

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY

VOL. II.

PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1828

NO. 29.

SIX MILITIA MEN.

From the [Harrisburg] Pennsylvania Reporter.
SIX MILITIA MEN.
 A true account of the Six Militia Men, by the Rev. Mr. Paine, who was called upon by themselves to attend them during their confinement and execution.

The Central Committee of Pennsylvania, understanding that the Rev. Mr. PAINE, of the State of New York, was on a visit to my father-in-law, *Archibald McMillan*, Esq. of this county, and that he had been appointed Chaplain in the army under General Jackson, at the very time and place of the execution of those six misguided and unfortunate militiamen, whose punishment has been so unrighteously scored upon by the herdings of the present administration, to excite public feeling and blast the reputation of one of the greatest heroes and patriots known to the country or the world; and believing from the situation in

cers and soldiers of the army at that time,

and he would be led for the most intricate and perfect knowledge of all the facts which transpired, and, in consequence, to give evidence in order to address him with the greatest accuracy, requesting such information on the subject as he might possess. Most fortunately for the friends of truth and injured virtue, in this action of the country, Mr. Paine possesses a full knowledge of the whole affair, from the first transgression of the six mutineers, until they breathed their last in expiation of their guilt, drawn from his personal observation on the spot, and his official duties as a christian, in prayer with them, from the time of their sentence until their execution; and has consented to detail the facts relative to the whole transaction. Mr. Paine is a zealous follower of the society of Friends, and is a member of the Yearly Meeting, and has for upwards in genuine christian piety. He is a man who is no less fit to induce him to relate any thing but that which is strictly true, and no other motive for his doing it than that which ought to excite every good man to the same thing, a preservation of the truth. The charge that Mr. Paine felt on knowing how much the world of that solemn transgression had been misrepresented and falsified, desiring, even to thwart every purpose, led to the purchase and Binn's forged letter, signed John Hay, is the numerous "confessions" and "recantations" which are so common, and which are part of the conduct without the authority of a respectable man, and the infamous publication originated by Anne, *Stranahan*, *cor*

viturs," and then read the statement of the Rev. Mr. Payne, who was the last earthly comforter of the men, whose death has caused these enormous outcries upon truth and justice. Let the people we pray, carefully read these papers, and we feel assured that they will turn with shuddering abhorrence from the depravity which has made such bold attempts to deceive them. We lay the correspondence before the public, as follows:

LETTER TO MR FAINE.

Rev. MR. PAINE.

Sir—Without the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, we take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject which very deeply interests the freedom of this country, and with which, we are informed you are well acquainted.

For the last twelve months an incessant volley of slander has been levelled against the public and private character of General Jackson, who is now emphatically the enemy of the people for the presidency of the United States. The accusation against this great man is, that he is a tyrant, and it is the charge that he is infamous and unwisely caused to be executed *en masse* of 22,000 militia men, at the head of whom stood a man called Jos. Maria. We have been informed, Sir, that you had *so* honestly refused to join the army, during the whole of the present embroiling period in which we have been engaged, and that you have fallen known to all the friends of the cause of the great constitution of Pennsylvania, the great councilmen of Pennsylvania, and therefore, respectfully ask you to give a full statement of the facts involved in the said execution of these men, according to the laws of Pennsylvania, from actual observation.

We plead, Sir, an excuse for this troubling you, for great interest is taken in the people of Pennsylvania, in the charges now made against you.

struggle which now agitates the Union. We plead, sir, the shattered reputation of one of our most distinguished citizens, a patriot and a Christian, who has "dilled the nation by his country's glory" to overflowing. We plead, sir, the character of that bleeding noble country, and her mill of glory. Thus actuated, we feel that we have a right to intrude upon your other avocations, and beseeching you venerate the character of the shattered citizen, because you know that man, we have no doubt that you will cheerfully raise your voice in support of injured virtue.

We implore our heavenly God to witness for your integrity and remain individually, very respectfully, your friends and
 Obedt. at servants,

<i>C. Blythe,</i>	<i>S. Douglas,</i>
<i>Alexander Mulan,</i>	<i>S. C. Starnburgh,</i>
<i>Francis R. Shanks,</i>	<i>John C. Becker,</i>
<i>N. B. Wood,</i>	<i>John Bailey,</i>
<i>Samuel Ford,</i>	<i>S. D. Franklin,</i>
<i>Robert H. Harris,</i>	

Usual of Committee of Correspondence.

Post H. Union, Sept. 10, 1848.

NEWSPAPERS.—A copy of the 13th
sent addressed to me, in the fore name of a
poor old beggar, to reply to answers of a
political nature. I have my common or practical
policy, and I have no objection to its being
made to my credit, but as an individual I have
wished to keep myself out of the election,
refusing votes that provoke our popular retri-
bution, as far as I can consist with my duty.
The deeds of current and moral depravity that
are shown in excess exhibited on these occa-
sions are very different to a dancing night
—and perhaps there never was an instance
in which moral corruption appeared in
stronger features than on the present. It
would seem as if we were fired from retri-
bution, or decline, or were fired at liberty
to break forth in flood of corruption, defec-
tion and dissimulation, in which we may em-
ploy the most serious subjects. This game
played off on our little island country, in
one of its most solid public acts, that of
choosing its chief ruler. And although I have
not been, yet I object to any subsequent in-
crease of such a gift, for I have no objection to
the state, and I have no objection to the
people, in relation to the present election, or
in relation to their story, in connection
with your report of facts, and my wish to
be a student of facts, and not a statement of
opinion—and this I would wish to apply to
the execution of the assemblyman's duty
I allude to in your letter. On this subject I
have seen a letter written by Col. Gilbert F.
Rusell to Mr. J. L. Campbell, dated July
29th, 1827, in which he begs to have no re-

From the knowledge obtained in the army of that transaction I know of no material point on which I do not feel authorized to corroborate Col Russell's statement. Col. Russell was commander of the 3d regiment of P. S. Infantry, but commanded a brigade of militia to which I belonged at the time of the execution. In reference to the particular fact stated by Col. R. relative to the time for which the "six militia men" were mustered, I have no knowledge.

It would say that they were raised and must be inferior to the ten or six months—over these men there was no reliance upon for soldiers. In relation to the military and discipline, these men did in violation of all orders and at the expense of the authority of the arms on the 19th of September, as I have described, one day before the term of the contract had expired, killed the herds of the country, broke open the stores of provision, and provided themselves and marched off to the next day, as if they would take it upon themselves to be judges of the law, and in defiance of the authority of the army.

There can be no doubt but that the above facts stand in the light that are here presented. They were seen and stated in the army, and I never heard of an opinion in contra- diction of them—and then I think I had as good an opportunity to hear them, if there had been a dissenting opinion, as any man in the army. The nature of my duties and duty were such as necessarily associated me with all the scenes of war from the highest command to the point of contact and back to the hospital—and it was not possible for me to be ignorant of the state of family with which I was in contact. The opinion in the army would not stand in abeyance of the issue. It was important that the men should be free to express their minds to me without

embarrassment, and vent to us their most secret distresses; that I might advise, sympathize with, or console as the case might require. Yet with all the familiar intercourse it was my lot to have with the members of the army, I do not remember to have heard any opinion expressed contrary to the one which I have just mentioned. I recollect, however, the conduct of George Jackson, who did not bear a murmur that any thing had been transacted in an unfair manner or otherwise; nor that, there was any injustice in their sentence. In this statement I include the opinions of the unhappy sufferers themselves, for it was my lot to attend them at the most interesting moment of their lives, at the execution. It is the chaplain called on to exhort the soldiers to attend them, who repeat each individual signed his name to *what the* *individual*. Henry Lewis and others, being six white men and one regular. At this trying period, when the unhappy men should have stood to me every circumstance upon their mind, and which they wished to express to me, I was not permitted to do so, and I regret to have heard the best suggestion that I happened to hear then said.

And I now state the particulars of this proceeding. Some time before the date of execution an officer from Fort Charlotte at Mobile, brought to this city, in respect to some criminals in the Fort; John Harris, Henry Lewis and others, five militia men and one regular, signed by each one in his own hand writing, desiring me to visit them, which I regularly attended to from that day to their death, instructing, exhorting and praying with them. But a few days before their execution a beggar to me, T. came to my residence in his own name, and in the name of the other officers, and begged for whose desire he came, to draw a petition for the reprieve of these men, if it could be done consistent with the *safety and authority of the Army*, saying it was the opinion of all officers that it would be the most proper for me to be the author of such a petition. He accordingly commenced writing, as soon as I could get a moment from other duties.— But Gen. T. soon returned, and told me it would be of no use to write, for the officers in reference under the case, were satisfied it could not be done consistent with the *safety and due subordination in the Army*. They were then, no alternative but that they must sign it for me. He said the *relieved* men, who were in the writing and I received my letters with the command of the officers of the opinion of the officers, my signature with my knowledge was made by John Jackson, who was then at Fort Orleans, from 2 to 400 miles from Mobile, for the reprieve of the men.

At the same time that these six men were convicted, there were upwards of one hundred persons convicted and sentenced to various punishments for being concerned in this mutiny, some of these were on account of paltering circumstances, recommended to Gen. Jackson by the court martial for pardon—and I believe in every instance in which there was a recommendation for pardon, a pardon was granted.

The point of what I feel authorized to state is this: The guilt at these men could not exist in the opinion of the court martial only, but in the mind of the whole army. And the sentence of the court martial was the necessary sentence of the law, expressed by the whole army, for aught I ever learned; and from aught I ever saw or heard, I could infer nothing else, but that the whole army, officers and soldiers, and the condemned with the rest, supposing that the continuing of the proceedings of the court martial was an imperative duty on Gen. Jackson.

that their guilt having been shown, the sentence of the law being less pronounced, and the demands of the law against them being less punished by the confirmation of the sentence, others were ready to say, at this well suited, and at the safety of the army and the honor of the laws, was recognized by this, and so was of giving the sentence said to be said, it was a most desirable thing. Hence the opportunity to show a petition. But when they became aware that it could not be said with a more regard to the safety and satisfaction of the army, they were ready to say, at this well supported in their stance to forward in the instance of self-sacrifice in behalf of the woman's cause. And I have endeavored to show, from my intercourse with these our unfortunate fellow-men, in their last moments, that the last wishes of these are concerning them that rest in vain.

for God to let us without a hope in their death. I have found that the words which they religious feelings, on account of the connections of the deceased into whose lands this way fall. Thinking it proper that they should have a clear statement of the prospects of these men in their last moments.

I have thought that most barbarous to spart with such things as some statements have seemed to me. I have been told that they seem to make use of the deed and the manner of the dying, in the most various manner, to insult the feelings of the living.

As a tourist in rituals I seldom spent a moment on one whilst in a room. It was not my place. It was business that belonged to the priest. I had my own duties to attend to for all that. If my own duty, it least becomes a preacher of the good, with the authority of an army they would be the most dangerous men if they did so. Men might be led into improprieties in the most moderate manner by their means. The very common argument would be the preacher would not knowingly lead us into sin, when, wrong, not he was capable of

that he had of the school, in filling his own cup, and in doing so, he was doing his own duty, and not that of his country. He was not to attend to the wishes of others in an army, what must a captain be, whose business it is to attend to men's souls? Gen. Jackson was sensible of this, and never went on an expedition, either great or small, from the commencement to the close of the war, without his chaplains, with nearly all of whom I was acquainted. They were generally men of strict piety, most zealous in the cause of religion. It seemed to be Gen. Jackson's custom, in all departments, to select men who were most decidedly what they professed to be, and to exhort them to their own duty, without interfering with the duties of others. This was done in the following instance. When the battle was about to commence at New Orleans, on the 8th of January, who was to turn the fate of the place, two chaplains with whom I was well acquainted, willing to do any thing he could at the trying time, came to the General and said, "what shall we do?" Pray every chaplain told the General. And as the chaplains have told me, if everyone of his orders were attended to, that was, for they were in prayer to God every minute whilst that battle was fighting.

I would only add, that we were expressing a general opinion, connected with the British ever-hour when the execution of the millions took place.

In making the above statements, I have endeavored to set every thing in the clearest light I could, as I understood the facts at the time of the ir transpiring. Yet I had to do it from memory, without the help of papers, in consequence of my absence from home. And now respectfully submit them to the committee.

Your obedient Servant,
SELA PAINE.

Now, my reflecting and pardonable countryman, I would seriously ask you—if the Court Martial, which consisted of the most honorable, able and valiant of our countrymen—do not recommend them to PARDON, if, *de offitio*, and the whole sense in fact, we are told by the pious Minister of the Methodist church, the Rev. Mr. Paine, after their trial and condemnation, could not, *non potest*, with the SACRED and HOLY COMMISSION OF THE VENERABLE ARCHBISHOP, recommend them to pardon. How then could General Jackson, consistant with the DUTY he OWES HIS COUNTRY, and the army which

he commanded, I have dared to interpose with the due administration of the penalties of the written law.

John Quincy Adams' Letter to
Levitt Harris.

Beloved Sir, I enclose the enclosed letter of John Q. Adams to Levitt Harris, written in the month of June, 1840, of freedom. It was after the trial of the latter, that an American citizen, who had been born in the United States, that even today are present in the United States, to visit the Republics and the Federations. I was very republican, very devoted lover of his country, to read this letter, then lay his hand upon his heart, and ask himself: he thinks the true spirit of patriotism animates the bosom that contemplate such a letter at such an epoch. We ask every Republican every devoted

lover of his country, to read the same letter, and ask himself whether the man that could so freely write it, and stigmatize the whole nation as "treasonable," was not guilty by his prejudicial and "unfair" ignorance," is entitled to the support of Federalists.

Will the Republicans support the cold-blooded denial of our glorious struggle for independence? Will the Federalists support the cold blooded denial of the second struggle for independence? They cannot wish any degrading compromise between the two. They ponder it over, and conclude that the cold-blooded indifference which perverts the sneering manner in which he stigmatises us as "rebels and renegades;" a government, on the spots of which he has fastened all his life—and then decide whether such a man has any claim to the support of either federalist or democrat.—*Fredrick Clifton.*

Oxford, 16th November, 1814.

Dear Sir, I have just now the pleasure of receiving your "Secure to Liberty." It will do me more to learn from yourself, the confirmation of your recovery, of which, and of my own, I had been long anxious to be assured by a letter from my wife.

[illegible]

general results of the campaign is yet to come, and there is too much reason to apprehend that it will be unfavourable to our side. Left, a concurrence of circumstances unexampled in the annals of the world, to struggle alone and friendless against the colossal power of Great Britain—fighting in reality against her for the cause of all Europe, with all Europe coldly looking on, barely bound not to raise in our favour a helping hand, secretly wishing us success, and not daring so much as to cheer us in the strife, *what could be expected from the first series of this unequal conflict, but DISASTER and DISCOMFORT?*

Divided among ourselves, more in passion than interest, with half the Nation SOLD by their PREJUDICES and IGNORANCE to our enemy, with a FEEBLE AND PENURIOUS GOVERNMENT, with five frigates for a navy, and scarcely five efficient regiments for an army how can it be expected that we should resist the mass of force which that gigantic power has collected to CRUSH US AT A

[illegible]

The image is a dark, high-contrast scan of a document page, possibly a form or ledger. The page is predominantly black with significant noise and artifacts. Faint horizontal lines suggest the structure of a table or form, but the content is illegible. The top edge shows some faint, possibly handwritten, markings.

A dark, textured book cover, possibly black or very dark brown, with a fine, grainy texture. Near the top center, there is a small, light-colored, stylized mark that resembles a cursive 'R' or a similar symbol. The cover shows signs of wear and slight discoloration.



THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, OCT. 14, 1838.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice President.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

For Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S. for the District composed of Worcester, Somerset, and part of Dorchester counties.

Thomas K. Carroll.

Maryland Election Returns.

For Oct. 1838.

JACKSON. ADAMS.

Worcester County.

F. A. Boyer 1086 J. Mitchell 937

S. R. Rouse 1044 Hopkins 918

L. E. Smith 807 Spencer 859

H. H. H. 959 J. Williams 975

D. Richardson 53

Somerset County.

Four Adams men, as published in our last paper.

Dorchester County.

Hardcastle 743 Phelps 903

Douglas 701 Reardon 743

Jackson 570 Wright 742

Enalls 532 Steele 741

Williams 304 Keene 292

Jones 157

Talbot County.

Heorix 558 Hughtell 750

Nabb 537 Denney 732

507 Spencer 732

Webb 576 Mills 740

Caroline County.

Keene 572 Burnhall 672

Brown 507 Hardcastle 672

Thawley 490 Pearson 672

Manly 272

Culbreth 169

Queen Anne's.

Grason 666 Thoma 641

Wright, 3d 644 Roberts 631

632 Nicholson 631

637 Erickson 631

Harri-

RECAPITULATION.

Counties	Jackson	Adams
Baltimore city	2	0
Annapolis	1	1
Baltimore county	0	4
Anne Arundel	0	4
Frederick	0	4
Prince Georges	1	0
Cecil	3 one tie	0
Kent	0 one tie	3
Charles	0	4
Montgomery	4	0
Washington	4	0
Dorchester	0	4
Talbot	0	4
Calvert	0	4
Caroline	0	4
Queen Anne's	5	1
Somerset	0	4
Worcester	4	0
St. Mary's	0	4
Allegany, not heard of	1	0
from	37	47

In the Senate there are

For F. Shore 4

For W. Shore 2

From the Baltimore Republicans of Oct. 8.

Our state elections as far as heard from show FOUR electoral votes certain for Jackson.

The great majority of the Jackson vote in the Adams party in this city, as evidenced by the election of Delegates to the State Legislature, is 492. The Adams party said it was not more last year, and yet they are fools or knaves enough, to say now, that they decreased our majority. For our own parts, we doubt not the real Jackson majority is much more than 492 in the city. But this is enough to secure the district.

NEW-YORK.

THE election of charter officers for the city of Albany, on Tuesday last, resulted in the complete success of the Jackson ticket by an average majority of four hundred and eighty-eight votes!

The Albany Daily Advertiser, an Adams paper, says:—"The canon from Clinton Hill was sounding the triumph of Jacksonism: when this paper went to press.

B. Statesman, Oct. 4.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!

We have beaten the Coalition in PHILADELPHIA! ADAMS and CLAY have been driven from the last inch of ground they had in Pennsylvania—JOHN SERGEANT, the Panama Missionist, is no longer for the Administration! This was all they had in Pennsylvania, and THEY HAVE LOST IT! Bina and the rest of the Adams party will carry the day, and gave our friends warning that they would do so—that we might not say we were taken by surprise. WE HAVE BEATEN THEM!

A friend who was at Philadelphia when the election took place, and did not leave there till after the result was made known, tells us the Adams party have given up the ship.

Where JOHN SERGEANT, Mr. Adams' Panama Missionist, was elected to Congress last year, we have beaten them by a GLORIOUS MAJORITY.—B. Republican.

What strangers mean when they speak of Philadelphia, that is, the city and other incorporated districts, has given to the Jackson inspectors, an aggregate majority of almost ten thousand votes. This is the majority in the town of Philadelphia, the city and its different liberties, northern and southern.

From the country parts of the county, we have no returns except from Kings-sing and Buxton. In the former we have carried our inspectors by a majority of 16. In Buxton no opposition was made to our ticket. Both were decidedly Federal districts. We hope the Federalists of Pennsylvania will yet redeem their character, and show that they have not approval of the means taken to injure the noble minded Jackson.

Phil. Geo.

In the first Congressional District, the majority for the Jackson inspectors is about 1000.

In the second district (which is at present represented by Mr. Sergeant) the majority for Jackson inspectors is 526.

In the third district, the Jackson majority is overwhelming.—B.

The vote for Inspectors yesterday, in the city of Philadelphia, fell short only seventy one of the heaviest vote ever given at a general election.

There is a great parade of sympathy, a great weeping and wailing in the ebony points about the six millions, but nobody has heard of a cent having been given to these families by their benevolent Adams.

One tenth part of the money spent by the Adams men in printing Col. Hamilton and other trash, would have made the children of these Adams patriots comfortable for life.—Boston Statesman.

Strange—but true—John W. Adams, an Adams editor in Philadelphia, denounces the Federalists as unprincipled! And in the same paper publishes a card, composed partly of Federalists, to which he asks the support of the people! Hence, if Adams speak truth, the people are solicited to support Adams!

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Admirers of the principles of Washington and Hamilton, what think you of this? What think you of the party that upholds such doctrine?

TO THE PEOPLE.

Now is the time to ACT, and secure yourselves your party from the YOK!

THE MEN IN POWER have combined to prevent the PEOPLE from INTERFERING IN ELECTIONS—and Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay aver that they are not fit Judges of who ought to be President—that the HIGHER ORDER OF POLITICIANS are alone qualified to choose the President—that the SUCCESSION of the Secretary of State, WITHOUT ANY ELECTION is the only SAFE PLAN for them—that FARMERS and MECHANICS had better attend to their business and leave politics to the DEMAGOGUES at Washington. [See National Intelligence for 1837.]—P. Mer.

THE QUESTION, now at issue between the People and the Higher Order of Politicians, is one of vast and important character, that we feel bound to recur to it, for the information and benefit of the public. It is not simply the election or non-election of the Hero of New Orleans. But it is the question of OFFICIAL SUCCESSION IN THE PERSON OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, without the effectual intervention of the Right of Suffrage. Excluding from the question, therefore, all consideration of the merits and demerits of Mr. Adams, let us enquire, whether the doctrine proclaimed by Mr. Clay, as a SAFE PRECEDENT, is worthy of confirmation, by the acquiescence and support of a free and enlightened people; who fought through seven years of an arduous Revolution, to secure the IMPERIAL POWER OF TAXATION, in a Government which they acknowledge themselves bound in all other respects to obey; of a people who have sacrificed hundreds of millions for the purchase of a HALF-PENNY IMPOST—

NEV-YORK.

THE election of charter officers for the city of Albany, on Tuesday last, resulted in the complete success of the Jackson ticket by an average majority of four hundred and eighty-eight votes!

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B. Statesman, Oct. 4.

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we may add NORTH CAROLINA, strong and true to the Jefferson School.—SOUTH CAROLINA, fierce, bold, and determined in the cause of liberty and right. GEORGIA, the following description, on anonymous authority, of the constitution is infringed, the country in danger, or her character intruded.—OHIO, stately, brave, & virtuous in the cause of freedom and public virtue.—KENTUCKY, valiant, free, fearless, & independent.—TENNESSEE, as devoted to her country, as the Spartans of old, and like them, ever ready to fight, suffer, live on black bread—and die for liberty and their native land. These States, combined with their younger sisters of the WEST and SOUTH, all act in concert with us on this great question; and promise to limit the number of the votes of the Usurper, to the wretched aggregate of sixty votes.

In such a case as ours, we require no new excitement to impel us to discharge our duty to our country. The want and virtue of Jackson are sufficient. It is only necessary, that we refresh our minds with a view of the sacred character of the cause we are engaged in, to rally every genuine republican voter to the Polls.—B.

THE QUESTION, now at issue between the People and the Higher Order of Politicians, is one of vast and important character, that we feel bound to recur to it, for the information and benefit of the public. It is not simply the election or non-election of the Hero of New Orleans. But it is the question of OFFICIAL SUCCESSION IN THE PERSON OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, without the effectual intervention of the Right of Suffrage. Excluding from the question, therefore, all consideration of the merits and demerits of Mr. Adams, let us enquire, whether the doctrine proclaimed by Mr. Clay, as a SAFE PRECEDENT, is worthy of confirmation, by the acquiescence and support of a free and enlightened people; who fought through seven years of an arduous Revolution, to secure the IMPERIAL POWER OF TAXATION, in a Government which they acknowledge themselves bound in all other respects to obey; of a people who have sacrificed hundreds of millions for the purchase of a HALF-PENNY IMPOST—

NEV-YORK.

THE election of charter officers for the city of Albany, on Tuesday last, resulted in the complete success of the Jackson ticket by an average majority of four hundred and eighty-eight votes!

The Albany Daily Advertiser, an Adams paper, says:—"The canon from Clinton Hill was sounding the triumph of Jacksonism: when this paper went to press.

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