Weekly Herald.

When the resolution for communicating to the Executive Department the Civil Right bill, as passed by the House of Congress [illegible] Mr. McDougall suggested that the bill was not legally passed because all the States were not represented in Congress. He was not replied to; but the resolution passed.

The Richmond Dispatch says the question was very pertinent. It was not settled by passing the resolution. It [illegible] ring again to unwilling ears, in times to come. This Congress has been fruitful of measures that belong to the [illegible] after a time "return to plague the inventors." Already has one Senator been [illegible] of the nature of the Congressional measures to declare that if the Civil Rights bill passed he would war [illegible] Government. It was a passionate remark and doubtless not to have been made; but it was a natural impulse [illegible] it, and it may be laid down as a simple truth, that if the ultra radical policy shall triumph, [illegible] will [illegible] and this Government will learn, as others have, that unjust [illegible] must be followed by restrictions upon personal liberty to [illegible] Government. No sooner had the Senator made the remark than it was proposed amongst those opposed to him to arraign him for disloyalty and dismiss him from the Senate. The permission to remain quietly depends very much upon the requirements of the majority in the Senate. If his allegiance gives them a clear majority to override the veto at will, he will possibly have to "walk Spanish;" and those who put him out will be much obliged to him for ridding them of a bugbear.

"Rules of a Congress."

The first article of the Constitution creates a "Congress" and vests all legislative power in it. There can be, therefore, no legislation without a "Congress" and there can be no "Congress" unless it be constituted in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. Of what does the Constitution declare Congress *shall* consist? "Of a Senate and House of Representatives." Of what does the Constitution declare these bodies *shall* be composed?—"The Senate of the United States *shall* be composed of *two* Senators from each State." "The House of Representatives *shall* be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States." And the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature." Congress, then, is composed of two Senators from each State, and Members chosen by the people of the several States!"—Certainly not! The Senators and Members from eleven States are refused admission into those bodies, and the States, whose commissions they bear, are denied representation. Does the Constitution give power to Congress to deny representation? [illegible] it, it declares that not even a Convention, with power to alter or unmake the Constitution, should be allowed to do this, the language being, "No State, without its consent, shall "be deprived of its equal suffrage "in the Senate." So far there can be no doubt. The Constitution itself speaks a language [illegible]

Upon this subject we find an able article in the Richmond Whig. It argues that the only possible question or quibble is whether the communities that are denied representation are portions of the United States, or States within the Union! Are they so or not? They were undoubtedly States in the Union before their respective ordinances of secession. Has the United States Government ever admitted for a moment that those ordinances took them out of the Union? Never for one moment. It waged the most tremendous war known in history in denial and prevention of that very result.

Taxes are now being collected.—If they were not States in the Union, this tax could not be levied, for the Constitution declares: "Direct taxes "shall be apportioned among *the "several States which may be included within this Union*, according "ing to their respective numbers." The levying and collecting of this tax is the direct admission of Congress that the States on which it is levied are "included within this Union," [illegible] of course the admission that they are *States*. The Executive department has made the acknowledgment officially, by a formal proclamation. The Judicial Department has made the same admission by the order of the Supreme Court placing the names of the States on its docket. By all departments of the Government, then, United States courts [illegible] it stands admitted, decided, and settled, that Mississippi, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Louisiana, &c., are *States*, and States *in the Union*. As such there is no power in the Government to deny them representation; and it follows, with irresistible power and undeniable certainty, that the Congress into which they are denied admission is not the Congress created by the Constitution and endowed with the power of legislation. [illegible] is clearly without authority, and its [illegible]

[illegible] proposed legislation to expel Senator McDougall [illegible]

[illegible] Senate [illegible] the Civil Rights bill [illegible] Senate [illegible] Congress [illegible] the Senate [illegible] Congress [illegible] the Senate [illegible] Congress [illegible] the