General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

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BY THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,

Publisher of the Laws of the Union.

TERMS.

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E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By Authority.

[PUBLIC ACT.]

AN ACT making a partial appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four [five.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for the compensation granted by law to the Senate and House of Representatives, and to the Officers and Clerks, and Servants of both Houses of Congress, and for defraying the contingent expenses thereof; and that the same be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Washington, Dec. 15, 1824 [1]
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

NOTICE.

THE EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN of the Eastern Shore, will hold an association in Easton, on the 7th, 8th and 9th of January. There will be preaching in the Episcopal Church, on FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, night. The object of this association is to adopt some measures for the revival of the decayed churches on the Eastern Shore.
dec 28 2w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against Alfred Hambleton, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, and Alexandria B. Harrison: will be sold at Public Sale on TUESDAY, the 11th January 1825, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of one and three o'clock P. M. all the right, title, interest and estate, of the said Hambleton, of, in and to the Farm where he at present resides situate near St. Michaels in Talbot county, containing the quantity of fifty two Acres of land, more or less, called Hambleton's Discovery, also eight head of cattle, one horse, 1 yoke of oxen, one cart and ten head of sheep, the land, goods and chattles of the said Alfred Hambleton.

Seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
dec 21 THOMAS HENRIX, Shff.

NEW GOODS.

GREEN & REARDON

ARE now opening at their REAL CHEAP STORE, a new and beautiful assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE ARTICLES

which they are determined to offer at a very small advance for cash—They have the following good things

FOR CHRISTMAS,

Malaga Grapes	Cognac Brandry
Dried Currants	Real Old Holland Gin
Raisans	4th Proof Jamaica Spirit
Figs	Wines and
Prunes	Cordials.
Almonds and	
Filberts	

dec 23 w

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. LAMBDIN

HAS removed from his former stand, to the NEW STORE ROOM, on Washington street, adjoining Messrs. Martin & Hayward, and the second door above Mr. Wm. W. Moore's Drug Store, where he is opening

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF SEASONBLE

DRY GOODS,

Just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, comprising a general assortment of almost every desirable article, as well as to colour, pattern and style, as to price and substantial durability.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
CUTLERY,
GLASS & CHINA,
QUEENS' & STONE WARE,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.

Of every description, which he offers at reduced prices for CASH, or in barter for Wool, Feathers or Corn shelled or in the Ear.

His friends and the public, are invited to give him a call.
dec 28 w

NEW GOODS.

MARTIN AND HAYWARD,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE

An additional supply of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GLASS, & CHINA,

All of which they offer at the most reduced prices, and solicit from their friends and the public an early call. dec. 14 w

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK, has just received and is now opening a further supply of seasonable Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
WINES,
TEAS, &c.—Also,
HARDWARE,
CHINA,
GLASS, STONE and
WOOD WARE.

Which, in addition to his former stock, makes his assortment very extensive and complete—all of which will be offered at the most reduced prices for Cash. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call. dec. 21 w

NEW STORE.

FREDERICK HARRISON, FROM BALTIMORE,

HAVING OPENED STORE in St. Michaels, in the House formerly occupied by Samuel & A. B. Harrison, where he intends keeping

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. Persons disposed to purchase, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his goods, as they are purchased principally at the Auctions in Baltimore, and flatters himself to sell them as low as may be had on this shore.
dec 21 4w

NEW GOODS.

SAMUEL GROOME

HAS received a further supply of WINTER GOODS of various decriptions, which, with his former purchases makes his assortment general and complete; and will be offered at a very small advance for money, or in exchange for CORN in the Ear, KERSEY or FEATHERS
Easton, dec 7 6w

NEW AND CHEAP STORE.

RICHARD MARTIN & THOMAS S. HAYWARD having formed a co-partnership in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of

MARTIN & HAYWARD,

respectfully solicit the attention of their friends and the public generally to their stock of

NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS,

which they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening in the New Store Room, nearly opposite the Market House—they are confident of having made such a selection as will meet the expectations of their numerous friends and acquaintances, and those who may favour them with a call.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS, IN PART, OF

Extra super blue and black cloths	Super London fancy Prints
Super do do	Common do
Super brown; olive, & mixed do	New style black and white do
Super milled drab do	Cambric Ginghams
Super blue and black Cassimeres	Cambric Muslins
Sup. fashionable mixed do	Plain and fig'd Jaconet do
Blue and mixed Cassinetts	Do and do Book do
Rocking Baise	Do and do Mull do
White & red Flannels	Do and do Swiss do
Rose & point Blankets	Russia Sheeting
Bombazettes & Bombazines	Brown Holland
Worsted Hosiery	Irish Linens
Cotton do	Long Lawns & Linen Cambrics
Ladies' English silk do	Damask Table Linen
Do French do do	Bird's-eye and Russia Diaper
Mens English do do	Steam & power loom Shirtings
Do French do do	Bandanna & flag hdkfs
New style Gro D'Ete Robes	Mad'rass do
Brown and other fashionable colored Gro D'Ete	Bordered and figured Cravats
Black do	Gimps and Braids, assorted
White & black Sattin	Sewing Silks, Thread and Cotton
Black mode	Floss Cotton in spools and balls
White and black Italian Crapes	Worsted and Cotton Suspenders
Black Canton and nankin do	Ladies' white & black Silk and Kid Gloves
Cut velvet Vestings	Do superior white, black and coloured Horse Skin do
Black English Silk Vestings	Mens superior Buckskin & Beaver do
Do French do do	Do common do do do
Fash'able Valencia do	Domestic Plaids, Stripes & checks
Swan's down do	Do Bleached & Brown Shirtings
Merino, Cashmere and Waterloo Shawls	Do do Sheeting
Fancy silk Handk'fs.	Do Bed Tickings
Plaid merino do	Sacking Bottoms
Plain and fig'd Thulle	Cotton Yarn
Thread Laces & Edgings	Wool Hats
New style fancy Ribbons	
Ribbons, all colours	

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

TO WIT:

White & green coffee	Blue and Copperas
Prime and common brown sugar	Madeira, Dry Lisbon & Teneriffe Wines
Loaf and lump do	4th proof Cognac Brandy
Superior white Havana do	Peach and Apple do
Hyson and Young Hyson Teas	Holland Gin
Imperial and Gunpowder do	Jamaica Spirit
Mould & dipt candles	Old Rye Whiskey
Spanish and country Segars	Common do
Chewing Tobacco	N. E. Rum and Molasses
Scotch Snuff	Blown and Allum salt
Almonds and Raisins	Allum and Salt-petre
Madder, Indigo, Fig	Switched and Hackled Flax
	Powder and Shot.

Together with a complete assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY
QUEENS' & STONE WARE
GLASS & CHINA,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c.

All of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.
Easton, nov 9 w

TO RENT

THE STORE and ROOM adjoining and front Cellar of the House, at present occupied by Mrs. Frazier, nearly opposite the Bank, and next door to Mr. Groome's Store, an excellent stand for the Dry Good or Grocery business.

For terms apply to
dec 7 w JOSEPH HASKINS.

NOTICE.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, will be sold at public sale, on the 12th day of the 1st month (January) next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late residence of John Bowers, deceased, all the personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs. Corn, Corn-blades, Corn Tops & Wheat-straw, a quantity of Clover Hay, Ox Carts, and Farming Utensils, &c. One Carriage and Harness—A variety of other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over six dollars, by the purchasers giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and for all sums of six dollars and under the cash will be required. The sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and attendance given by

ISAAC BOWERS, & DAN'L. P. BOWERS. } Executors. of John Bowers, deceased.

20th day of the 12th month (December) 1824. dec 21 4w

TO RENT

A SNUG NEW COTTAGE suitable for a small family, with five acres of good land including a thriving young apple and peach orchard, situate near Easton Point on Thread Haven Creek, at present occupied by Levi Stacker together with three Houses and Lots in the Town of Easton. For terms apply to
Aug 17 w ED. N. HAMBLETON.

Congressional Register.

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

Mr. Ruggles submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be communicated to the Senate the number of merchant vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States, with their names, owners, and value of merchandise, which have been captured or plundered, and of injuries inflicted on citizens of the United States, by the pirates, since the first of December, 1823, and, also, the number of pirates and piratical vessels that have been taken by our naval force, since that period of time.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, laid the following resolutions on the table:

"Resolved, That the public lands of the United States be appropriated and pledged as a permanent and perpetual fund for Education and Internal Improvement.

"Resolved, That the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, after defraying the incidental expenses, be annually invested, by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the stock of the Bank of the United States, or in the stock of the Government, or other stock, as Congress may direct, together with the interest annually accruing thereon.

"Resolved, That the year following the return of the next census, and immediately after the apportionment of Representatives, and every tenth year thereafter, the proceeds of the interest, arising on the said capital stock shall be distributed among the several states according to the ratio of representation, one half of which sum shall constitute a fund for education, and the other half shall constitute a fund for internal improvement, to be applied to these objects, under the authority of the respective states."

The Senate adjourned.

Committee on Roads and Canals.—The committee appointed in the Senate in pursuance of the motion of Mr. Brown, on Roads and Canals, are Mr. Brown, of Ohio, Chairman, and Messrs. Thomas, Lowrie, Bell, and Clayton.

The committee appointed, pursuant to the motion of Mr. Hayne, on the services and sacrifices of Gen. Lafayette, were Mr. Hayne, Chairman, and Messrs. King, of New York, Smith, Jackson, and Barbour.

THURSDAY, Dec. 23.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Eaton asked, and having obtained leave, introduced a bill "to authorize the territory of Florida to cut a canal through the public lands to unite the river St. Johns with the bay of St. Augustine; and the bill was read.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, being taken up in their turn, they were at his request, ordered to lie on the table.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

The bill passed by the House of Representatives, "concerning General La Fayette, was brought to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time, it was then on motion of Mr. Barbour, read a second time, without objection & taken up in committee of the whole. No amendment or objection being made to the bill in committee of the whole, it was reported to the Senate, and on the question of ordering the bill to a third reading, it was carried with but one audible dissenting voice. The bill was then, on motion of Mr. Smith, and by unanimous consent, read the third time, passed *nemine contradicente*, and returned to the other House with a message acquainting them therewith.

The Senate spent some time in the consideration of the Executive business. and then

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

CLAIM OF MAISON ROUGE.

The resolution, some days since offered by Mr. Brent, in relation to the claim of the representatives of Marquis de Maison Rouge (to refer that claim to a committee) was taken up and debated. [The lands involved are of great extent and value, occupying almost the whole of the county of Ouichita, in Louisiana. They remain unsettled—have never been exposed to sale, on account of the claim of the Marquis de Maison Rouge. The tract is in possession of Mr D. W. Coxe, of Philadelphia, who holds under the Marquis.]

The hour devoted by the rules of the House to the consideration of resolutions having elapsed, the debate was cut short by the Speaker's calling the orders of the day; when

The bill from the Senate "making provision for general Lafayette," was taken up and read a first time, and, on motion of Mr. Mallary, was laid for the present upon the table.

SETTLEMENT OF THE OREGON.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the occupation of the Columbia or Oregon River.

After some debate, at the request of Mr. Hamilton, of S. C. the bill was then read with the amendments adopted yesterday, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

On motion of Mr. Little, the House then took up the bill concerning General Lafayette.

The question recurred on the amendment of Mr Gazley, to reduce the appropriation from 200,000 dollars to 100,000 dollars, on which the ayes and noes were ordered.

Mr. Sloane moved to postpone the bill to Monday next, with instructions to the committee to report the grounds, &c. on which the bill was founded.

At the suggestion of the Speaker, Mr. Sloane modified his motion, so as to call for the appointment of a select committee of thirteen.

Mr. Herrick then moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Livingston said that this motion, he presumed, would not have been made if the committee had gone into those explanations which they might have made. But they thought it only necessary to take hold of the voice which had rung from one end of the nation to another. They thought that making an appropriation which did not exceed, in amount, what would have been the cost of the ship of the line, which Congress, at its last session, was willing to fit out for the purpose of bringing over General Lafayette, they had done that to which no possible objection could have been taken. They imagined that nothing more was required of them than merely to report the bill. "I, for my part," continued he "can never be brought to consider this an affair of accounts—a mere payment of a debt, but an expression of national sentiment, of that government by which we are ruled; a sentiment which will take away the reproach, that republics are always ungrateful." He could not regard the tribute paid in this bill to this distinguished personage who was its object as an offer merely of dollars and cents, but as an expression most respectful to him, and most consonant to the feelings of the nation.—Others appeared to differ from this opinion; and they might dissent justly. He did not find fault with their opinions. They might perhaps be conscientiously scrupulous in expressing national gratitude. They would only put their hands into the Treasury to pay debts, and only then on evidence by which they would be recoverable in courts of law. The services of General Lafayette, in the war of our Revolution, were known to all. They have been repeated in this House until they must have been acknowledged by all. He came to this country early in the revolution; and continued his personal services (for it was those of which he now spoke) until that war was terminated. He went to Paris, and was instrumental in bringing about peace, at that time so important to our country. He refused all remuneration, at a moment when the splendor of his fortunes would not permit him to look to such an object. But when his fortunes became diminished and his estates were confiscated, he temporarily accepted an offer of pay. Besides pay, while in service, the revolutionary officers were entitled to half pay for life. This half pay he never claimed. There was another officer of distinction who was in the same predicament—General Hamilton resigned his commission to practice his profession at a time when danger was over, and no injury could result to his country from the act. But this House acted generously and gave to his widow that compensation which he himself, during life, would never solicit. The two cases were exactly similar. Both had left the service, and had thus excluded themselves from the provisions of the law. The legislature, however, extended the provision to the family of the one, and he hoped Congress would not refuse to the other at least the amount of his half pay for life.

If General Lafayette had been allowed his half pay for life, it was easy to calculate what would have been the amount he must have received from the last forty years, and during the residue of a life which he hoped would be extended far beyond the ordinary limits of human existence. Supposing it to have been 60 years, the gross amount would have been 80,000 dollars. And is this all? Is he entitled to nothing beyond that? Here then is at least a large item which must be allowed him—to which he is entitled equally with General Hamilton. But this is not all. It is a public historical fact, that he furnished supplies to an immence amount—he would repeat the expression, for immence it was, when considered as emanating from his own private and unassisted fortune. Chance, had thrown in our way the amount of these supplies. Chance, not directed by him, but circumstances merely fortuitous in their character, led a gentleman of Paris to show him what he had furnished. This was exhibited long after General Lafayette's fortunes had experienced their diminution in our service, and when his estates had been confiscated by the powers that governed in his own country. It was not prepared with a view to exhibition, nor for the purpose of meeting an American eye, nor yet with a view to shew that any relief should be given. It contains an account of the sales of his estates during our revolution, and from this document it appears that the pruduce of these sales was one million of livres, or about $200,000 all of which was expended during the period of the American revolution. But General Lafayette made two voyages to France, some of this amount was, consequently, appropriated to the expenses of these voyages. For this one fourth might be deducted, which would leave 750,000 livres, or about $150,000 paid for our use. The concluding part of this statement refers to this country. The postscript says, you may ask how he could have expended this sum, By the purchase of ships, sabres, sword belts, pistols, sword knots, epaulets, plumes, cloth, &c. and thus was the whole amount expended. Take this sum and add to the interest due upon it, and to this add the amount of half pay for live; and then say if in strict justice, General Lafayette is not entitled to double the sum. Here then is a dollar and cent statement; and even from this the amount of the appropriation does not pay the debt—not even what we owe. No demand has been made—no account has been presented, nor will there be any; and he feared that in even going so far as to make the statements he had now made, he had wounded the delicacy of the distinguished subject of this bill.

He would add no more arguments drawn from feelings in which all participated, it would be useless to enumerate. From what he knew of the general feeling of members of this House on the subject, he was sure that those who felt themselves bound to act in opposition to this feeling, would regret that any principle of duty would prevent them from acting with unanimity on this occasion. But he trusted that it would be seen that we have been moved unanimously by a desire to respond to the wishes of our constituents, expressing as we ought to do what we owe to the nation to which we belong. Not an individual in the House but would regret that any principle of duty respecting the distribution of the public funds, would prevent him from giving his vote in favor of this bill.

There was one circumstance of which he had been reminded, and which constituted a claim, almost amounting to a demand. The United States, during his services, made him a grant of land, with permission to make locations in small grants of 500 acres each. One of these, which was close to New Orleans, would, at this time, have been worth 400,000 dollars. I (said the honourable speaker,) was there at the time. I heard that some speculators in land were desirous to obtain this. I wrote to General Lafayette that the location which had been made by his agent was most advantageous, and requested him to accept no offer for it. The Corporation of New Orleans had a claim on this land but it was probable that no attempt would have been made to establish it. The General replied, that the location must be changed, inasmuch as he would never consent to enter into litigation with any American citizens, for a grant given to him by the generosity of the American government. The location was changed in this ground only, although an idea has been circulated that the location had been changed in consideration of a large sum paid to him for that purpose. He denied that any one ever gave a dollar an acre for any of the land, which the General had obtained in lieu of that which he had thus relinquished. It was of no value whatever; since the expense of constructing a levee upon it would be more than the whole of the land would fetch.

The honorable speaker concluded, with expressing his hope that the House would not view this bill through the medium of mere calculation; but, taking higher ground, and adopting loftier views, honor themselves and their country, by passing it through, unanimously.

The Speaker then decided that the motion for indefinite postponement was not in order.

The question then recurred, on the motion of Mr. Sloane, of Ohio, to amend the bill. Several other gentlemen spoke.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Sloane, and decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Gazley, to strike out 200,000 dollars, the amount proposed to be paid to General Lafayette, and inserting 100,000, and decided in the negative by a large majority.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

It was then ordered that the bill should be read a third time to-day

The bill was then read a third time, accordingly, and the question thereupon decided, on request of Mr. Beecher, by Yeas and Nays, as follow:

YEAS.—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Alexander, of Vir. Alexander, of Ten. Allen, of Mass. Allen of Ten. Allison, Archer, Bailey, Baylies, Barber, of Con. P. P. Barbour, J. S. Barbour, Bartlett, Bartley, Bassett, Blair, Breck, Brent, Brown, Buckanan, Buckner, Cambreleng, Campbell, of S. C. Carter, Carey, Cassedy, Clark, Cock, Connor, Collins, Cook, Craig, Crowninshield, Culpeper, Cushman, Day, Durfee, Dwynell, Dwight, Eaton, Eddy, Edwards, of Penn. Ellis, Farrelly, Floyd, Foot, of Con. Foote, of N. Y. Forsyth, Forward, Frost, Fuller, Garrison, Gatlin, Govan, Gurley, Hall, Hamilton, Harris, Harvey, Hemphill, Henry, Herrick, Hobert, Hogeboom, Holcombe, Hooks, Houston, Ingham, Isaacks, Jenkins, Jennings, J. T. Johnson, Kent, Kidder, Kremer, Lathrop, Lawrence, Lee, Leftwich, Letcher, Little, Livingston, Locke, Long, Longfellow, McArthur, McDuffie, McKean, McKee, McKim, McLane, of Del. Mangum, Millary, Markley, Martindale, Marvin, Matlack, Mercer, Miller, Mitchell, of Penn. Mitchell, of Md. Moore, of Kent, Moore, of Alab. Morgan, Neale, Nelson, Newton, O'Brien, Olin, Owen, Patterson, of Penn. Plumer, of N. H. Plumer, of Penn. Poinsett, Rankin, Reed, Reynolds, Richards, Rose, Saunders, Sanford, Sharpe, Arthur Smith, Alx. Smyth, W. Smith, Speight, Standefer, A. Stevenson, J. Stephenson, Stewart, Stoddard, Storrs, Swan, Taliaferro, Tatnall, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Test, Thompson, of Pen. Thompson, of Geo. Tomlinson, Tracy, Trimble, Tucker, of Va. Tyson, Udree, Vance, of N. C. Van Rensselaer, Van Wyck, Warfield, Wayne, Webster, Whipple, Whitman, White, Wickliffe, Williams, of Va. Williams, of N. C. Jas. Wilson, Henry Wilson, Wilson, of S. C. Wolfe, Wood, Woods, Mr. Speaker—166.

NAYS.—Messrs. Beecher, Buck, Burleigh, Campbell, of Ohio, Crafts, Gazley, Gift, F. Johnson, Lincoln Livermore, McCoy, McLeane, of Ohio, Matson, Metcalf, Patterson of Ohio, Ross, Scott, Sloane, Sterling, Thompson, of Ken. Tucker, of N. C. Vance, of Ohio, Vinton, Whittlesey, Wilson of Ohio, Wright—26.

When the yeas and nays had been called and recorded, the Speaker rose, and observing that having been precluded, by the place he held, from the expression of his sentiments in relation to either the principle or the form of the bill, he requested of the House that he might be permitted so far to give expression to his feelings in relation to both, as to record his vote with those of the other members—and leave having been promptly given, the Clerk called the Speaker's name, and his vote was recorded in the affirmative.

When the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 23.

After the minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read—

Mr. Herkimer, of New York, rose, and stated that he had yesterday been prevented by indisposition from voting on the passage of the bill "concerning Gen. Lafayette," and that he now asked permission of the House to have his vote taken and recorded on that bill.

The Speaker put the question, and it appearing that one member voted against granting permission, by which Mr. Herkimer was precluded from voting (the rules of the House requiring an unanimous vote to suspend a rule)—

Mr. Herkimer then asked the indulgence of the House to say, that, if he had been in the House, he would cordially have voted in favour of the bill

Mr. Litchfield, of New York, and Mr. Findlay, of Pennsylvania, were in the same situation, and were in the same manner precluded from expressing their sentiments in favor of the measure.

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