

MAJOR DOWNING.

We humbly conceive that the following letter from this true friend of his country will be read by all good citizens with patriotic pride.

To the Editors of the New York Express, the same paper my old friend Mr. Dwight printed a spell ago.

WASHINGTON, 20th Sept. 1841.

Mr. Editor:—As I see by the newspapers that some folks don't think the owners and underwriters of the 'Two Pollies' did not do the right thing in rewarding Capt. Jumper and Mr. Nye and me as they did according to the story I told Cap. Tyler in my last letter to you—I think I had best give you a copy of the proceedings of the meeting which the owners and underwriters held when they decided the matter and you can then decide about it yourselves.

And with this the meeting broke up with three cheers, and we all went down on board the Two Pollies, Tom Salt and all on 'em; and when we got on board, Captain Jumper gave a wink to Mr. Nye, who sprung about, and got a table out, and we all set round and took out of cold pork and beans; and Mr. Nye mixed up a pitcher of switchel, and he and Capt. Jumper sipped in a drop of role New England, and we had about as bright a time on't as ever was and kept it up 'till nigh upon sun down; and it was concluded to say no more about jumping on shore, and have no more indignation meetings—but all hands joined in, and kept the Two Pollies out of the hands of the pirates and wreckers, who lived in hopes of either seeing her go on shore, or be abandoned by her officers and crew; and so that is all for the present.

President of the United States Mutual Protection and Universal Insurance Company. I am called upon to thank you and Mr. Nye and Major Downing, for your energy and good conduct in bringing safe into port the Two Pollies; in saying this, I don't want to say nothing against Tom Salt and the rest of the crew for leaving you, for it appears they thought they were doing right—but according to my notion, betwixt your scruples and their dreams, if it hadn't been for Mr. Nye and Major Downing, you and the Two Pollies would have been left in a scrape, for she would either have gone on shore, or fallen into the hands of some of them 'low, long, black schooner pirates,' and we, the owners and underwriters, be left to pay the piper. So it is concluded to vote you a new chronometer and a set of Blunt's latest charts—and to Mr. Nye a new red jacket and a pair of mittens—and to Major Downing a free passage on board the Two Pollies, or any other vessel we have an interest in, providing he agrees, if occasion requires, to lend a hand at the pump and give good advice. (Here followed a most etirral hurraw and clapping of hands, except by Tom Salt and some other few folks.) And says the Chairman in continuation, as soon as the noise was over—'And now seeing that the Two Pollies goes to sea again next December, it is farther voted, that as you, Capt. Jumper, will keep command with Mr. Nye, your first mate, you will tell the crew exactly what the conditions of the voyage is to be, that there may be no mistake about it, and no more jumping ashore—and as to the grog, according to our notion, there are no two ways about it—moderation in all things is the best—if the forecabin folks have the management of the grog, we know what that leads to. And experience tells us that on the first occasion they get drunk; and it is a mere mercy that the Two Pollies—owners and underwriters, don't go to everlasting and eternal smash. And then we know again that 'totalism' among folks who know how to use all things in moderation, is equally bad, and breeds grumbling, for it is like saying to all creation, 'you are all a set of poor devils—not to be trusted with anything; and that won't be submitted to.' So upon the whole our notion is, on the next voyage you promise grog, and mix it so that no harm can come on't. Moderate folks ought not to complain about it; and the raw run ones may take it out in complaining, and go with you, or stay on shore as best suits them.'

Notwithstanding these unpleasant occurrences, the Paris Bourse was affected only in a trifling degree on Monday. The 'National' on Sunday was seized for an article on the disturbances at Moscow, in which it says that the Government neglects no opportunity of bringing the army into collision with the citizens, and of habituating the army to shed the blood of the people. There were four persons killed at Moscow, two mortally wounded, and six others more or less severely injured. P. S. The author of the attempt is named Nicholas Papad; he is 37 years of age, born in the district of the Vosges, and established at Paris about three years. The horse ridden by Gen. Schneider was also wounded. The disturbances at Clermont were completely appeased. It was rumored on the Bourse that the Government received on Wednesday morning intelligence of the death of the Duke de Bordeaux, said to have been occasioned by lock-jaw. Our correspondence does not bear out this statement. The Quotidienne publishes a letter from Kirchberg, of the 5th inst., stating that the health of the Duke continued as satisfactory as could be expected.

A telegraphic despatch from Clermont, dated the 13th, announces that order was restored, that the troops re-occupied the military posts, and that the tolls were being gathered at the barriers as usual. The Courier de Lyon estimates at 100 the number of citizens killed in Clermont. The National states that an insurrection had likewise broken out at Riom, and that the troops had been repulsed. Mr. Houtinguer, the well known banker of Paris, is dead. He retired some year or two ago from the House, which is carried on by his sons. The state of the market generally will be gathered from our copious prices current. Both in Liverpool and Havre cotton had rather declined, and the prices of bread-stuffs was also depressed by the certainty that the harvest was reasonably productive. The tea speculators suffered by reason of the late intelligence from China. September 17. A great number of petitions for the repeal of the corn laws were presented. Mr. Barclay gave notice of an address to the Queen, praying her to use her influence with all warlike powers to obtain treaties binding them to suppress the barbarous practice of privateering. Lord John Russell then rose and made his promised speech, giving his view of the present state of the country and the line of policy proper to be pursued—in other words, marking out the course of the opposition. He began with the foreign relations, and especially with the United States, as to which he said:— In one part of our foreign relations there is certainly a question in connection with the United States, which, in some of its aspects, affords cause of uneasiness; but my noble friend, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, satisfied the House by the answer of the United States Secretary, that both her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States perfectly agreed as to the character which should be attributed to the attack upon, and the capture of, the Carolina—(loud cheers)—that it was a question to be debated between nation and nation, and not to be treated as a private wrong. A different view, however, had been taken by the Judges of the State of New York, and if that view should be carried out it would be destructive of all amicable relations between the two Governments. If two Governments were not to decide if a question was international, or between private individuals, and any Judge had the power of deciding that a question which the Government considered national was a subject for the local Courts, no amicable relation could subsist between the two states.—(Hear, hear.) I have read the judgment of the Judges who decided this case, and in that judgment it seemed to be admitted that it was the Executive authorities had agreed that the case was one which should be decided between the two Governments. But the Judge who had decided that case had stated it as his opinion that it could not be considered as a case of war and therefore that it was a proper one to be decided by his own tribunal. It appears to me that this is a doctrine to which no Government can agree. For according to this doctrine, if Sir Graham Moore, or any other officer who had captured the Spanish frigates at the beginning of the Spanish war, should be taken before a Spanish tribunal, it would be equally competent to the judge of that tribunal to say there was no declaration of war at the time these captures were made, therefore the captures are piratical, and the officers engaged in them are liable to be convicted of murder. But on the whole it appears, that although such may be the construction of the law adopted by the State of New York, yet considering what has been stated on one side by Mr. Fox, and on the other by Mr. Webster, with regard to circumstances attending the cap-

The head of the Government endeavored last night to escape from the first obligation of his position, and one into which he expressly entered immediately before the dissolution, by the shuffling pretext that he was not prepared with a measure on the Corn Laws, as he had been ten years out of office. He was prepared to disappoint the just expectations of the country, by defeating the measures proposed by his predecessors; but though prepared to do mischief, and add to the calamities of the country, he is not prepared to do any thing in the way of relieving them. Ready to do evil, but slow to do good—that is your true Tory motto. If you had been out of office for ten years as Lord Palmerston observed, he had not been out of the country, and knew as well as any man what was passing in the country. PARIS, September 13. ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.—An attempt to assassinate the Duke of Orleans was made this forenoon near the Rue Faubourg St. Antoine. His Royal Highness, and his brothers, the Dukes de Nemours and d'Angoulême, preceded by a brilliant staff, were riding at the head of the 17th Light Infantry, which was about to make its triumphant entry into Paris, coming from Algiers, and had reached the spot just mentioned, when a man presented himself before them with a brace of pistols, which he attempted to fire at the Duke of Orleans; only one of these went off, the ball from it missed the Duke, but severely wounded the horse of Colonel Levasseur. The assassin, a journeyman sawyer, was arrested, and the column moved forward under the escort of several hundred Municipal Guards and Corsicars, and as many of the secret society men, Republicans in blouse. No further incident occurred. This atrocious attempt is connected with enemies, which took place in Paris on Friday and Saturday nights, but which had not attracted much attention. At Clermont Ferrand, rebellious movements occurred on Thursday and Friday last, in which several soldiers were killed and wounded. A large number of rebels fell in defence of the barriers they had erected. The pretext for this insurrection was that which was used at Toulouse—the census.

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ture of the Carolina, and the accordance of opinion existing on that subject—[Hear, hear]—I do not believe that the authorities of America will permit any occurrence to take place which will expose any subject of her Majesty to danger for executing the commands of his Sovereign. I therefore feel convinced that, while the two Governments are agreed, it is not likely that there will arise any cause of war between the two countries. I am sure that there prevails in this country, and I trust that there prevails in America also, the strongest desire that peace may be preserved between those two great countries.—[Cheers.] The noble Lord then alluded to Ireland, declaring his entire satisfaction with the appointments made there by the new Administration, but expressed his hope that the attempt to introduce Lord Stanley's bill would not be repeated. He then plunged into the subject of the corn laws, insisting on the duty of government to take the subject promptly into consideration, instead of putting it off five months as proposed by Sir Robert Peel, and trying hard to extort from Sir Robert some distinct intimation of the course he should pursue. Sir Robert Peel replied. With reference to the United States, he was brief enough. 'As to the United States, I confess I look to the present state of our relations with them with great anxiety. (Hear, hear.) It seems to be so manifestly the interest of those two countries, which are united by so many ties, to avoid a hostile collision, that I hope the good sense of the people of this country will aid the government, if any necessity for that should arise. But at the same time I feel the obligation of making no concession derogatory to the honor of this country for the sake of a temporary conciliation.' [Great cheering.] Sir Edward Sugden has refused to accept the Chancery of Ireland. A great anti-corn law meeting was held at Manchester on the 16th of September, the call for which was signed by 915 of the most respectable firms and individuals of the town, and at which the Mayor presided. A memorial to the Queen was adopted, imploring her Majesty to use her influence for the repeal of the taxes on food. The statements of distress made by some of the speakers were most appalling.

FREE NEGROES—STEAMBOATS. Recent events in different portions of the West, demonstrate the fact that the employment of free negroes, mulattoes, and free slaves who live their own time, on board of steamboats on the western waters, is a cause of serious loss and danger to the slave States and slave owners. A profligate, reckless band of slaves, and free negroes, are habitually employed as stewards, firemen and crew on board of our steamboats. These have the opportunity of constant communication with the slaves of Missouri, Kentucky, and the southern States, and they have also very frequent communication with the free negroes and abolitionists of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. This communication renders the slave restless and discontented, and many of them are induced to run away, and furnished with the means of escape; others are induced to rob and steal, and the free negroes on board of the boats act as receivers and commission merchants for the proceeds of their villainies. The negro hands on board of steamboats can frequently conceal runaway negroes on board of steamboats without the knowledge or consent of the captains; and their free intercourse with southern slaves enables them to concert plans, and contrive means of escape, which would not exist but for this floating body of abolitionists. Free negroes on boats that run from the free States to the slave States, may be used with ten fold effect, than an equal number of white abolitionists, because they much more readily obtain access to the slaves, from acquaintance with them and secure their confidence, better than could be done by whites; and their association with slaves is not a cause of suspicion and discovery, as a similar association between white emigrants and slaves would certainly be.

Free negroes, who are well acquainted with Illinois and Ohio, by being employed on steam boats, can inform the whole slave population of all our river towns, of the schemes and projects of the abolitionists in their behalf, and can direct them to what places they may fly with safety, and to what persons they may apply for aid and encouragement in being free. Such an intercourse between southern slaves and free negroes has the natural effect of rendering the slaves desirous of obtaining the same liberties, and makes them capable of committing any crime, or running any risk to become free. The recent confessions of Madison and Brown, in St. Louis, and developments of facts in Cincinnati and Louisiana, demonstrate the dangers to be apprehended from this source.

THE REMEDY is the entire disuse of slaves and free negroes on all boats that run between the slave States and the free States. This may be effected by a concerted action on the part of the captains and owners of boats. If the captains and owners of boats fail to act efficiently in so important a measure, the community can protect themselves by refusing to send freight or take passage on boats that persist in a practice so dangerous to the south. The police officers of our towns and cities may also take steps to aid in ridding the community of this great evil; and laws and ordinances may be passed in furtherance of the same object. But public sentiment, if properly directed to this subject, will soon become strong enough to convince the free negroes and their employers of the necessity of resorting to some other course of life, and that it is not safe for them to come among our slaves. It is true that there may be some negro hands on the boats that are entirely trustworthy; but it may be safely taken for granted that the great body of free negroes and mulattoes are abolitionists by nature, and in feeling, and that they will practice on their principles and natural feelings whenever they can do so with impunity. One negro will assist another to become free if he can—we ought not to expect any thing else; but should prevent them from coming in contact, and cut off all opportunity of exercising their natural feelings, so as to injure slave owners. Then let the whole negro band of floating abolitionists be disbanded at once, and other crews substituted in their place. To this point we must come sooner or later, and the sooner it is accomplished the better for all parties. This subject is worthy the immediate and serious consideration of all steamboat captains and owners, of all merchants and shippers and of ALL SLAVE OWNERS. St. Louis Gazette.

MISSOURI CONFERENCE. Gentlemen:—As it may be interesting to some of your readers, I furnish you the following for publication: The 26th session of the Missouri Conference commenced in Palmyra, Mo. the 6th, and closed the 14th inst. Bishop Morris preside. Admitted on trial, 15. Ordained Deacons, 6. Ordained Elders, 2. Licensed, 7. Superannuated, 4. Transferred, 4. Died, 1. Stationed, 71. There is in Society, Whites, 14,026; colored, 1,399; Individuals, 571. Not increase the past year, 2,424. Local Preachers, 177. In Fayette circuit, there are, Whites, 629; Colored 29; Local Preachers, 10. Total, 669. The next Conference is to be held at Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 5, 1842. The venerable Bishop Roberts is expected to preside. Yours Respectfully, W. W. REDMAN. Fayette, Oct. 12, 1841.

STATIONS OF THE MISSOURI CONFERENCE. St. Louis District.—Wesley Browning, P. E. St. Louis City.—Wm. Patton, J. L. Forsyth, in charge of the African Church. German Mission.—L. S. Jacoby. St. Louis Circuit.—John Read. Union.—H. N. Wilbur. Meritane.—To be supplied. Potosi.—Thos. T. Ashby. Selma.—G. W. Love. Smith's Creek Mission.—To be supplied. Cape Girardeau District.—Nelson Henry, P. E. Cape Girardeau Cir.—Andrew Patton, New Madrid.—David W. Pellock.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. Washington, Oct. 2, 1841. GENERAL ORDERS. No. 58. I. The 5th Regiment of Infantry will proceed to the Detroit Frontier and Upper Lakes without delay, and take post as follows: At Fort Brady, one company; At Fort Mackinac, two companies; At Fort Gratiot, two companies; At Detroit and dependencies, five companies. II. As soon as relieved by the 5th Infantry, the five companies of the 4th Regiment of Artillery on the Upper Lakes, (including Captain Munroe's) will proceed to Buffalo, N. Y. and be stationed as follows: two at the Head Quarters, (Buffalo); one at Fort Niagara; one at Fort Oswego; and two at Madison Barracks. III. Six companies of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, with the Major, will be withdrawn from Florida, and under the Colonel proceed without delay to the South-western Frontier, and take post as follows: Four companies at Fort Towson, and two at Fort Jessup. Colonel Worth will direct the six companies on leaving Florida, to proceed via Tallahassee, to Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama, where they will be concentrated. Four companies of the Regiment will continue for the present on duty with the Florida Army under the Lieutenant Colonel, who will join the squadron without delay. IV. The companies of the 4th Infantry, now stationed at Forts Towson and Jessup, on being relieved by the Dragoons, will take post at such stations, as the Commanding Colonel of the 2d Military Department may direct. By command of Major General SCOTT. (Signed) R. JONES, Adj. Gen'l.

A Mr. Charles Pew was recently married to Miss Maria Cushing. That's what we call cushioning a pew!

CHARLESTON.—M. B. Evans.

Bloomfield.—B. F. Love. Greenville.—J. H. Headlee. Fredericktown.—N. B. Peterson. St. Genevieve.—J. G. T. Dunlavy. Ripley Mission.—To be supplied. Springfield District.—John K. Lucy, P. E. Springfield Circuit.—S. S. Calburn. White River Mission.—Thos. Glasville. Noosho.—To be supplied. Sarcosis.—S. G. Patterson. Spring River.—Lorenzo Waugh. Osceola.—Silas Williams. Ningenau.—H. K. Armitage. Waynesville Mission.—M. W. Glover. Lexington District.—James M. Jameson P. E. Booneville Circuit.—John Thatcher. Jefferson City.—Jesse L. Bennett. Versailles.—E. B. Headlee. Warsaw.—Fletcher Wells. Deep Water.—To be supplied. Independence.—D. Kinneer, Joseph Dineer. Lexington Circuit.—H. L. Dodds. Arroyo Rock.—Wm. P. Nichols. Richmond District.—William W. Redman, P. E. Keyville.—Joseph Williams. Carralton.—John Y. Porter. Richmond.—R. H. Jordan, John A. Tutt. Plattsburg.—Edwin Robberson. Weston.—John P. Peery. Nancy.—Thos. B. Ruble. Gallatin.—Mansoh Richardson. Chillicothe.—C. F. Dryden. Grundy Mission.—E. M. Marvin. Columbia District.—James Greene, P. E., and Agent for Howard College. Columbia Cir.—B. R. Johnson. Fayette.—Thomas Wallace. Blountingon.—Reuben Aldridge. A Fair.—Wm. M. Rush. Waterloo.—A. Still. Monticello.—J. H. Monroe. Shelbyville.—M. L. Eads. Paris.—A. McMurtry. St. Charles District.—Richard Bond, P. E. St. Charles Station.—Andrew Monroe. St. Charles College.—J. H. Fielding, President, Andrew Monroe, Agent. St. Charles Cir.—J. W. Dole. Auburn.—J. Sigler. Bowling Green.—Richard Holt. Hannibal.—John Glasville. Palmyra Station.—Jacob Ianus. Fulton.—George Smith. Danville.—G. W. Bewley, W. Prescott. Warrenton.—John Anderson. Pinckney Mission.—J. Swablen. Indian Mission District.—Wm. Johnson, Superintendent. Shawano.—L. B. Stetler. Indian Manual Labor School.—J. C. Berryman. Delaware.—E. T. Peery. Kicksapo.—N. M. Talbot. Peoria, and Potawatamia.—To be supplied. Kansas.—William Johnson.

'What does cleave mean, Pa?' 'It means to unite together.' 'Does John unite with, when he cleaves it?' 'Hem, well, it means to separate.' 'Well, Pa, does a man separate from his wife, when he cleaves to her?' 'Hem, hem, don't ask so many foolish questions, child!'

'I think agriculture the most honorable of all employments, being the most independent. The farmer has no need of popular favor of the great; the success of his crop depend only upon the blessing of God and his own industry.'—Franklin.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Fayette, on the first day of October, 1841. Anderson Benjamin Halley Armilda Adams Wilson Howard McCaleb Messrs Adams Walter Johnson Talford Blanton Nancy Mrs. Eivitt John Adams Wesley Jeremiah Adams Wesley Larrie John R. or Bingham G. C. Isaac D. Hargis Jr. Boggs L. W. & Son Messrs McLean John 2. Boone Hampton L. Livingston J. M. Baskett Robert Munnick Daniel Bondridge John Esq. Morris Maidsland H. Mrs. Cook Benjamin Miller Lucy Jane Miss Craig John W. McDonald James Cooley John Sen'r Neal Presley Cooper John H. Oviang Berryman Cooley Asbery H. Pullin R. B. Clark Edward W. Page Mary Miss Corthes Charles L. Price Evans Campbell Daniel Prewitz Robert Crawley Ann E. Miss Praisher Philip Duty Asariah Polk C. T. Davis Henry Prewitz J. 2. Dickerson Booker Reynolds Sarah E. Miss Ewatt Humphrey Reynolds John D. Everett Anderson Reynolds William Ferguson James Reynolds Thomas Esq. Fleming Field Stevenson Augustus 2. Funnell Eliza Miss Smarr William Fields Samuel Esq. Smith John McFarlane Madison Skinner Isaac Graves David Todd Neriah Goldstein Emanuel Todd Alexander McGowan Daniel True Lewis Giddings J. M. & Co. 3. Thomas Jacob Hanson Mary Mrs. Taylor Larkin C. Hayse Benjamin Warren Edward Howe George W. Williams Hayden Jos. H. Rev. White Garland C. Hudson Fielder Esq. Woodson John M. Esq. Hughes Joseph S. Woods Patrick or Hughes Robert George Jackson W. Howes Wesley Register of the L. Office Harrison Joseph

WILLIAM TAYLOR, P. M. Oct. 2d, 1841.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Franklin, Howard county, Mo., on the 1st day of October, 1841. James K. Barton Charles Littleton 3 Mrs. Joanna Bohon Ben. F. Leake Dr. Baker Benjamin Lively Hugh Brown Wm. McKoshan Dr. James H. Benson Charles E. Newton Robert W. Briggs David Peeler Jordan Bramfield James Parrish Joseph Black Philip Russell Thomas Cunningham John C. Redman Robert Cooper William Scott 2 Jas. Chitwood Jesse Smith W. Ferguson E. Q. Simms Johnston Forsythe Joseph G. Smith Josiah Gumber Wright Sartin Matilda E. Graham John F. Thompson 2 Hobbs & Humphrey Henry Thompson Rev. James C. Hubert David Workman 3 William Jones Francis Whitlock Jackson Joett Mrs. Ann Maria Wicks William L. Knight Hira M. Wilcock Joseph Kavanaugh

GEORGE CHAPMAN, P. M. Oct. 2d, 1841.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA. The Acadia arrived at Boston on the 5th at 3 o'clock, and had barely time to land a few of her papers before the departure of the cars. We are indebted to the attention and kindness of the Boston Atlas for full files of London and Liverpool papers to the evening of the 18th inclusive, received at an early hour this morning by Adams & Co's Express, and also to Messrs. Harnden & Co. for late London papers. The letters and papers for this city, with a few exceptions, were not landed in time to be forwarded by the cars. The Acadia left Liverpool on Sunday, the 19th ult. The intelligence by her is interesting. The state of France appears disturbed; and another attempt against the royal family was made by an assassin, who fired at the Duke of Anjou while defiling at the head of his regiment, accompanied by two of his brothers, through the public street. The would-be assassin was immediately arrested. He is named Pappart, a discharged soldier, and actually a drunken sawyer, who is not certainly of the number of those that would be trusted by conspirators. It was therefore probably an isolated crime; nevertheless, by royal ordinance, the House of Peers was directed to try the criminal. Considerable disturbances had occurred at Clermont Ferrand, in Auvergne, produced by the census. The disturbances lasted several days. Many lives were lost, but order was ultimately restored. A squadron of light dragoons ordered to charge the rioters, sheathed their swords—but a detachment of the 16th Infantry, upon order of the Police, fired upon the crowd, killing women and children. In England all was yet unsettled as to the intentions of the new ministry. Non committal opinion seemed to be the order of the new Premier. Sir R. Peel on the 16th explained his intentions in the House of Commons. He is to move the remaining miscellaneous estimates, including a grant of between 50,000 and 60,000 for warning and ventilating the new House of Parliament, but that subject is first to be referred to a Committee to inquire into that alone. He is to provide for the renewal, for a definite period, of those acts which would expire with this session, including the Poor Law, which he proposes to renew till next July. Mr. Goulburn, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is to state on the first day of Ways and Means, not yet fixed, how he isto provide temporarily for the deficiency of the revenue 20,000,000 but Sir Robert will not now state what measures he regards as necessary to equalize the expenditure and the revenue, though that must be done. Neither will he now state what the ministers will do to meet the commercial difficulties of the country, postponing these subjects till next session. Lord J. Russell said that he disapproved of Sir Robert's course, and the next day, the 17th, a very long debate took place. The Morning Chronicle of the 18th (opposition) in commenting upon it, holds this language:

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