

The Lincoln Republican.

"The tendency of Democracy is toward the elevation of the industrious classes, the increase of their comfort, the assertion of their dignity, the establishment of their power."

BY ROBERT WILLIAMSON, JR.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., MARCH 9, 1842.

VOLUME V, NO. 41.

NEW TERMS OF THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
The Lincoln Republican is published every Wednesday at \$2 50, if paid in advance, or \$3 if payment be delayed three months.
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 conspicuously for \$1 00 per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuation. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. more than the above prices. A deduction of 75 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.
The number of insertions must be noted on the manuscript, or they will be charged until a discontinuance is ordered.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

State of North Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY.

Ann Jenkins, widow and relict of B. Jenkins deceased, Petitioner for Dower.
Harrison Jenkins, et al.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that David Jenkins one of the heirs at law of the said Ben. Jenkins deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Lincoln Republican for six weeks, notifying the said David Jenkins to appear at the next Court of pleas and Quarter Sessions to be opened and held for the County of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the second Monday after the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead or otherwise the prayer of the petitioner will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, H. Cansler, Clerk of said Court at ofice, the 1st Monday in December, A. D. 1841 and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

H. CANSLER, Clerk.

Price adv. - \$5 62 1/2.
Lincolnton, N. C. Jan. 26, 1842. - 25-6w.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fibres which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden typhoid, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quick medicines—or medicines prepared and instilled to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The bladder which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Irritability, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, and all kinds of Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scrophulous Ulcers, Invervate Sores, Scrophulous Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive Complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New-York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—per sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale by D. & J. RAMSOUR, C. C. HENDERSON, Lincolnton, N. C.

September 2, 1840.

JOB PRINTING

Done at the Republican Office at short notice.

PROSPECTUS, FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words, and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed, more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months; if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Here, too, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been discontinued for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter *purposely*, for these works we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the extra session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for \$1 each, that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix.—We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cents each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the new powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

TERMS:
For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, \$1.
For the Congressional Globe for the next session \$1 per copy.
For the Appendix for the next session, one dollar per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for five dollars twelve copies for ten dollars, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange will please give this Prospectus a few insertions.

BLAIR & RIVES, WASHINGTON CITY, October 25, 1841.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

The high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter familiar with almost every intelligent person. They became known by their fruits—their good works have testified for them—they did not thrive by the faith of delusive creeds.

In cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilioussup Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, Impure State of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sickening incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these Medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitution. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at WM. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway New York.
N. B. None are genuine unless they have the fac simile of John Moffat's signature.
The Life Pills are sold in boxes—Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 each, according to the size; and the Phoenix Bitters in bottles, at \$1 or \$2 each, with full directions.

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.—An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "Moffat's Medical Manual, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent disease, and the most approved remedies—by WM. B. MOFFAT." Apply to the Agents.

D. & J. A. RAMSOUR, C. C. HENDERSON, Lincolnton, January 6, 1841.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, AND PHENIX BITTERS.—The perfectly safe, unerring, and successful treatment of almost every species of disease by the use of MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, is no longer a matter of doubt, as a reference to the experience of many thousand patients will satisfactorily prove. During the present month alone, nearly one hundred cases have come to the knowledge of Mr. Moffat, where the patient has, to all appearance, effected a permanent cure by the exclusive and judicious use of the Life Medicines—some eight or ten of these had been considered beyond all hope by their medical attendants. Such happy results are a source of great pleasure to Mr. M. and inspire him with new confidence to recommend the use of his medicines to his fellow-citizens.

The LIFE MEDICINES are a purely VEGETABLE preparation. They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and at the same time thorough—acting rapidly upon the secretions of the system—carrying off all acrimonious humors, and assimilating with and purifying the blood. For this reason, in aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, the Life Medicines will give relief in a shorter space of time than any other prescription. In Fever and Ague, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Fevers of every description, Sick Headache, Heart Burn, Diarrhoea in the Head, Pains in the Chest, Flatulency, impaired appetite, and in every disease arising from an impurity of the blood, or a disordered state of the stomach, the use of these Medicines has always proved to be beyond doubt greatly superior to any other mode of treatment.

All that Mr. Moffat asks of his patients is to be particular in taking them strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial. Is the reader an invalid, and does he wish to know whether the Life Medicines will suit his own case? If so, let him call or send to Mr. Moffat's agent in this place, and procure a copy of the Medical Manual, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health, published gratuitously. He will there find enumerated very many extraordinary cases of cure; and perhaps some exactly similar to his own. Moffat's Medical Office in New York 375 Broadway.

These valuable Medicines are for sale by D. & J. A. RAMSOUR, C. C. HENDERSON, Lincolnton, January.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Lincoln County.

Full Term, 1841.

Sarah Ramsey } Petitioner for Divorce.
James Ramsey } and Alimony.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Ramsey the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months 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 3d Monday in February 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 Augt. A. D. 1841; and the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

F. A. HOKÉ, Clk.

Sept. 22, 1841. 17-3mo.
Price adv. \$10.

The Bankrupt Law.

HAVING taken considerable pains to acquaint myself with the provisions of the Bankrupt Law, lately passed by Congress, I hereby tender my services to such as may wish to avail themselves of its benefit. I shall attend the United States Court of this District, and if necessary, the Circuit Court also. Persons wishing to avail themselves of my services, can see me on the approaching Sixth Circuit of the Superior Court—and afterwards, I shall be found in my office in Salisbury.

H. C. JONES.

N. B. I take this occasion to correct a prevailing error concerning this Law: many persons I find, suppose that no one, except such as owe to the amount of Five Hundred Dollars, can claim its benefit. This is a mistake, for it embraces "all persons" owing debts who are unable "to meet them," no matter how small the amount.

H. C. J. Salisbury, February 12, 1842.—38-23.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Democratic paper, to be entitled the STATE RIGHTS REPUBLICAN, Journal of Education and Constitutional Reform.

ARTHUR PHILIP FISK and M. GARDNER, EDITORS.
Under this title is offered for the patronage and support of the people, a new publication, devoted—as that title indicates—to the defence of the rights and the development of the duties of the State and of the individual citizen; and to the free and fearless discussion of principles and measures which affect the relations of one to the other, and of both to the Confederation of States.

The conductors of the new paper having long been connected with the public press, in different sections of the Union, a full knowledge of their fitness for the place in which they appear, is already with them people. Of themselves, therefore, they have only to say, that the Democratic faith which with them has passed the ordeal of years of thought and study, has daily grown clearer and stronger by exercise—and this paper, though new to the public, is but the continuation of an effort, to which their whole lives have been and are devoted. For the future, then, they have the highest satisfaction in appealing to the past—while for the past, they have neither explanation to make, nor apology to offer.

We consider government in this country, as designed to be simply the agent of the popular will;—that it was intended to be always the servant of the people—never their benefactor, nor their master;—that it is instituted for the protection of all, but has no privileges to confer on any;—that the protection it affords should be general, not special—universal, not partial—uniform, not discriminative—direct, not remote or contingent, to all individuals, not to any classes or distinctive interests,—against aggression, not against competition;—and that whatever special privilege or special protection it has conferred on any individual or class of individuals, it has usurped, and wrested to the injury of every other individual;—thus producing injustice, and positive wrong to society.

There are no necessary evils in government. Whatever political or social wrongs or evils the people suffer, result from ignorance, contempt and a practical denial of the plain principles of justice. An enumeration of them would weary the patience of the reader, if it did not compel his utter despair of ever obtaining their correction. Suffice it then for the present to say, that we shall oppose to us ever have done, legalized privilege in every form. We shall insist on absolute and unconditional repeal of all laws that confer it, and the immediate abandonment of all usages that sanction its exercise, or its continuance. Associations, classes or individuals, by whatever political or party name they may be known, who seek its exercise, or its justly its bestowment, will find no countenance or favor at our hands; and viewing as we do, its bestowment in any form, as a usurpation of power, we declare against it, in behalf of the people, eternal and uncompromising war.

In a Constitutional Republican government like ours, the remedy—peaceable, just and efficient—is in the people. They make the government—from their consent, all its just powers are derived,—and when that consent is directed by mind, universal, educated and intelligent, then, and not till then, is there effectual security for either the State or the people. If the people know their rights, they will want them—they will win them—and will keep them. We hold it therefore, to be the duty of this as of every other State, to establish a system of Universal Education, to provide liberally for its maintenance and to make it the absolute and inalienable birthright of every free white child born or residing within its limits. It is a measure which we believe to be vitally important and necessary, and as is intimated in our title, the earnest advocacy of such a system will constitute an important feature of this "JOURNAL."

The last part of our title has a special as well as a general meaning. The Constitution of Virginia contains provisions more aristocratic, partial and exclusive, more hostile to "EQUALITY OF RIGHTS, DUTIES AND CHANCES," which is the first idea of Christianity as of Democracy; and more inconsistent with her own "ancient faith," than that of any other State in this Union. The unjust and arbitrary restrictions on the right of suffrage in every form which privileges PROPERTY, or disfranchises MAN;—the denial to the people of the right of selecting all their agents and officers; and the making of any offices perpetual or self-perpetuating,—these are anomalies and inconsistencies derogatory to the character of the State and degrading in their influence on the people. But generally—holding as we do, the RIGHTS OF MAN primary and paramount—wherever a reform of the laws is inadequate to their complete assertion and maintenance, or impracticable from the interposition of Constitutional obstacles,

we shall always be found the advocates of "CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM."

Thus far we have spoken—and at greater length than we designed—of what is intended to be the EDITORIAL character of our paper. We shall look ever to the political and social rights and interests of man as MAN. With us the rights of all are equal, but the interests of the producer are paramount to those of the accumulator,—as man is worth to the world more than money. The FARMER and MECHANIC will therefore, find an important part of our paper devoted to their cause and designed to assist them forward to the attainment of their true position & influence of the State & in society. To the LAMES DEPARTMENT, particular attention will be directed, and it will always be found a choice selection from the current literature of the day.—A general summary of important Foreign and Domestic News, will also be furnished; and with this we complete the enumeration of its essential features.

It may be that we hope for a larger patronage than we shall deserve;—but we shall strive to deserve more than we dare to hope.

TERMS.

City subscribers, whose papers are delivered at their residence by a carrier, Two Dollars and fifty cents; mail subscribers, Two Dollars per annum only, payable invariably in advance.

*Those who will forward the pay for Ten copies, shall receive the eleventh gratis—being an allowance of ten per cent for their trouble. Orders addressed to THEOPHILUS FISK, Richmond, Va., will meet with prompt attention.

RICHMOND, Jan. 8, 1842.

State of North Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY.

A. Hoyle & Co. } Attachment levied on a negro man named Jeff, vs. Jacob Stowe, } and Wm. Slade summoned as garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered by Court that publication be made in the Lincoln Republican for six weeks, that unless the said defendant appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas on the 2d Monday after the 3d Monday in February next; and then and there reply and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against him.

Witness, H. Cansler, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 1st Monday in December, A. D. 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

H. CANSLER, Clerk.

Price adv. \$5 62 1/2
Lincolnton, N. C. Jan. 26, 1842. - 35-6w

From the Globe.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.

This famous act has just commenced its operation, and already the progress of it is such as to give the greatest alarm to the friends of the rights and sovereignties of the States. By extending its operations to every person, whether trader or not, and making it retrospective in its effects, the States are all invaded and rode over, rough shod, in the most tender point of their sovereignty, that of the relation of debtor and creditor between their own citizens, and under their own laws. A case has just occurred at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which gives a foretaste of what is to happen under this fine law if not promptly repealed, by Congress, or declared unconstitutional and void by the courts. The case is thus stated in the Pittsburgh Chronicle:

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The United States, upon relation of Jonathan Ramsey, vs. J. W. Dobbins, Constable, & pus.

By the return of the Habeas Corpus it appears, that the Relator is in arrest on an execution issued by an Alderman of the city of Pittsburgh, in favor of Smith and Varner. And it also appears by the petition of the said Relator, and by the records of this Court, that the said Relator, prior to his being arrested, filed his petition in due form in the said Court, on the 10th day of February, 1842, for the benefit of an act of Congress, entitled an act for establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, passed the 19th day of August, and that the said Court, by an order, appointed the 12th day of March, 1842, to hear the said petitioner and his creditors, the said Smith and Varner being included among them, which order it has been made to appear was published as required. The Relator has thus, according to law, been brought within the jurisdiction of this Court, and up to this time, has complied with its order.

This is the statement of the case. The Judge then goes on to consider the case, and to render his judgment, whereby Ram-

aley, the bankrupt, is discharged from his arrest—the Marshal of the United States is ordered to take him out of custody of the State constable—and Varner and Smith (the plaintiffs against Ramsey) are ordered to pay all the costs of the proceedings.—Thus the State jurisdiction is invaded—the State laws nullified—and the smallest dealings between two citizens of the same State, brought before the Federal court, and the citizen not only deprived of his remedy under the laws of the State, but punished with costs, and menaced with the consequences of a contempt! Listen to the following:

"This Court, by its order, has required the bankrupt to appear here, at a certain day; a creditor interferes and arrests him, and thus in effect renders the order of the bankrupt complain to the court, and the court must either deny the right, secured to him by the act of Congress, and submit to the contempt of its authority, or discharge him from the arrest."

The Judge then goes on to lay down principles which have only to be carried out to their full practical effect to bring the persons and the property of every individual in the States under the jurisdiction of the Federal courts. Read what he says:

"By the English statutes of bankruptcy, the bankrupt is free from arrest or imprisonment by any creditor during the time allowed for examination, provided he was not in custody at the time of the surrender; and if arrested, is entitled to be discharged; and the surrender, if voluntary, protects him from all arrests till his final examination is passed. Our statute of bankruptcy does not expressly confer this privilege on the bankrupt, but it was not necessary, to be so conferred. The person and property of the bankrupt are by the law brought within the jurisdiction of the District Court, and the court possesses an inherent power in all cases, of which it has jurisdiction, to cause its orders and decrees to be respected and obeyed, and to protect its suitors from arrest. And this power is enforced by the 6th section of the Bankrupt Act, which declares that the said courts shall have full authority and jurisdiction to compel obedience to all orders and decrees passed by them in bankruptcy by process of contempt and other remedial process."

"It is therefore ordered, that the said Relator be discharged from his said arrest, and the said Smith and Varner pay the costs of this proceeding."

"The marshal is charged with the execution of this order as far as relates to the payment of costs."

"The person and the property, says the Judge, of every bankrupt is brought within the jurisdiction, &c. Now, by this act, every individual of the community may, when he pleases, constitute himself a bankrupt, and thus withdraw himself from the State laws, and put himself under the jurisdiction and protection of the Federal courts, &c. If this is submitted to, there is an end of the sovereignty of the States."

We do not make these remarks in a spirit of condemnation of the Judge's construction of the act, but of the act itself.—The Judge may be right, except in not treating the law as a nullity. It is manifestly unconstitutional and void—being no bankrupt law at all, but an immoral and unprecedented law for the invasion of State rights, and the impairing and destruction of contracts.

From the Globe.

THE GAG AGAIN.

Our readers will have seen in the Congressional proceedings of last Monday, that the proposition so to alter the rules of the House as to give to a majority the power, at any time they may think proper, of taking a bill out of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, is once more introduced into the House. When this innovation was introduced at the last session of Congress, it was defended on the ground that the emergencies of an extra session required it. We had then no faith in this excuse; for the measure itself was too congenial to the temper of the majority and their impetuous commander in the Senate, to be the result of circumstances.—Accordingly, now at a long session, with the whole year before them, it comes forth again. We will endeavor to explain to our readers the object and effect of this move.

The Constitution says that all revenue bills shall originate in the House of Representatives. The reason for this provision is, that the people who pay the taxes, should lay them. To their immediate representatives, therefore, in the popular branch of Congress, best cognizant, it is presumed, with their feelings and interests, is entrusted the delicate and important power of laying taxes on the people. To give the people the greater protection in the exercise of this power, from the origin of our Government, handed down to us through centuries of practice by our English ancestors in Parliament, it has been a rule in Congress that all money bills shall be first considered and discussed in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, before they can become laws. But