

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXV.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1847.

[No. 6.]

Carriages for Sale.
JONATHAN HUTTON,
Has, at his Shop, in Cornhill street,
the following Carriages for sale:
One light, fashionable
New Oil,
well finished, and in complete order;
A light second-hand Jersey Coach,
calculated for country use, and
A second-hand Chaise.
The above carriages will be disposed of
on the most accommodating terms in
Cash.
Annapolis, Oct. 17, 1846.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely,
of Maryland, Esquire, Governor of
Maryland.
A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas it appears from the de-
position of Joseph Sprigg, Esq. of Wash-
ington county, that about three o'clock
in the morning of the fifteenth ultimo,
a fire broke out in his stable which
entirely consumed it, and that he has
strong reasons to believe it had been
set on fire by some evil disposed
person or persons. And whereas it is
of the greatest importance to society
that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such
a crime should be brought to condign
punishment. I have therefore thought
proper to issue this my proclamation,
and do by and with the advice and
consent of the council, offer a reward
of two hundred dollars, to any person
who shall discover and make known
the author or perpetrators of said of-
fence, provided he she or they or any
of them be brought to justice. Given
in Council at the City of Annapolis, un-
der my hand and the Great Seal of the
State of Maryland, this thirteenth day
of January eighteen hundred and sev-
enteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton,
By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered that the above be published
ten times in the Maryland Gazette,
Federal Gazette, Federal Republic and
Baltimore Telegraph, the Free-
rick Town Herald, the Torch Light,
Allegany Federalist, and Eastern Mon-
itor.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.
Jan. 16.

FOR SALE.
The subscriber will sell his Land
Estate on Rhode river in Anne-Arundel
county, about nine miles below the
city of Annapolis, known by the name
of the
HAYLANDS.

This establishment has long been
considered one of the most desirable
Maryland for a country gentleman,
possessing as it does the requisites
necessary to make it so; such as fertility
of soil, fine springs, extreme beauty of
situation, lofty, airy and dry, & good
neighbourhood. The quantity of land
between twelve and fifteen hundred ac-
res, well timbered and adjoining that
of col. Mercer. The improvements, a
large two story brick house with wings
in good repair, overmeer's house, quar-
ters, stables, tobacco houses, barns, and
strong enclosures. The soil particu-
larly favourable to the growth of ba-
coco, corn, clover and first quality
white wheat, a large proportion of rich
natural meadow and the uplands high
susceptible of improvement from the
use of plaster. The waters of Rhode
river navigable for bay craft of the
largest size, encompass about one fourth
part of these lands, which waters abound
with crabs, fish, wild fowl and oys-
ters, and come nearer than any other
of the Chesapeake bay to the city
of Washington, having the like and
equal advantages, being distant from the
city about thirty-two miles and a good
road thence over Mount Pleasant
and through Upper Marlborough.
There has been formerly a mill on these
lands, the stream attached to which
plentiful nine months in the year.
If desired, all the stock, except the
Negroes will be sold with the land.
The stock is valuable, and consists
about eighty head of Cattle, one hun-
dred Sheep, twelve or fifteen horse,
hogs, &c. Mr. Gray, manager, will
show the farm to any person desir-
ing of making examination. Apply in
timore to

JAMES CARROLL,
Jan 4.

NOTICE.
Those Gentlemen who intend to
at Mrs. Gambrell's Tavern, on the
of seven, on the 23d of February,
birth day of General Washington,
will be pleased to put their names
paper at the office of the Maryland
Gazette, on or before the 15th
February; and those residing in the
country will call and leave their
with Mrs. Gambrell, that they may
know the number to provide for.
Feb. 6.

NOTICE.
Wanted to purchase, or hire for
year, two or three negroes, ac-
to plantation work. Enquire
Henry Mason,
Broad Neck, North of Severn
Feb. 6.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

CONGRESS. SECOND DAYS DEBATE On the Compensation Law, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 15, 1847.

The House again in committee of
the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the
chair.
Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, said, I
not condescend to notice the
pictures of the member from Vir-
ginia. (Mr. Randolph) on those
who voted against the law at the
last session, farther than to say
that he did not yesterday represent
what he said at the last sessi-
on.

He did then expressly confine
a felonious comparison to a single
individual, who had contended, in
argument, that the old compensa-
tion (viz. six dollars a day) was am-
sufficient to meet the expendi-
tures of members at this place.

Sir, I voted against the law at
the last session. I received the full
impensation to which I was entit-
led under it, as a member. In do-
ing this, I believed that I acted
with perfect integrity and honour.
I still think so. In point of hon-
or, integrity I shrink not from a
comparison with any member of this
house, or any man in this nation.

I opposed the law at the last ses-
sion, not from the miserable, con-
temptible motives which some of its
warm advocates then had the pre-
sumption to attribute to those who
voted against the measure. I have
never flattered the follies nor the
vices of mankind. It is not in my
taste to flatter man. I am not in-
ferent to popularity. But I de-
clare that popularity only which is
a voluntary tribute to virtuous,
dependent and honourable actions;
the reward for services performed
with fidelity and integrity—no other
kind I enjoy.

I, sir, have never trembled nor
lowered before mortal man, nor
have I ever stooped to a mean act,
to promote my private or my public
interest. At the last session I took
pleasure to state that I was satisfied
with the depreciation of money, and
the increased price of every article
of consumption, of living, had ren-
dered the six dollar compensation
sufficient to meet the reasonable
and decent expenses of members
at this place. I have uniformly
maintained this opinion. I would
not have voted for a law, raising
a moderate amount the daily pay
the members, to a sum which
could have borne the same propor-
tion to the expense of living which
the old compensation bore, at the
time it was fixed, provided the law
did not be postponed in its operation
till the 4th of March next. But
I will never vote for any measure
which my personal interest may
be influenced by selfish, sordid and
creenary motives.

Mr. Ross, of Pennsylvania, said,
I was not sure the course he should
pursue on the occasion, was that
which was best calculated to ensure
him a lasting popularity. He
wanted it was in accordance with
the present prevailing opinion; but
I recollect when a navy was
popular in this country, and particu-
larly so in this district, when he
was charged with political heres-
y; his adherence to that establish-
ment, when, instead of increasing
the navy, it was deemed expedient
to yield to the popular clamour
against it, and, at the
close of a most unpopular adminis-
tration, to pass a law to sell a part
of which existed. But a Navy
was the favourite of the people,
and a voice is raised against it, and
an increase is loudly called for. He
joined at the change of the public
opinion in this. But may not
the opinions of the people undergo
similar change with regard to the
compensation of members? He
ought it by no means improbable,
now as was the United States
a few years ago amongst the
equitarians? What a darling is the
National Bank now with many of
them! He said he made these ob-
servations to show he was too well

acquainted with the instability of
public opinion, to make it a rule of
action, and to acquaint himself of
the imputation of being actuated by
a desire to obtain popularity; a de-
sire always honourable, when it can
be accomplished by fair and honest
means.

He said this might be hailed as a
proud day for the people. Their
power and influence are portrayed
in strong and vivid colors, by the
sincere repentance and deep contri-
tion of many of those who voted
for the law; the sincerity of which
was evidenced by their anxiety to
be foremost in undoing what they
had hastily done last session. He
trusted the people would receive
the sacrifice now made to their will
(the repealing of the law) as an
ample atonement.

He said, those who are in favour
of a higher sum than six dollars per
day, contend that justice and sound
policy require it; that the compen-
sation of a representative ought to
be such as would enable the virtu-
ous and intelligent citizen of every
class in society, to serve his coun-
try in the national legislature; such
as would enable him to live like a
gentleman when here, and maintain
his family while absent, such as
would ensure the continuance of the
services of the ablest heads and the
best hearts in the country, and such
as would put him in some measure
on a par with the other officers of
government—make him independ-
ent, and place him above the influ-
ence of executive patronage, which
six dollars per day is altogether in-
adequate to do.

These reasons are plausible, if not
strong, in favour of a higher per-
diem, than six dollars. They natu-
rally suggest the question, what
are the requisite qualifications to
make a good representative? The
answer is plain: Wisdom to dis-
cern, and integrity to pursue, the
true interest of his country. Will
a high salary, or a greater per diem,
have a tendency to bring men, with
such qualifications, into the nation-
al legislature, sooner than the mod-
erate sum of six dollars per day?
Would it not stimulate every politi-
cal adventurer, who had nothing to
lose and every thing to gain, by se-
curing an election, to support, by
unfair means, the meritorious can-
didate, in the confidence of the peo-
ple? The qualified candidate would
feel too much respect for his own
character, and that of his constitu-
ents, to gain their votes by sooth-
ing their follies, or flattering their
vices; but the unqualified candidate
would be all things to all men—he
would affect sanctity with the relig-
ious—laugh with the merry—treat
the avaricious—flatter the vain—
cringe to the proud—promise every
thing, and perform nothing, and
then blame those whose popularity
he wished to destroy, for his fail-
ure to accomplish what he had pro-
mised. He would, nine times out
of ten, succeed. But leave, said
Mr. R. the pay to low that it can-
not be an object worthy the pursuit
of any one, and the people will look
for the best qualified man to fill the
office—he will not seek the office,
the office will seek him, and it will
find the proper person.

Gentlemen appear to think that a
good salary, or a handsome per diem,
is essentially necessary to bring
a respectable representation into
the House, and to make them, when
here, independent of executive in-
fluence. If so, it should be given.
But when did gold give intelligence
to the head, or integrity to the
heart? That it will not do the for-
mer, is proved by the conduct of
Ferdinand the Seventh—and that it
never has done the latter, may be
collected from the characters and
conduct of Bacon, Marlborough,
Dodd, and Grattan. The latter of
whom, while indigent, was the bold
defender of his country's rights—
yes, and of the rights of man. His
fellow subjects, grateful for the
many services he had rendered them,
gave him 50,000 pounds sterling.
They made him rich, or, in the lan-
guage of gentlemen, independent; but
they fatally sated the patriotism of
his heart—he ceased to be the elo-
quent champion of civil liberty,
feelingly alive to the miseries and
afflictions of his oppressed country-
men.

Enable your representatives, said
Mr. R. to live in ease and afflu-
ence—to contract habits and tastes ac-

quainted with the instability of
public opinion, to make it a rule of
action, and to acquaint himself of
the imputation of being actuated by
a desire to obtain popularity; a de-
sire always honourable, when it can
be accomplished by fair and honest
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his family while absent, such as
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the office will seek him, and it will
find the proper person.

bove the intelligent part of their
constituents, and inconsistent with
the plain republican manners of
your country, and you qualify them
to become the holders of power,
and the creeping, cringing sycophants
of the court. You cannot
by your laws, induce men with vi-
cious, independent, stern and in-
flexible characters. The laws of na-
ture, and of nature's God, aided by
an early education, can only accom-
plish the object you aim at.

He said the proposition of the
gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Ran-
dolph) to refund, would meet with
his cordial support, if consistent
with a proper respect for the integ-
rity of the representative charac-
ter, of which he entertained some
doubts.

But he was admonished, by the
recollection of a favourite saying of
a great but eccentric genius, that
words are the counters of wise
men, and the money of fools, to say
no more.

Mr. Barbour said, as far as he
had been able to procure information,
he felt no hesitation in expressing
it as his opinion that no measure,
since the institution of this govern-
ment, had excited so much dissatis-
faction as the one now proposed to
be repealed; some few gentlemen
had stated, and he made no doubt
correctly, that their constituents
had not complained; but with these
few exceptions he believed it might
be said, that, from one extremity
of the Union to the other, there had
been an almost concurring senti-
ment of disapprobation. Gentle-
men mistake, if they suppose that
it was a storm raised only by a few
factious printers; they equally mis-
take, if they suppose that it was
merely a momentary ebullition of
passion among the people. There
was indeed, sir, at first, a violent
excitement; gentlemen might call
it, if they pleased, a storm; but
that storm, even when its fury abated,
subsided into a fixed and settled
discontent at the measure; and
from a free communication with his
constituents, he was enabled to say
that it met the disapprobation, and
excited the discontent, of the grave,
the reflecting, and the deliberate;
and such he believed, to be the case
with an immense majority of the
American people. With this im-
pression, had he voted for the law,
he should now vote to repeal it;
having voted against it, it furnished
an additional reason for its repeal,
besides those which had influenced
him originally against it.

He said, he had been gratified by
the declaration made by the mem-
ber from Kentucky, in the opening
of this debate, that he meant to a-
void every thing, like excitement;
it had been his purpose, too, not to
have uttered a word, calculated to
excite the least feeling, or awaken
the least sensibility; the subject
was one of sufficient difficulty and
delicacy in itself, without adding to
them by the course which the debate
took in this House. He was sorry
that the gentleman from Virginia
had, on yesterday, made use of an
expression as singular as it was un-
warrantable to this effect; that he
would as soon be caught with his
hand in his neighbour's pocket as to
vote against the bill, and receive
the money. In receiving the com-
pensation as fixed by law, he said
that he had acted as he thought
right—he did not owe an account
of his conduct upon this subject,
either to the gentleman from Vir-
ginia, or to the House; he was ac-
countable for his conduct upon this
occasion, as well as all others in his
public life, to another tribunal, to
his constituents; to whom he hoped
and expected to justify himself;
if he did not, they knew their re-
medy. He would however, make
this remark, that before the gentle-
man from Virginia could attach
blame to him, that gentleman must
first do what he, Mr. B. certainly
should not do, that is, he must as-
cribe improper motives to himself,
and those who voted for him; be-
cause, he said, it could not be im-
proper in him to receive money,
which was honourably, and fairly
acquired. Believing the motives of
those who voted for the law to be
pure, it was thus acquired. But,
he said, he would not pursue these
remarks farther; he would conclude
by expressing his wish, that the bill
upon the table might pass.

Mr. Randolph asked leave to ex-
plain. He hardly knew how he said
to express the disappointment he
felt at having occasioned by the
few remarks he yesterday expressed
the strong excitement which gen-
tlemen appeared to feel. He recal-
led the attention of the house to the
original declaration on his part,
prior to the passage of the bill—
when it was impossible to know who
were in favor of it; when the de-
cision of the committee of the
whole had led him to believe that
a very large majority indeed were
in favor of the bill—yes, Mr. R.
said, he did say a priori (and he re-
peated the assertion) that he had
as lief be caught with his hand in
his neighbor's pocket as vote against
the bill, and receive the money.
And the gentleman from Pennsylv-
ania to-day told the house, that
this sentiment the people have rat-
ified, by declaring what he (Mr.
R.) would not here repeat. He had,
he said at the last session, and now
pronounced a rule of action for him-
self; he had not set up his opinion
as a code of morality for others.
He had, he said a right to his opin-
ion; he was glad to find his opinions
had influenced the conduct of one
honorable member. The declara-
tion he had made at the last session
—for he hardly now knew who had
voted for and who against the law;
who took the money he was pro-
foundly ignorant, with the excep-
tion of two individuals, himself and
his colleague (Mr. Tucker)—that
declaration he now repeated. I
stood on this floor (said Mr. R.)
under circumstances peculiar. It
is a great while ago since I made
another declaration—I am really
reminded sometimes of the excla-
mation of poor old King Lear.

—The little dogs and all,
Tray, Blanch, and Sweetheart, see
they bark at me!

Honorable gentlemen are mista-
ken. So long as I stand on this
floor uncorrected—(Mr. Barbour
here rose, and begged leave to ask
whether the gentleman, in his
Shakespearean quotation, respecting
Tray, Blanch, &c. had any allusion
to him? If he had, he should like
to hear from him.) I believe, said
Mr. R. I am entitled to the floor—I
am under the correction of the chair.
He said he was not under any ex-
citement; he had risen with no such
view as to produce it. He had ris-
en for the purpose of stating, that
so long as the presiding officer of this
house deemed his language parlia-
mentary, he held himself responsible
for it to no man out of the house, but
at his own will and pleasure. The
Speaker, he said, was appointed by
the house to preserve decorum and
the order of debate. So long as he,
said Mr. R. permitted me to go on un-
checked, I will express my opinion
on this, and every other subject,
without restraint. The subject has
gone by, sir—my situation, as well
as the situation of other honorable
members on this subject, has changed—
the time has passed—when I might
say like another of Shakespeare's
characters, who, if not wiser him-
self, was the cause of wit in others
—when, if not great myself, I could
be the cause of greatness in others.
No man can now raise himself to
eminence by flying at my throat, or
barking at my heels.

It appeared to him, Mr. R. said,
that an excitement had been raised
on this occasion which unquestion-
ably he had not himself felt to day,
if he felt it now. During the last
session of Congress, he said, it
would be well recollected, he had
made a proposition that the act
should take effect, not during the
present Congress, but at a future
time. That proposition had been
overruled on the suggestion of the
honorable Speaker, that it seemed
to him more proper that each Con-
gress should assess its own wages.
An observation had been made also
by an honorable and venerable mem-
ber from Massachusetts on that oc-
casion, which had its proper weight
in consequence of which Mr. R.
had withdrawn his motion. But
was it not competent for any hono-
rable member to have renewed it?
Why had not this vituperated law
been opposed at the last session
with more energy, eloquence and
argument? Why had the opposi-
tion been reserved to this session of
Congress? Why had not gentlemen
brought forward their propositions,

and put them by Tom and Nave,
on the journal of this house? Why
said Mr. R. I recollect perfectly—I
must be excused saying it—I recol-
lect distinctly, that the division in
the committee of the whole hours on
that bill was not the same as the di-
vision in the house, and the argu-
ment at the fireside was unquesti-
onably not in every case the argu-
ment on the floor. I bring forward
no charge against any member—
but the fact was as stated. The
gentleman from Virginia says he
will not account to me for his con-
duct. Have I called on any one to
do so? I have asserted my prin-
ciples, merely, and I will maintain
them.

Mr. R. said he had risen barely
for the purpose of explanation; but,
being on this floor, he hoped he
might be permitted to make one re-
mark on the observations of the
gentleman from Pennsylvania, which
certainly had created much mirth.
I had hoped (said Mr. Randolph)
they would have allayed the asperity
which had been excited, which
I dislike to meet—not certainly be-
cause I am afraid of it. But, I am
about the close of my parliamenta-
ry career, and should be sorry to go
out of the world out of charity with
any man, from the highest to the
lowest—from Alpha to Omega—I
should wish to close my political,
as my physical life, in peace with
all mankind; but, if it must be
closed, with my back against the wall;
not in charity, but in strife, be it
so!—I submit.

Mr. Barbour said that, in the few
remarks which he had this morning
made to the committee, he had refer-
ence to what he thought and had
fallen an unwarrantable expression
of the gentleman from Virginia;
and, he thought, had parted with
him as lightly as the occasion would
permit. When (said Mr. B.) I
rose, I asked the gentleman whe-
ther he alluded to me in his Shake-
spearian quotation, the gentleman
declined an explanation; & afterwards
took occasion to say, that he did
not consider himself responsible ei-
ther in or out of the house, for what
he said on this floor. On this oc-
casion, said Mr. B. I will only re-
mark, that in regard to a gentleman
having thus disavowed responsibil-
ity for any thing said here, it is not
material to any one what he says.

Mr. Randolph begged pardon of
the House—he begged pardon for
again rising. The interruption of
the gentleman from Virginia had
been unparliamentary—an inter-
ruption with the pallid face and
tongue of passion was not that sort
of interruption, Mr. R. said, which
he would acknowledge on this floor.
No man, said Mr. R. has a right to ask
me, in debating on general topics, if
I alluded to him; I am addressing the
chair, the country and the House;
and no man has a right to say, do
you mean me? Because, if he has,
every man in the house has a right
to get up and say, and me, and me,
and me. I spoke a priori, said Mr.
R. before the bill passed. Let o-
thers make rules for themselves.—
I never called on the honorable
gentleman to give me an account of
his conduct or of his pay. I know
nothing of his money, nor how he
has expended it, nor do I care. It
is a matter, as he has properly said,
for him and his constituents. What
Mr. R. asked was to be the conse-
quence of this kind of admission? It
was not for him to pursue it. What
was to become of the freedom of
speech on this floor, if, so long as
the chairman of the committee of
the whole, or the speaker of the
house, did not think proper to in-
terpose—and, Mr. R. said, he had
never found any backwardness on
their part in calling him to order—
if a man, speaking his opinions,
talking about public affairs in the
general, is to be caught up, he
would not say by any draw-curtain
who happened to get into the house,
but by any man who thinks he may
obtain distinction, or show his va-
lour by marking any individual on
this floor. In regard to getting rid
of responsibility, said Mr. R. the
honorable gentleman may place that
on what footing he pleases. I dis-
avow the right of any man to rise up
on this floor, and demand of me
whether I allude to him when I make
use of a general expression. There
are many individuals in this House
whom I do not know—for I never
met them in the house or out of it;
they would, any of them, Mr. R.

and put them by Tom and Nave,
on the journal of this house? Why
said Mr. R. I recollect perfectly—I
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Mr. R. said he had risen barely
for the purpose of explanation; but,
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I had hoped (said Mr. Randolph)
they would have allayed the asperity
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Mr. Barbour said that, in the few
remarks which he had this morning
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Mr. Randolph begged pardon of
the House—he begged pardon for
again rising. The interruption of
the gentleman from Virginia had
been unparliamentary—an inter-
ruption with the pallid face and
tongue of passion was not that sort
of interruption, Mr. R. said, which
he would acknowledge on this floor.
No man, said Mr. R. has a right to ask
me, in debating on general topics, if
I alluded to him; I am addressing the
chair, the country and the House;
and no man has a right to say, do
you mean me? Because, if he has,
every man in the house has a right
to get up and say, and me, and me,
and me. I spoke a priori, said Mr.
R. before the bill passed. Let o-
thers make rules for themselves.—
I never called on the honorable
gentleman to give me an account of
his conduct or of his pay. I know
nothing of his money, nor how he
has expended it, nor do I care. It
is a matter, as he has properly said,
for him and his constituents. What
Mr. R. asked was to be the conse-
quence of this kind of admission? It
was not for him to pursue it. What
was to become of the freedom of
speech on this floor, if, so long as
the chairman of the committee of
the whole, or the speaker of the
house, did not think proper to in-
terpose—and, Mr. R. said, he had
never found any backwardness on
their part in calling him to order—
if a man, speaking his opinions,
talking about public affairs in the
general, is to be caught up, he
would not say by any draw-curtain
who happened to get into the house,
but by any man who thinks he may
obtain distinction, or show his va-
lour by marking any individual on
this floor. In regard to getting rid
of responsibility, said Mr. R. the
honorable gentleman may place that
on what footing he pleases. I dis-
avow the right of any man to rise up
on this floor, and demand of me
whether I allude to him when I make
use of a general expression. There
are many individuals in this House
whom I do not know—for I never
met them in the house or out of it;
they would, any of them, Mr. R.

It appeared to him, Mr. R. said,
that an excitement had been raised
on this occasion which unquestion-
ably he had not himself felt to day,
if he felt it now. During the last
session of Congress, he said, it
would be well recollected, he had
made a proposition that the act
should take effect, not during the
present Congress, but at a future
time. That proposition had been
overruled on the suggestion of the
honorable Speaker, that it seemed
to him more proper that each Con-
gress should assess its own wages.
An observation had been made also
by an honorable and venerable mem-
ber from Massachusetts on that oc-
casion, which had its proper weight
in consequence of which Mr. R.
had withdrawn his motion. But
was it not competent for any hono-
rable member to have renewed it?
Why had not this vituperated law
been opposed at the last session
with more energy, eloquence and
argument? Why had the opposi-
tion been reserved to this session of
Congress? Why had not gentlemen
brought forward their propositions,

and put them by Tom and Nave,
on the journal of this house? Why
said Mr. R. I recollect perfectly—I
must be excused saying it—I recol-
lect distinctly, that the division in
the committee of the whole hours on
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