusal to swear, and to sign, they were cast into prison, where they lay twenty days. The throng was so great, that they could not lie down upon the floor all at once, but did this by turns. They were a second time called before the lords, who passed a sentence of banishment on them to the plantations. This, they say, they were very glad of, for they choosed banishment rather than an appearance before the lords, where they knew the escaping of one word would hazard their lives. There, though very weary, and without any refreshment, they were forced into three low vaults, some steps under ground, without fire or light, or any thing to lie on, and no place to ease nature in, but the corners of the vault.. Indeed they met with no small kindness from some good people in the town, who brought in straw to them to lie on, and coals for fire, and some sent meal and money to them, which was a great relief. They were made to believe, that very soon they were to be sent off to the plantations, and accordingly they sent to their friend, in the west for some money to take with them, which was sent as far as could be done in a short warning. The town officers who kept the keys were caused open the doors, and the serjeant with the soldiers went in and searched them, and took all their money from them; from Robert Blackburn, thirty seven pounds, Robert Sempill as much, Robert Orr fifty merks, James Ramsey eighteen pounds, John Orr three ducatoons, John Orr in Hill, eleven full dollars. It is not minded what was taken from the rest of the prisoners. When the soldiers were robbing them of their money, the prisoners earnestly begged they might leave them some small part of it for their present maintenance, and accordingly some little was given beck to each, and the soldiers left them, but came back within half an hour, and took it again; and though they should have starved would not allow them to keep one farthing. They remained in Stirling till May, when they were taken out, and tied two and two with cords, and sent into the Canongate, where they lay some tine, and some of them were sent to Dunottar, where we shall afterward hear of their, hardships; and all this they with multitudes of others endured, merely because they refused the test and bond, which by no law could be forced upon them. At least they do not appear in the lists of the executed or transported. It is known that William Orr took the Test and was released on 26 July A curious and vindictive event was the attempt by an episcopalian precentor an official of the church that leads a choir but especially reads or sings the lines of the psalms for the congregation to follow to claim fees for marriages and baptisms which had in fact been performed illegally by an outed minister. This included several prominent Orr farmers in and around

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Lochwinnoch; the area was clearly a Covenanting one. Extracts from "The Cairn of Lochwinnoch " lists farmers since at least List and map: Also in Pigot

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### 9: UPDATE: Overview of the Qatar's Legal System - GlobalLex

*Gibson, Pryor, Cargill, Hill and Ball were appointed a Committee to meet a Committee from the House of Delegates in the Conference Chamber, jointly with them to examine the ballots and report to the House on whom a majority of votes had fallen.*

Friday, January 24, Pages The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Governor enclosing several documents relative to the claim of the representatives of Col. The House of Delegates have agreed to the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bills entitled " an act making further provision for furnishing the public officers of this commonwealth with the laws thereof" The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Governor, communicating a letter from the Governor of the state of Georgia, enclosing a copy of a resolution of the legislature of that state, agreeing to an amendment to the constitution of the U. Page 79 A message from the House of Delegates by Mr. Speaker, The House of Delegates have agreed to a preamble and resolutions, asserting the right of the State legislatures to instruct their Senators in the Congress of the United States ; and disapproving the conduct of the Senators from this State in Congress, in relation to the instructions given them at the last session on the subject of the bank of the U. States -- in which they request the concurrence of the Senate. On motion and the question being put thereupon, Ordered, That the said preamble and resolutions lie upon the table. States, and disapproving the conduct of the Senators from this State in Congress in relation to the instructions given them at the last session on the subject of the bank of the U. States which were yesterday laid upon the table: And on the question being put thereupon, the same were agreed to by the House as follows: The General Assembly of Virginia, having at the last session, after mature deliberation on the subject, and under a solemn conviction the institution of the Bank of the U. States was unconstitutional, instructed the Senators of this state in Congress, to oppose the renewal of the charter of that Bank, it has since seen, with mingled regret and displeasure, the authority of its instruction denied by one Senator and disobeyed by the other. Upshaw and Joseph C. Noes--Lewis Wolfe and Littleton Upshur. Wolfe inform the House of Delegates of the agreement of this House to the said preamble and resolutions. A message from the House of Delegate by Mr. Speaker, The House of Delegates have agreed to a resolution requesting the Executive to transmit, to each of the Senators from this state in Congress and to each of the state Executives in the U. The said resolution, being twice read, was on the question being put thereupon, agreed to by the House. Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Delegates thereof. A bill " to amend the act," authorizing William Walter Henning to publish an edition of certain laws of this commonwealth, and for other purposes ;" and. A question being once determined must stand as the judgment of the House, and cannot again be drawn into debate during the same session. Each day before the House proceed to try other business, the Clerk shall read the orders of the day. All bills shall be read and dispatched according to the order in which they are brought in, unless the House shall direct otherwise in particular cases. The clerk of this house shall not suffer any records or papers to be taken from the table or out of his custody by any member or other person. Provided however, that he shall deliver to any member who may desire it, any bills depending before the house, on taking a receipt for same. Saturday, November 26th, Page 97 On motion of Mr. Stevenson of Spottsylvania, Resolved that the Executive be requested to lay before the House the resolution of the state of Tennessee, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, communicated at the last session of the General Assembly. Monday, November 28th, Page The order of the day on the state of the commonwealth was, on motion, postponed until tomorrow. The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Governor, which was read as follows: In reply thereto, I beg leave to inform you, that the document requested was transmitted, during the last session, and has not been returned to this department. Monday, December 26th, Page The House, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the state of the Commonwealth ; Mr. Thompson in the Chair ; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed in the Chair ; and Mr. The said resolution is in the following words ; Resolved

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by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, that the Senators from this State in the Congress of the United States be instructed and the Representatives be requested to use their best endeavors to obtain an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, reducing the term of service of Senators in the Congress of the United States from six to four years. On motion of Mr. Ordered that the said resolution be laid upon the table. Friday, January 6, Page 62 Mr. Johnson reported, from the committee to whom was committed the preamble and resolution concerning the enrolment of part of the laws at the present session, that the committee had, according to order, taken the said preamble and resolution under their consideration, and made an amendment thereto, which he delivered in with the same. The said amendment, being twice read, was, on the question being put thereupon, agreed to by the House. And, on the question being put upon the said preamble and resolution, as amended, the same were agreed to by the House, as follows: Whereas it appears doubtful whether the quantity of parchment, laid in for the purpose of enrolling the acts of the present session of the General Assembly, will be entirely sufficient for that purpose ; and a supply of that article now on the way from Baltimore to the City of Richmond, may not be received in time: Be it therefore resolved by the General Assembly, That if there shall happen to be a deficiency of parchment, the enrollment of the laws, which may be passed during the residue of the present session, shall be made on paper: Provided, That the acts so enrolled shall be examined and authenticated in the same manner as those enrolled on parchment ; and that it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the House of Delegates to have true copies thereof enrolled on parchment, as soon as a supply can be obtained ; and to lay such copies before the Legislature at their next meeting, in order that they may be duly authenticated. Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Delegates of the agreement of this House to the said preamble and resolution, and request their concurrence in the amendment. Provided however, That he may deliver any bill or papers to any other member, or to the printer of this House, where the same shall be directed to be printed, on taking his receipt for the same. Tuesday, December 5th, Page 8 The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Governor relative to certain communications, received from the Governors of several States, of the proceedings of those States with respect to certain amendments proposed to the Constitution of the United States. The letter, being read, was, on motion of Mr. Pryor, with the documents accompanying it, ordered to be laid upon the table. Wednesday, December 6th, Page 8 On motion of Mr. Cabell, again laid upon the table. Thursday, December 7th, Page 9. The House also proceeded, pursuant to the Resolution agreed to on Tuesday last, by joint ballot with the House of Delegates, to the election of a Printer to the Commonwealth for one year: Gibson, Pryor, Cargill, Hill and Ball were appointed a Committee to meet a Committee from the House of Delegates in the Conference Chamber, jointly with them to examine the ballots and report to the House on whom a majority of votes had fallen. The Committee withdrew, and some time after returning into the House, Mr. Gibson reported that the Committee had, according to order, met a Committee from the House of Delegates in the Conference Chamber: Thursday, February 8, Page 50 The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Governor, referring to the annual report of the Visitors of the Penitentiary, transmitted therewith. The letter was read, and with the report accompanying it, on motion of Mr. Chapman, ordered to be laid upon the table. The Speaker also laid before the House another letter from the Governor, referring to a resolution of the legislature of North Carolina, disapproving an amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Legislature of Georgia, to reduce the term of senators from six to four years: Also a resolution of the Legislature of the same State, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prescribing an uniform method of choosing the electors of President and Vice President and Representatives to Congress throughout the Union: The letter and resolutions were read, and, on motion of Mr. Wednesday, February 14, Page The resolutions on the subject of the amendment proposed to the constitution of the United States by the Legislatures of the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts, being also delivered in and twice read, on motion, were ordered to be committed to Messrs. Johnson, Green, Robertson, Cabell and Chapman. The resolutions on the subject of the amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, being also delivered in and twice read, on motion, were ordered to be committed to the same committee. Friday, February 16, Page

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Johnson, from the committee to whom were committed the resolutions on the subject of the amendments proposed to the Constitution of the United States by the Legislatures of the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts, reported that the committee had, according to order, taken the said resolutions under consideration, and made no amendment thereto. And, on the question put upon the said resolutions they were agreed to by House as follows: The legislatures of Connecticut and Massachusetts, having proposed the following as amendments to the constitution of the United States ; 1. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, and all other persons. No new State shall be admitted into the Union by Congress in virtue of the power granted by the Constitution without the concurrence of both Houses. Congress shall not have power to lay any embargo on the ships or vessels of the United States. Congress shall not have power, without the concurrence of two thirds of both houses, to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and any foreign nation, or the dependencies thereof. Congress shall not make or declare war, or authorize acts of hostility against any foreign nation, without the concurrence of two thirds of both Houses, except such acts of hostility in defence of the territories of the United States when actually invaded. Resolved also, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to transmit copies of the aforesaid resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress and to the Executive of each State of the United States, with a request that the same be laid before their respective legislatures. Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Delegates of the agreement of this House to the said resolutions. Sexton, that the House agree to the following as an addition to the standing Rules thereof ; viz. It shall be the duty of the Public Printer, regularly, as he prints the Journals of this House, to send to each County within this Commonwealth, by Mail, four copies of the Journals of this House, to be sent to such places as the members of the County shall previously direct, and one other Copy to the Clerk of each Court of Law or Equity within this Commonwealth, to be by the said Clerk, preserved for the use of the Court, and for the information of the good people of the Commonwealth. The expense of postage shall be paid out by the Contingent Fund. Lane that the following be adopted as a substitute therefore ;viz. Resolved, That one Copy of the Journal of the House of Delegates be annually transmitted with the Laws of this Commonwealth to the Clerk of each County, to be kept by him, subject to the inspection of the inhabitants of his County. Giles, Ordered, That the proposed Rule and Statute be laid upon the table. Maury, Resolved, That Thomas Ritchie, Editor of the Richmond Enquirer be admitted to a seat, to be assigned by the Speaker, within the Bar of this House, for the purpose of taking notes of the Debates thereof. To the honorable the Speaker of the Senate Sir, In obedience to an act of the last session of the General Assembly, entitled, " an act concerning a new edition of the Laws of this Commonwealth," we have the honor to inform you, that we have performed the duties required of us by that act. A report of our proceedings has been printed, and will, in a few days, be transmitted to both branches of the Legislature. This report embraces a list of such laws and parts of laws, of a general concern, as ought, in our judgment, to remain in force at the end of the present session of the General Assembly, and be published in a general compilation of the laws ; draughts of bills upon the subject of such laws, as from their multiplicity, ought to be reduced into single acts: In performing this duty, we have to regret the shortness of the time allowed us for the purpose ; and this inconvenience was also unavoidably increased, by the conflicting public duties of most of our members. As, however, the work is considered to be on of pressing public importance and a report is called for, at this time, by the act aforesaid, we have not delayed to make one. In draughting the bills now submitted, we have endeavoured to throw off all useless and superfluous matter. Some of them, however, may nevertheless, appear to be prolix. We might have reduced still more the bulk of these bills; but, by varying their phraseology in a greater degree, the public would have lost the benefit of many judicial decisions, which have been founded upon the actual wording of the laws, as they now exist. These bills refer, in every section, to the respective acts from which they were taken. We have also taken the liberty to suggest a few alterations in the acts: All our notes except those of reference to the antecedent laws are in manuscript, and are annexed to

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a few, only, of the copies of the report. Time did not admit, if it had been, otherwise, proper and necessary, that they should be also carried into print. In deciding upon such acts as are not proper to be published in a general compilation of the laws, while it is an important object to avoid swelling the Code as much as possible, it is also of great importance that all the acts of the Legislature should be published in permanent and convenient volumes, and that they should not exist in the fugitive sheets, only, of the acts of the several sessions. We therefore recommend in the strongest manner, that provision may be made for bringing up the Statutes at large to the present time, and for continu-ing the system in future. This work has been commenced by Mr. Hening, under the patronage of the Legislature, but has, from some cause, stopped.

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Leibniz to Des Bosses, 21 July 1707 Public private gardens of the Northwest Flaubert Turgenev Modern Jewish attitudes to the concept of myth Wout Jac. van Bekkum Gallery to play to India and South-East Asia socio-econo-cultural contacts The criminology of terrorism and counter-terrorism Implications for the mainline church Success Without Money Famous Finales (Legends of Radio) British nutrition meal plan Baking Dish Equivalents/t 50 Solutions to problems in Physical Chemistry Days of a fledgling Cloud atlas sextet piano sheet Nature is balance A Rebel to His Last Breath Collectors Edition Lactic acid bacteria microbiological and functional aspects fourth edition Same-sex love in india: ings from literature and history Pioneering irrigation in Australia to 1920 Orthopedics Medicine Applications of Advanced Technology in Transportation Paddington at Work (Galaxy Childrens Large Print) Effect of crowding on workplace productivity. Cincinnati, then and now Cbt worksheets for depression Towards a New Heaven and a New Earth Can we trust our researchers? The Man from Somewhere Else The bad boys baby Grieves michael product lifecycle management mcgraw hill Turbulence and magnetic fields in astrophysics Europe and North America Schoenberg,I.J.Selected Papers Vol I+II (Contemporary Mathematicians) Metrology and measurements by rk jain If you stay book Altered dollhouses The Role of DNA Damage and Repair in Cell Aging (Advances in Cell Aging and Gerontology) Some things go together [by Charlotte Zolotow