NEW TERMS

THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

Tax Lixcoln Republican is published every Wednesday at \$2 50, if paid in advance, or \$3 if payment be delayed three months. No subscription received for a less term than

No paper will be discontinued but at the option

of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted conspicuou ly for \$1 00 per square for the first insertion, and 25 sents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent, more cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly

The number of insertions must be noted on the manuscript, or they will be charged until a discontinuance is ordered.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

insure prompt attention to Letters addresse to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Madisonian.

Fat HE undersigned having purchased a control ling interest in the Marsowian, proposes to issue a Dater Payen from this office on or about

rany lemand-and from what has been seen of the purposes of President Tyler's Administration, there is every reason to believe that such measures only are in contemplation by the present head of the Government.

We propose to labor for the entire restoration of the pure doctrines and faithful practices of the freely our views on a variety of measures founders of our Republic -- not to battle for the mere of National and State policy, which lately exaltation of partisan dictators. To advocate those principles of our patriotic fathers which were al-together designed to ensure the prosperity and have together designed to ensure the prosperity and hap-piness of the Confederacy, in their original purity not to tear down the modern fabrics of dem gogues to erect pedestals for other ambitious and dishonest aspirants. In short, it is our design to pursue the Right, alike heedless of party names and party interests, and to expose the Wrong, emanate from what men or in what sections it may. But it is far from our intention ever to indulge in wanton and vulgar abuse. Yet we will not suffer the men and measures we advocate to be unjustly aspersed.

and wrongfully assembled, with impunity.

Heartily approving the independent course pursued by the President during the late extraordinary session of Congress, it shall be our emleavor, at a fitting period, to place before the public all the circumstances connected with the origin and fate of

the two Bank bills That the Daily Madisonian may medit the sup-That the Daily Aradisonian may ment the sup-port of the community indiscriminately, the under-signed is resolved to bring to his assistance in the editorial department the best political stall literary talent that can be secured. In aid of this surpose, an able and experienced European correspondent (situated at Breinen) has been engaged to transmit to us by the steamers every fortnight, the most comprehensive accounts of the state and progre of things in the old world of which he is capable This enterprise, we trust, will be duly appreciated

by our subscribers. An efficient corps of stenographers will be emplayed to report the proceedings and debates of each house of Congress, which will be put in type the evening of the ay they transpire, and be transmitted promptly to our subscribers larough the mail

As the only Administration Journal in the District of Columbia, publishing, officially, the proeredings of the Government, and cherishing and defending honestly and carnestly the principles upon which the public acts of President Tylerhave thus far been founded, we may, we trust, justly calculate upon nor considerable share at least of faithful Government.

Daily per annum. (in advance.) For the approaching session, (probably seven mouths,) (in alvance)
The tri-weekly per annum, The tri-weekly per annum. All letters must be addressed (free of post-

age) to the editor.

Postmasters throughout the Union are requested to act as our agents. Those who may particularly exert themselves in extending the circulation of the paper, will not only be allowed a liberal commission on sums remided, but receive our wermest

Papers (whether Administration, Opposition, or Neutral.) copying this prospectus (including this paragraph,) and sending us numbers containing it marked, will be entitled to an exchange.

J. B. JONES.

Washington City, Nov. 6, 1841.

STATE of NORTH CAROLINA,

Lincoln County. Full Term, 1841.

Sarah Ramsey Petition for Divorce, James Ramsey.) and Alimony.

N this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Ramsey the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefort ordered that publication be made for three months in the "Lincoln Republican" and "Western wonths in the "Lincoln Republican" and "Western Whig Banner," for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Lincoln at the Court-house in Lincolnton on the 2d, Monday after the 3rd Monday in Feb. ruary next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this petition or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him, & the said petition

be heard ex-parte.

Witness F. A. Hoke, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2d. Monday after the 3d Monday in Angt. A. D. 1841; and the 66th year of the Inde-

F. A. HOKE, CPA. 17-3ino.

Sept. 22, 1841 Price adv. \$10. From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

In pursuance of previous notice, a pubto meeting of the Democratic Party of Mecklenburg was held at the Courthouse in Chariotte, on Saturday, the 1st of January, 1842. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and was organized by the appointment of Dr. Stephen Fox as Chairman, and J. W. Hampton, Secretary. The Chairman briefly explained the objecof the meeting; and, on motion of Col. J. Sloan, appointed Capt. John Walker, John T. Alexander, Jr., Col. J. Sloan, and J. W. Hampion, a Committee to prepare a preamble and resolution expressive of the views of the meeting.

During the absence of the Committee, Col. John H. Wheeler, was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in a very effective and hamorous speech of about half an hour in length. At the con- ple. clusion of his remarks, the Committee, through Mr. Hampton, reported the following, which met, the unraimous approbation

of the meeting: A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of our institutions, and a scrutinizing examination of the conduct and measures of those agents to whom the management of Government is entrusted, as well as the principles of those seeking public office, are enjoined upon us not only by the advice of the patriots whose wisdom the 15th of December.

The paper will be devoted to the support of such framed our system of Government, but by mal measures as the interests of the People our duty to ourselves and to posterity. A slightest attempt of their agents to usurp undelegated powers. These considerations constrain as at this time to express of National and State policy, which lately agitated, and some of which yet agitate, the public mind. In the first place,

We regard the Extra Session called by the Whigs immediately on reaching power, as unwise in policy and prompted by corrupt and wicked motives -as unprece dented in its oppressive and tyrannical rules, unconsutational laws, and profligate waste of the public money, and should remain forever as a stigma upon its authors.

2. That of all the bad measures passed at this extraordinary Congress, we view that to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the States as the most corrapting in its tendencies and productive of the worst consequences to the stability of our Government;-It is unconstitutional, and has already been made the excuse for laying the foundation of a National Debt that, under a continuance of the same poliey, will swell like the public debt of Great Britain, till the energies of our productive abover, like his brethren in the old world, are weighed down by taxes and worn out by uppression. It has likewise been made the ground of an increase of the Pariff, and thus the Southern people are made to con trionte at least three dollars in taxes for every one they get by the Distribution:-Against such a law, we enter our most solan protest.

3. The Bankrapt Law passed at the same session we believe to be unconstitutional-it is partial and unjust in its operations, and can be regarded in no other light than as a special edict to clear unprincipled men-adventurers and speculators, from the payment of their honest debts. It the support of these very comprehensive body of on the payment of their honest debts. It fellow-citizens whot in the friends of good and should be repealed, or so amended as to render it uniform and just in its provisions, and to include Banks and other corporations in its operations,

4. That the tax laid by the same Congress, upon Salt, Sugar, Iron, coarse woodlens, &c., articles of indispensable necessity to the health, comfort, and convenience of the poor man, while a numerons list of useless articles to any but the rich, are admitted duty free, was an outrageous act of injustice, and in direct contradiction to the promises and professions of the whig party before obtaining power; that we deny the power of Congress to lay discriminating duties for the protection of domestic manufactures, and that the attempt to exercise such power ought to be. and will be resisted by the Southern people "in its inception, in its progress, and in its comsummation."

5. That the outrageous inconsistency in the promises of, the whigs before they obtained power, and their practice stace, should make them objects for the "slow, unmoving finger of scorn to point at" for all future time: - they promised to practice economy and reduce the expenditures of Government, and they have increased them the first year near eight millions of dollars: they promised to "proscribe proscription." and have turned out every Democratic office-holder in the land whose office was worth baving, without fault found or cause assigned, and filled their places in many instances with men of the most debased moral characters; they promised the laboring man good times and plenty of money-"a dollar a day and roast beef," and now impudently tell him he must work or starve; they promised to reform the Goverament, to reduce the number of public offices and the over-grown salaries of officers, and they have exceed comerciae new The Act of 1832, section 2, offices, and increased the salary of some thus prescribed the dety on Iron:

already in existence. In short they have to the epithet of "the party of broken pro- 6-" On bar and bolt Iron, made wholly mises.

Gen. Harrison was unconstitutional, with- bars or holts, and more advanced than pig out precedent in the history of the country. Iron, except castings, shall be rated as Iron and will have the teneency to build up an in bars or bolts, and pay duty according-

whig leaders upon our sacred constitution on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise spethe veto power, the only remedy is that all other eastings of iron, not otherwise instrument against legislative tyravny and specified, one cent per pound." Clause usurpation, and their proposal is change 9th-"On round iron or brazier's rods, of the tenure of office and the ressonsibilities three-sixteenths to eight-sixteenths of an of the most important of the Cabinet officers, are dangerous innovations upon our nail or spike rods, or nail plates, slit, rolrepublican form of Government, and should be indiguantly frowned down by the Peo- and hoop iron, and on iron, slit, rolled, or

8. That we highly approve the vetoing of the two Bank Bills by President Tyler, and for these patriotic acts, accord to him nails, cut or wrought, five cents per pound; the meed of "well done good and faithful on tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding

9. That the triumphant success of Democratic principles, in many of our sister States at the last fall elections, proves that the "subcr second thought of the people" is "ultimately right and always efficient," and should rejoice the heart of every lover white clayed sugar, three and one third of rational liberty; it tells the doors of modern Whigery, which is but another name for ancient Federalism, and should inspire free people should be jealous of their us to renewed exertious in the approaching rights, and resist at the threshold the coutest, that we may, on the first Thursday in August next, have the proud satishe still barder yoke of Federalism and Act." Bank dominion.

> detegates to represent this county in the hide the decision of that body in the choice for Governor at the next election. [In pursuance of the last Resolution, the

> Reid, Col. Thomas C. Wilson, Witham M. Matthews, Esq., John Kirk, Col. J. L. Black, Dr. Charles J. Fox, Charles T. Alexander, Jr., and Joseph W. Hampton.]

11. That we condially adont the determination of our Democratic brethren of Lincoln County, "that at the next election we will vote for no man offering for a seat in the General Assembly, who shall not at the time he announces himself a candidate and upon all sainable occasions, declare, and give his solems, promise to the people, e will do all in his power as a Senaior. or Commoner (as the case may be,) to compel the Banks to abandon their suspension policy, and resume specie pay nents.

After the adoption of the Resolutions the Chairman prose and addressed the meeting for a few minutes in his usual forcible and piquant style, and took his seat amid bursts of appleuse from the auditors, On motion of Capt. John Walker,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meet ng are due to the Chairman and Secretary; that they be requested to sign our proceed ings and have them published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, with a request to the Editors of the Lincoln Republican, Western Carolinian, and Raleigh Standard to copy the same in their respective papers. STEPHEN FOX, Chairman-

J. W. HAMPTON, Secretary.

From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian. THE TAX ON SALT, SUGAR and IRON.

If any act of humbugery and deception practiced by the leaders of "Whigery," should excite surprise and indignation in every honest bosom, it is their audacious denial that their party, at the Extra Session of Congress, laid a tax of twenty per cent, on Salt, Sugar, and Iron,-three articles indispensable to the health, comfort, and convenience of every class in society, and more especially the poor laborer .-We say these articles are taxed : and we

have the records to back our assertions. As the Bill passed the House of Representatives. Tea and Coffee were also included among the dutiable articles; but when it went to the Senate, that body amended the Bill, by exempting Tea and in actual use, and the implements or Coffee, and a few other articles, from duty. To this amendment, the House refused to accede, and a Committee of Conference was appointed to settle the difficulty .-That Committee agreed to strike out Tea and Coffee from the Bill, and leave Salt, Sugar, Iron, &c., to be taxed twenty per cent, and thus amended, it passed both

In order, however, to arrive at a more perfect understanding of the matter, we will go back to the Tariff Act of 1832, and trace the legislation on the subject to the Extra Session of 1841.

The Act of 1832, section 2, clause

violated all their promises of retrenchment, tured in whole or in part by rolling, ninereform, and are, we think, justly entitled ty cents per one hundred pounds." Clause or in part by rolling, thirty dollars per ton: 6. That the appropriation of \$25,000 to Provided, That all Iron in slabs, blooms, the wealthy widow and family of the late or other form less finished than Iron in aristocracy, or privileged class in the land. ly." Clause 7-"On Iron in pigs, fifty 7. That the open and violent war of one cents per one hundred and twelve pounds; -their attempt to take from the President cified, one and a half cts. per pound; on inch diameter, inclusive, and on iron in led, or hammered, and on iron in sheets, hammered for band iron, scroll iron, or easement rods, three cents per pound; on iron spikes, four cents per pound; on iron sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand."

The same section and 16th clause thus states the duty on Sugar: "On brown Sagar and syrup of sagar cane, in casks, two and a half cents per pound: and on cents per pound."

And the duty on Salt is given in the next clause- "On salt, ten cents per fifty-six pounds," (or per bachel.)

These facts are quoted from the Act itself, and the reader can see what was the faction of seeing North Carolina take her tax on Salt, Sugar, and Iron under the post in the Democratic pyramid of States high Tariff of 1832. We will now turn redeemed from the stupor of hard-eider and to the act of 1833, called the "Compromise

The first Section of the "Compromise 10, That we highly approve the object, Act" provides for the gradual reduction of of the proposed Convention to meet in Ra- the duty on articles taxed more than twenleigh, on the 10th instant, and that the ty per cent .- the reduction to be so gradu-Chairman of this meeting appoint ten ated as to reach the minimum of twenty per cent. in June, 1842. But as neither same -pledging ourselves cheerfully to a- Salt nor Sugar, paid as high a duty as twenty per cent., and the tax not being taof a candidate to be supported by our party ken off of them, of course they remained subject to the duty imposed upon them by the act of 1832, until it was raised at the hair appointed as Delegates, Dr. Joseph Extra Session of 1841. And now we W. Ross, William Wilson, Capt. William come to that Act. The 1st Section is all that relates to the question in hand, and here it is :

"AN ACT relating to duties and drawbacks. "[Sec. 1.] Be it enucted by the Senate

and House of Representatives of the Unite! States of America in Congress assembled, That on all articles imported into the United States from and after the thirtieth day of Sentember, eighteen hundred and fortyone, there shall be laid, collected, and paid on all articles which are now admitted free of daty, or which are chargeable with a duty of less than twenty per centum ad valorem, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem, except on the following enumerated articles, that is to say; murrante acid, sulphurie acid or oil of vitriol, alum, tartarie carbonate of soda, corrosive sublinate, combs, copperas, indigo, nitrate of lead, red and white lead dry or ground in oil, sugar of lead, mangnese, sulphate of magnesia, bichromate of potash, chromate of potash, prossinte of potash, glauber ealts, rochelle salts, sulphate of quinine, refined saltpetre, which shall pay respectfully the same rates of duty imposed on them under existing laws; and the following erticles shall be exempt from duty, to wit: tea and coffee, all painting and statuary the production of American artists residing abroad; all articles imported for the use of the United States, and the following articles, when specifically imported by order, and for the ise of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purpases, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or by order and for the use of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, in the United States, to wit: philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, charts, statues, buses of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, casts, paintings, drawings, engravings, specimens of sculoture, cabinets of coins, gems, medals, and all other collections of anuquiies, statuary, modelling, painting, drawing, etching, or engraving; and, also, all importations of specimens, in natural history, mineralogy, botany, and anatomical preparations, models of machinery, and the models of other inventions, plants and trees, wearing apparel, and other personal baggage of trade of persons arriving in the United States; crude antimony, regulus of ai.timony, animals imported for breed, argol, gum arabic, aloes, ambergris, bole armeman, arrow root annetto, anniseed, oil of anniseed, amber assafœtida, ava root, alcorno que, alba canella, bark of cork tree unmanutactured, barr stones unwrought, brass, in pigs or bars, old brass only fit to be remanufactured, brimstone or sulphur, barrilla, brazilletto, borarie acid, Burgundy pitch, berries used for dyeing, smaltz, lasting or pronells, used in the manufacture of buttons and shoes, vanilla beans, balsam tolu, gold he did not know whether it was worth the sumes to violate solemn contracts, and and silver coins and bullion, clay unwrought. metal which would be lost in its dissection. deprive the industrious and prudent portion copper imported in any shape for the use of the was permitted to express the strength of our citizens of a legal right to the

"On Iron in bars or bolts, not manufac- of the Mint, copper in pigs, bars, or plates, of his conception of its enormities, after dior plates or sheets, of which copper is the vesting his mind of all prejudice, and viewcantharides, castanas, chalk, coculus indicus, colombo root, cummin seed, cascarilla, cream of tartar, vegetables, and nots of all kinds used principally in dyeing and composing dyes, lae dye, emery, epaulets and wings of gold or silver, fura undressed, of all kinds, flaxsced or linseed, flax unmanufactured, fustic, flints, ground flint grindstones, gamboge, raw hides, hemlock, henbane, born plates for lanterns, ox and other horns, Harlem oil, hartshorn, hair unmanufactured, hair pencils, specacuanha, ivory unmanufactored, iris root, juniper berries, oil of juniper, kelp, kermes, madder, madder root, musk, manna, marrow and other soap stocks, and soap stuffs, palm palm leaf, platina, Peruvian bark, old pewter fit only to be remanufactured, plaster of Paris, quicksilver, rags of any kind of cloth, In his rubber, reeds unmanufactored, rhubarb, rotten stone, elephants and other animals teeth, polishing stones, brisiles, ratans unmanufactured, raw and undressed skins, spelter, crude saltpetre, gum Senegal, saffron, shellar, soda ash, sponges, sago, sarsaparilla, senna, sumae, tapioca, tamarinds, crude tartar, tenteneque, tiu in pigs, bars, plates, or sheets, tips of bone or horn, tortoise shell, turmeric, weld, woad red wood, cam wood, log wood, dye woods of all kinds, unmanufactured woods of any kind, except rose wood, ratin wood, and maliogany, whale and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of said fisheries, and zinc; and, also, wool unmanufactured, the value whereof at the place of exportation shall not

exceed eight cents per pound. Let the reader mark the language of the Act-"That on all articles now admitted free of duty; or which are chargeable with a duty of less than twenty per centum ad valorem, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem shall be paid," Sugar and Salt, then paid a less duty than twenty per centum ad valorem; are they mentioned in the list of articles the duty mains stationary, or among the free articles! No; -then of course they are taxed. Yes, these articles, without which the poor cannot live, are burdened with taxes, while tea and coffee, drugs and poisons, paintings and engravings fine horses and gew-gaws for the rich, are admitted duty free !-Examine the long list of free arneles above, and see if you can find any thing of prime necessity to the poor man-any thing which he could not do without. Is this fair and equitable legislation? Is it what the whigs promised the sulf-ring poor man? They professed to be the exclusive friends of the poor laborer until they got his vote, and then impudently turn round and grind him pression, they presume upon his ignorance, and deny their recorded acts!

We have always regarded the tax on Salt as the most oppressive and onerous burden ever imposed upon any people;it is like taxing the light of heaven or the water that gushes out of the earth, and the duty on Sugar and Iron is but hale less objectionable.

Twenty-seventh Congress. CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.

From the Globe of Dec. 30, 1841. IN SENATE.

After transacting much preliminary business, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the motion to refer the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the Board of Exchequer to a Select

Committee of nine. Mr. Mangam, who was entitled to the floor, spoke out the remainder of this day's checks. session, against the project of the Secretary. In giving his views, he disclaimed being operated upon by any party considerations. He did not wish to be understood as representing any interest, party or clique. He bestured much praise as to the ability with which that report was prepared. In a catholic spirit, he was willing to go with Senator Tallmadge and his associates, as far as was compatible with principle, to change or modify the project. by the hands of a committee, but he he feared it was wholly impracticable to give it such form as could secure to it his support. Notwithstanding it had been characterized as the production of a masterly mind, there was none, he said, so poor as to do it reverence. And the reason was obvious, because it was an entire abandonment of old and approved principles .-It was the creation of a new thing to concentrate and to perpetuate power in the

material of chief value, suited to the sheath- ing it as a man of truth and honesty, after ng of ships, old copper fit only to be re- deliberating on the condition of the Govmanufactured, lapis calaminaris, cochineal, ernment in its worst time, he would say chamomile flowers, coriander seed, catsup. that he had never seen so bold and reckless a push for absolute power. The whole history of the Government did not afford a single example of a stretch for power so bold; of which, if allowed, the consequences would have proved so deleterious. If the overwhelming powers of this machine be superadded to the now tremendous powers of the Executive, though the Government be in the feeblest hands, it would break down the manliness of the people, and prostrate public liberty. If he thought the country was prepared to re-ceive the project, he should feel such oppression of mind, as he prayed neither he or his children should ever be doomed to experience. To concentrate in the Execoil, mohair, mother of pearl, needles, nux utive, all the powers proposed by this mon-vomica, orris root, oil of almonds, opium, eyed machine, in the present spurious condition of the currency, would cause the State institutions to pop like the explosion of a ship, if a hot shot was thrown into her magazine. If this machine was permitted to go into operation, it would overshadow all the institutions of the coantry-it would overwhelm the whole of us. We might then, indeed, he down in repose, but it would be a repose, absolute, mean, and despotic, such as a proud man could never tolerate or live under. He called upon Senators to look to the consequences of granting a power to circulate or pastel, Brazil wood, Nicaragua wood, fifteen millions, and if deposites be made, fifteen millions more; in all, thirty millions. There were no guards or restraints, us he saw, whereby one hundred millions might not be circulated. He spoke of the corrupung influences it might exercise over every section of the country. In a word, looking to the distressed condition of the country, it was holding out one of the most portenous bribes that this or any modern time had ever experienced. By it the people would be almost placed in the condition of beggars. When once made so, it would require but little effort to make them slaves. If once in operation, there would be no power in the people that could resist it. It would concentrate a power with which he would not trust any person. If the father of his country was again on the stage of action, before he would trust him with such a power he would lop off his right arm. But if his honorable friend from New York could, by refering it to a committee, accomplish any thing as a medium course, to strip this stupendous machinery of its appalling power, for one, he would leap to his support. But he believed it could not be accomplised. He would rather, for one, take the Sub-Treasury in any, in its worst form, than this monstrous machine, which would pour out its torrents of corruption over the land. He believed the benefits of the Sub-Treasury were enhanced by its friends, and its injurious tendencies exaggerated by its enemies. He down with taxes on all his chiefest neces- did not regard it as having any power to saries of life! And, to add insult to op- regulate the currency; he disliked it more spirit-a spirit which operated on the principle of taking care of the Government, and leaving the people to take care of themselves. He opposed it not so much for what it was, as for what it might become. It was not possessed of the overshadowing power of this machine, but it possessed the same foculties undeveloped. The powers of that, were modestly put forth as under a veil; but in this, as it were, they step forth and look the public boldly in the face .-This machine, he contended, would destroy the local banks in every section of the country, except in the commercial emporiums. He argued that it had all the banking faculties of a bank fully developed, and without manacles, to be fixed on as a part of the Government. He thought it monstrous that Virginia statesmen, who had opposed a Bank of the United States, could ome to the conclusion to give support to this, which had all the attributes of a bank, yet without any of its guards and

> Mr. M. went into a partial analysis of some of the features of the project, and showed that under the guise of exchange. it was a bank of discount in its most odious form. After denouncing it at great length in the most severe terms, and maintaining that it was not a Whig measure, but was put forth as a bribe to maintain power in the hands of those now administering Government, he said he believed it could undergo no form of modification that would induce him to go for it.

The Senate adjourned till Monday

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Atherton, by leave, presented the petition of four hundred and twelve citizens of Coos county New Hampshire, praying for a repeal of the Bankrupt law-because hands of those now administering the Go-vernment. He said he would not go into a tendency to encourage wild and misa regular dissection of the report, because chievous apeculation, and because is as-