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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1867.

Reformation in the Exemptions from Taxes.

It is probable that the subject of the finances will, during the session of Congress now commenced, occupy that large share of attention which its magnitude demands. The feeling that some change is absolutely necessary in regard to the tariff of taxes is a very general one, and we judge there are few on the floor of the House who do not recognize the many defects in the present system, and desire a reform. While, however, all unite in wishing a change, yet there seems to be but little harmony between them as to what change is necessary. It is not unlike the naval council of commanders against the Armada—each acknowledging it ruinous to lie to the windward, but each had a different direction which he deemed it proper to sail. Therefore, it will require much mutual compromise to effect a plan generally satisfactory. There is one thought on the subject which is being slighted by all the writers who have discussed the question. Each favors a particular interest. One, with great justice and force, desires that the tax on home manufactures be reduced. Another, with equal fervor, calls on Congress to diminish the tax on sales of merchandise. A third considers the tax on tobacco and cotton exorbitant. Each can show strong grounds in favor of a reduction, but all work for the good of their particular business. This is perfectly allowable, but there is one aspect which does not appear in favor of any particular trade. It is a subject which directly benefits all the masses of the people, and one which should first of all merit attention.

The increase of the amount of income exempt, from \$600 to \$1000, was a step in the right direction. It is surely better to have the burden laid heavier on the shoulders of the capitalist than to make the poor man, without sufficient to keep his family in comfort, pay \$5 on every hundred over six. But the exemption does not go far enough; nor does it, in our opinion, do justice in the spirit in which it was originally intended. The design was to remove from the shoulders of the man who had heavy expenses the additional burden of taxation, when in reality all his income was being expended in support of his family. When, therefore, a single man, with no family, is allowed the same deduction as a married man with a large one, the essence of the proposed exemption is lost.

In many cases a single man with \$1000 can much better afford to pay his share of taxation than many a married man with \$3000. Yet in one case the burden does not fall at all, while in the other two-thirds of his income is subject to the startling tax of five per cent. What we think would meet all the requirements of the case, and do justice to all, would be to abolish the \$1000 exemption, and, in lieu thereof, allow each man to deduct from his income all that he has actually expended during the year in necessities for the support of himself and family. By this revision the theory of exemption would be perfected. The tax would fall only on the surplus of the income. If a man had no one but himself to support, he would have to pay a larger tax than at present. If he had a wife and children, he would be benefited by the change. It would relieve the most deserving, and do much towards removing the anxiety which racks an honest man in his efforts to meet the demands of family duty and of law. Before we would have the tax on either tobacco, or manufactures, or anything else reduced, we would have Congress throw off the excessive burden under which so many poor and industrious heads of families suffer. Such an action in their favor would be perfectly consistent with all the enactments of our State, and doubtless with those of most other Commonwealths. We have gone further in our discrimination in favor of the married men. We have a collateral inheritance tax of five per cent. on the gross amount, which runs against all those who are not married. In that case the distinction in favor of the Beneficiaries is clear, but in the proposition we favor exact justice is allowed to every one. If our members will but give the matter the thought it merits, the advantages will be seen to increase with inspection. It will go far towards popularizing the tax law. While the direct tax on the earnings of every man is made to apply to the surplus over necessary expenses, he will not find it so difficult nor so disagreeable to pay. At the present rate of taxation we are receiving, on an average, over \$120,000,000 a year more than is necessary to pay the interest on our national debt, while the present year the excess will reach the enormous sum of \$150,000,000. It may be very grand for us to say that we are reducing our debt at this rapid rate, but it is taxing our people for glory which they would never be called upon to bear, if common sense, and not pride, was to dictate our laws. Let the debt for the present stand as it is. Let us meet the interest. If, therefore, with proper reduction of Government expenditures, we can effect a decrease of one hundred and fifty million dollars from the amount received, and yet meet our demands, we say that it is the duty of Congress to at once throw off the taxes on the income of a man expended in the support of his family; and this can be done with perfect safety. The interest on the debt is \$13,678,243. The expenses of government for last year were \$152,559,597, making a total of \$286,247,840. Now, if this tax on

necessary expenses was thrown off, and with it the taxes on home manufactures, and on the production of necessities and their sale, and also on cotton, we would have here a reserve left, derived from customs receipts, whisky licenses, stamps, and tobacco, of \$310,000,000, at the minimum, which will be an excess of about \$30,000,000 over what is necessary. Why then should Congress hesitate to act in the matter at once? Why not act before the session approaches its short hours, when business is hurried through without thought or discretion, and attend with care to this reform, which is of vital interest to every man in the country? Checks could be provided against fraud as effective as they are now. There is nothing to render it at all impracticable or inconvenient. Believe us, gentlemen who have this matter in hand, there is nothing in which all your constituents are so deeply interested, and to which they demand more earnestly that you give your attention, than to the subject of exemption from taxation. They hold it of far more vital value than either reconstruction or impeachment.

Impeachment.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday relieved itself of the burdensome secret of impeachment; and now that the country knows the full result of its labors, it has drawn a breath of relief. Until within the past few days, it was regarded as a foregone conclusion that a majority of the Committee would report against an attempt to depose the President; but the sudden conversion of Mr. Churchill changed the whole programme at the last moment, and the majority report, signed by Messrs. George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Francis Thomas, of Maryland; Thomas Williams, of Pennsylvania; William Lawrence, of Ohio; and John C. Churchill, of New York, recommends the following resolution for adoption by the House:—

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

The report signed by these gentlemen is too long for publication, and we doubt if many people will have the patience to peruse it and the two minority reports at length. The majority assert that the usurpation of power by the President is the salient point of the charges preferred against him, and that around it all his "special acts of maladministration" will be found to gravitate and revolve. The struggle arising out of Mr. Johnson's "claim of more than kingly powers," in the opinion of the majority, has had no example in this country, and none in England since the days of the Stuarts. For the great "task of bringing back the dismembered States, and restoring these jarring and discordant elements into one harmonious whole, the supreme Executive of the nation, even though he had been endowed by nature with the very highest of organizing faculties, was obviously unfitted by the very nature of his office." Mr. Johnson is accused of being "in the doubtful and delicate position of a citizen of one of the revolting States;" and the majority insinuate that "it was, perhaps, but natural that he should sympathize with the communities from which he had mainly differed only on prudential reasons, or, in other words, as to the wisdom of the revolt, at that particular juncture of affairs." To effect the mighty task of restoration, the President issued what are styled "his imperial proclamations;" and in carrying out their provisions he is accused of rivaling the boldness of Charles the First, when the latter did away with the incumbrance of a Parliament.

After reviewing the law bearing upon the subject of the alleged usurpations of power, the majority say that they "are of opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors requiring the interposition of the constitutional powers of this House." The specification of the charges against the President are then recited under thirty different heads, which may be summarized as follows:—

- 1. Neglect to convene Congress on the final overthrow of the Rebellion.
2. Assuming to decide, by proclamation of May 29, 1865, whether the government of North Carolina was republican in form, and to guarantee such a government to that State, contrary to that provision of the Constitution by which this power is lodged in Congress.
3. Encroachment upon the province of Congress by recognizing as republican in form a government which he himself set up in North Carolina.
4. Convening certain conventions of known traitors in States recently in rebellion, for the purpose of forming constitutions for such States.
5. Ratification of these constitutions, without their submission to the people.
6. The pardon of notorious traitors, with the view of receiving their aid in the conventions.
7. The creation of military governors—officers unknown to the Constitution and laws.
8. Appointing as such military governors public and notorious traitors.
9. Directing the Secretary of State to pay these illegal officers for their services.
10. Directing similar payments by the Secretary of War.
11. Dispensing with the provisions of the act of July 2, 1862, prescribing an oath of office.
12. Appointing to office under the laws of the United States persons guilty of treason, who could not discharge their duties without committing perjury, or otherwise violating the act of July 2, 1862.
13. Applying the property taken from the enemy to the support of the illegal governments.
14. Usurping the power of Congress by levying taxes for the support of these illegal governments.
15. Denying, in his messages, the power of

Congress to pacify and restore the rebellious States.

- 16. Vetoing bills providing for these objects, on the ground that the said States were already restored.
17. Removing from and appointing to office, for the purpose of maintaining his usurpation.
18. Pardoning certain deserters in West Virginia.
19. Attempting to prevent the ratification of the proposed amendments to the Constitution.
20. Making official and other declarations, which were calculated and designed to impair the national credit.
21. To encourage Rebels in resisting restoration; and
22. To deprive Congress of the confidence of the people.
23. Exercising the powers of veto, removal and appointment, and pardon, for the purpose of obstructing restoration;
24. And for the purpose of alienating Rebels from the Government and laws.
25. Surrendering millions of railway property to Rebels, knowing that it had been constructed by the Government, or captured from the enemy.
26. Selling railway property to parties unable to pay their debts, without exacting any security.
27. Postponing the collection of moneys due on account of such sales.
28. Diverting the earnings of these roads to the payment of interest on bonds of which he himself was a large holder.
29. Returning captured cotton to Rebel claimants, and causing the proceeds of sales of such cotton to be paid to these claimants.
30. Using the army for the dispersion of a peaceful and lawful assembly in Louisiana, at the request of a notorious traitor.
At the close of this formidable array of "high crimes and misdemeanors," the majority contend:—

"All of which omissions of duty, usurpations of power, violations of his oath of office, of the laws and of the Constitution of the United States, by the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, have retarded the public prosperity, lessened the public revenues, disordered the business and finances of the country, encouraged insubordination in the people of the States recently in rebellion, fostered sentiments of hostility between different classes of citizens, revived and kept alive the spirit of the Rebellion, humiliated the nation, dishonored republican institutions, obstructed the restoration of said States to the Union, and delayed and postponed the peaceful and fraternal reorganization of the Government of the United States."

Two minority reports were likewise presented, the one signed by Messrs. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, and Frederick E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, Republicans; and the other by Samuel S. Marshall, of Illinois, and Charles A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, Democrats.

The Republican minority report, after reciting the recent change in the views of one member of the Committee, says:—

"The report of the majority resolves all presumptions against the President, closes the door against all doubts, affirms facts as established by the testimony in support of which there is not a particle of evidence before us which would be received by any court in the land. The cool and unbiased judgment of the future, when the excitement in the midst of which we live shall have passed away, will not fail to discover that the political bias of the present time has in no inconsiderable degree given tone to the document which we decline to approve."

The Republican minority then discuss the constitutional aspect of the impeachment question at considerable length, referring to legal authorities to show that an impeachment cannot be supported by acts which are not in themselves indictable as crimes or misdemeanors. Judging the President politically, says their report, "we must condemn him, but the day of political impeachments would be a sad one for this country." It therefore declares that the case does not disclose "such crimes and misdemeanors within the meaning of the Constitution" as would warrant an impeachment. A resolution is recommended for adoption discharging the Committee from the further consideration of the subject, and laying it upon the table.

The Democratic minority join with their Republican colleagues of like mind in believing that the testimony does not present a case for impeachment, but decline to unite with them in censuring the political course of the President. They apprehend that "his greatest offense will be found to be that he has not been able or willing to follow those who elected him to his office in their mad assaults upon and departure from the constitutional government of the fathers of the Republic; and that, standing where most of his party professed to stand when they elevated him to his present exalted position, he has dared to differ with the majority of Congress upon great and vital questions."

Such is the substance of the reports for which the country has been so anxiously looking for months past. It now remains to be seen how the labors and views of the Committee will be treated by Congress and the people.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—It is proposed to take away the ugly iron railing which surrounds St. Paul's churchyard in London. Some years ago the Dean and Chapter voted to open the gates of the enclosure to the public, but only the "roughs" availed themselves of the concession. They played ball among the graves, mutilated the statue of Queen Anne, lounged on the steps of the cathedral, and by their bad conduct compelled the reclosing of the churchyard.

A FRY CASE.—A Rev. Mr. Parker, perpetual curate of Waddington, Yorkshire, was recently sued in an ecclesiastical court by a parishioner, whose pew had been demolished in the course of a general alteration of the interior of the church. He was sentenced to restore, so far as it might be, the pew to the satisfaction of the complainant for the use of himself and family, and to pay the costs of the suit, except such as were incurred in proof of the freshhold title.

MEET TO ANIMALS.—A Mr. Barlow has publicly announced his purpose to give the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in London one thousand guineas whenever nine other persons can be found who will each give as much.

WARM CLOSING.—In choosing a warm dress, get it as light as you can. Think how lightly animals, which have to endure great cold, are clothed. What is lighter than feathers and fur? A bear can thus teach us a lesson of civilized sense, and a goose can impart wisdom. The principle of the advice given by the wise man, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard," might well be extended to the example of the way in which the Creator clothed the dumb animals He has made. They are not heavily laden, unless, indeed, it is necessary to protect them with armor, but even then the material used is remarkably light for its combination of lightness with strength. The tortoise is shielded more by the arched shape of its shell than by its thickness. There are some animals which float in water which are covered heavily, but the weight of their clothes facilitates their movements in the element in which they are intended to live, inasmuch as it enables them to sink to the depth necessary for them to subsist in. Bat for warmth, weight is needless, and for equal warmth it is a positive hindrance, since a heavy dress adds the heat of pressure to that of protection to those more prominent parts of the figure upon which it rests. If you want to be warm, choose a material that is not only thick but light. And when you wish to be protected from windy as well as still cold, wear under or over a woollen or furry fabric, the thinnest impervious texture you can get. Then you have an arrangement similar to that with which the animals of cold climates are provided, viz., thin skin and thick feathers or hairs.—Leisure Hours.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Third Page.]

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETEXTS.—Vending trumpery imitations of Lubin's extract. The prices are about played out, however, for the universal popularity of the genuine. Several persons have been taken by the wind out of the hall of the tricksters who pretend to sell articles that cannot now be imported except at a dead loss.—Garden Journal.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY AND COMPANY, Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and "NEWS" Press of the whole country, have REMOVED FROM FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, NO. 144 S. SIXTH STREET, second door above WALNUT.

HENRY VINCENT, The English Reformer and Brilliant Orator, will deliver TWO LECTURES AT CONCERT HALL, Under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 26, Subject.—JOHN MILTON, the Scholar, the Poet, the Patriot, the prodigy of his own age, and the glory of all time.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 28, Subject.—GARIBOLDI. Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S, No. 72 CHESTNUT STREET, and at the door of the Hall on the evening of the Lecture.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. The Subscription Books for the new Five Million Gold Loan of this Company, interest six per cent, per annum in gold or United States and State taxes, will remain open to Stockholders until the 30th instant. Immediately after that date an award of the amount will be made to each shareholder.

THE CONSOLIDATED NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1867. The Stockholders are hereby notified that the Bank will pay the Three Mills State tax now due, assessed on their shares in full.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867. The Stockholders are notified that the Bank will assume and pay the State tax of THREE MILLS, assessed on their shares, and now payable at the office of the Treasurer.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—APOPLEXY. We are in hourly dread of death, whose lives hang on the string of a thread, would act wisely in having recourse to occasional doses of these safe pills, or in continuing the regular use of them, to equalize the circulation of the blood, and invigorate the nervous system.

ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR. LONDON HAIR COLOR, NOT LONDON HAIR COLOR, A LONDON HAIR COLOR, DYE. LONDON HAIR COLOR, NOT LONDON HAIR COLOR, DYE.

GREY HAIR, GREY HAIR.

COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.—Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! Having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor," being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Gold Medal of Merit from the International Jury.

W. H. DUTTON, No. 914 CHESTNUT ST. 8 Street

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, Paris 1867.—STEINWAY & SONS TRUMPHANT! Having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Grand Square and Upright Pianos, by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. The Medal is distinctly inscribed "1st in order of merit."

BLASIS BROS., 1006 CHESTNUT ST. HORSE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. BLANKETS, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door, (1111) in the Shop.

WRITING-PAPERS ARE A SPECIALTY. In our business, and we now retail the varieties of Note, Letter, and Foolscap at wholesale prices. CHASE & LEVY, No. 142 S. FOURTH STREET.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND PATENTED BY J. S. BARKER, No. 228 S. NINTH STREET, No. 786 RACE STREET, Philadelphia.

BARAINS IN OTTOMAN SILKS, AND MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS. EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, WILL OFFER TO DAY OTTOMAN SILKS, IN EVERY VARIETY OF COLORS, At \$2 50, Reduced from \$5. ALSO, CHOICE MOIRE ANTIQUES, ALL COLORS. [11 26 21] At \$3 50, Reduced from \$5. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL POSITIVELY SELL OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE, No. 910 SPRING GARDEN ST. ON THE 27TH INST.

PRIVATE SALE PRIOR TO THE ABOVE DATE. ISAAC TOWNSEND, Administrator.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES who may wish to convert them into the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Co., We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city.

WE PAINTER & CO., No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET. We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

\$2000 taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1861, \$1500 do do 5-20's of 1862, \$1275 do do 5-20's of 1864, \$1275 do do 5-20's of 1865, May & Nov, \$1012 50 do do 5-20's of '66, Jan. & July, \$1012 50 do do 5-20's of '67, do, \$930 do do 5 1/2 cent 10-40's do, \$720 do do 5 1/2 cent 10-40's do, \$1575 do do 7-31's of July issue.

NEW FOREIGN FRUIT. Large Dehesa Layer Raisins. London Layers. Muscatel, Sultana, and Seedless Raisins. Currants and Citron. New Figs, Prunes, Prunellos, Stewart's Broken Candy, Havana Oranges, Paradise Nuts, Pecan Nuts.

Paper Shell Almonds. Also, White Almeria Grapes. At Fifty Cents Per Pound. SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS., 10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

POINT BREEZE PARK. WEDNESDAY, November 27th, 1867. Pure and black, \$500. Two miles and repeat, to harness, good day and track. Horses to start at 3 o'clock P. M. W. H. DOBLE enters blk. g. FRANK. J. TURNER enters m. LIZIE LITTLEFIELD. C. CONWAY enters blk. m. MAGGIE. Omnibuses will start for the Park from Library street, at 2 o'clock P. M. The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended. 11 23 H

McKELROY'S PHILADELPHIA CITY DIRECTORY. The subscriber takes leave to inform the Public generally that from this day, NOVEMBER 26, he ceases to be connected with the publication of the PHILADELPHIA CITY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, having sold out his interest to Mr. GORRILL.

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IN THE HOUSES OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who served us a country and nationality.—LINCOLN. GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT TO ERRECT THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS, UNDER A SPECIAL Charter from the State of Pennsylvania. PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an Asylum for them, in their old age, when they have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the Union's life were exposed to the dangers of death, and who, in the discharge of their duty, have been exposed to the hardships of a soldier's life, and who, in the discharge of their duty, have been exposed to the hardships of a soldier's life, and who, in the discharge of their duty, have been exposed to the hardships of a soldier's life.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED. By the Association of Friends who have been the benefactors of the suffering caused by war, but free, proper Republican America has no place for her crippled and aged soldiers, but the country poor houses or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble and happy men have served our country bravely in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our just gratitude, and now those who are dependent on us for their support, are knowing and recognizing these pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifice. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us contribute a single dollar to this purpose and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the means of their relief, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

BEING SATISFIED WITH THE INTEGRITY OF YOUR ENTERPRISE, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BLOWNE & SPALDING, 100 N. 3rd St., New York.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine. J. H. RICHMOND, Diamond Importer, No. 36 Maiden Lane, New York.

IN ORDER TO PROMOTE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE HIGHEST degree, and for the "enhancement of this great object," the Association has determined to place \$5000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne, Spalding, under the supervision of the Police of New York City. The world-renowned yachting "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Fair of 66 years is located in this country, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid manison, and is complete in every particular.

THERE WILL BE 12000 TICKETS ISSUED AT ONE DOLLAR each, admitting the holders to both of the GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

ACTING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, 1868. HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1868.

ON WHICH LATER OCCASION the most prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the management in making the distribution, to commence on Monday, February 23, at 10 o'clock, at the Horticultural Hall.

60100 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS will be distributed among the ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

- 1 Grand Cash Award \$100,000
2 Second Cash Award \$50,000
3 Third Cash Award \$25,000
4 Diamond Necklace, 30 Brillants \$5,000
5 Diamond Brooch and Earrings \$2,500
6 Diamond Brooch and Earrings \$2,500
7 Diamond Brooch and Earrings \$2,500
8 Diamond Brooch and Earrings \$2,500
9 Diamond Brooch and Earrings \$2,500
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