Evening State Journal.

WEDNESDAY EVEN'G, MAY 15, 1872.

THE INTERNAL TAXES—SHALL THEY BE PERPETUATED OR ABOLISHED?

Speech of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, May 1, 1872.

What do they propose to do to promote commerce between the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing nations to which I have alluded? Why, sir, their bill is a cruel satire on the catch words by which it is to be popularized. "Free trade" and "revenue reform" are the cries! Free trade to the farmer who grows tobacco and may sell only to licensed purchasers! Free trade! while maintaining such restrictions upon trade between us, the Orient and the nations of the tropics, that no American vessel can go to them for a cargo. Look at it. What does their bill propose? Thank fortune, sir, we have this morning got rid of some of the restrictions these friends of unrestricted trade proposed to maintain. They would have kept a duty of ten cents per pound on tea and two cents a pound on coffee, and these articles have been put into the free list. We have, however, not been so fortunate with regard to the fifteen per cent. on block tin and the duties on spices and gums, which are still dutiable. Free trade! Do they mean unrestricted trade between Americans and the people of countries producing only what we need, and needing what we produce? Oh, no! This trade must be restricted, bound up, hampered, hamstrung, and for what? Why is it to be thus embarrassed and restricted?

It is, sir, that the productions of the cheap labor of Europe may be admitted at lower or nominal rates of duty; that your mines, forges, furnaces and rolling mills, your woolen, cotton and silk factories may either be closed, or that they who operate them shall be compelled to work at wages approximating more nearly to those paid by the manufacturing nations of Europe. Restrict all trade that can give development to American enterprise, energy, genius, or skill, but make that free which will strike your laborers down to the degradation of those of Europe, is the philosophy of bill No. 2322, against which my colleague on the committee from Tennessee [Mr. Maynard] and I protest.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Burchard) further said:

"Clamor has been raised from time to time against the internal revenue system. I have not time to enter at large upon the discussion of the the relative advantages and disadvantages of the customs and internal revenue systems. It is conceded on all sides that both must, to some extent, be maintained."

Mark you well, Mr. Chairman, "it is conceded on all sides." Pray by whom? Who concedes it?

Mr. Burchard—Have you not conceded it?

Mr. Kelley—Never in this world did I concede it.

Mr. Burchard—It is in your bill.

Mr. Kelley—Yes, it is in my bill, and I will explain why it is there before long. But I may say right here that we cannot strike down the whole system at once and at present; but that I want to put the infernal [laughter]—I should say the internal system of taxation—in the process of speedy, final extinguishment; so that in 1876, when our customs revenue, as I believe it will, shall have reached $230,000,000 per annum, and our interest account shall have been greatly reduced, the world may assemble to celebrate our one hundredth birthday, and find America a free and untaxed nation. That is possible, and that I aim at accomplishing.

Mr. Chairman, what the gentleman from Illinois assumes to be conceded on all sides was not conceded by the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress, when, on my motion, on the 12th of December, 1870, by a vote almost unanimous, being 166 to 6, it

"*Resolved*, That the true principle of revenue reform points to the abolition of the internal revenue system, which was created as a war measure to provide for extraordinary expenses, and the continuance of which involves the employment, at the cost of millions of dollars annually, of an army of assessors, collectors, supervisors, detectives, and other officers previously unknown, and requires the repeal at the earliest day, consistent with the maintenance of the faith and credit of the government, of all stamp and other internal taxes."

Nor, sir, was it conceded by this House, when on the 10th day of April, 1871, on my motion, it reaffirmed that resolution by a vote of 130 to 21. Where is the warrant, then, for saying that it is conceded on all sides?

Mr. Burchard—I would suggest to the gentleman that the same House of the last Congress adopted substantially the reductions we propose in this bill on iron and steel.

Mr. Kelley—I shall not be diverted from the gentleman's point, that the necessity for perpetuating the internal tax system is conceded on all sides. When did the Democratic party concede it? Was it when through the war they were denouncing it as unconstitutional, iniquitous, and inquisitorial? Do they now stand at the back of the three members of the Ways and Means Committee who represent that party on the committee? Are they prepared to insist that they were only speaking in a Pickwickian sense when they said it was unconstitutional; that they never felt it to be inquisitorial; that it is not oppressive, but that they find it altogether lovely.

No, sir; the Democratic party will have changed front if it consents to stand the defender of that system of taxation which it denounced through the whole war and the troublous years immediately following; if its members shall endorse and sustain the demand that our children's children shall be made familiar with the national assessor, tax-collector, supervisor, and detective, and that through all time the avenues to justice in our courts shall be clogged and practically closed as now because they are thronged with revenue suits, harassing citizens for real or alleged violations of the internal revenue laws.

Mr. Wood—Mr. Chairman, I do not understand that the Democratic party holds any such position as the gentleman from Pennsylvania would ascribe to them.

Mr. Kelley—I do not ascribe it to them. I assume that the three members of the Ways and Means Committee have counted without their host, and that their party will disown the position they have assumed.

Mr. Wood—It is in favor of the abolition of the internal revenue system.

Mr. Kelley—I supposed it was.

Mr. Brooks, of New York—And with your tariff raise money to support the government.

Mr. Wood—Yes, with free tea and coffee.

Mr. Kelley—Now, sir, approaching the examination of this internal revenue system, I turn to my friend (and I speak it in more than a parliamentary sense) the gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. Finkelnburg,] for I never knew pleasanter personal relations to exist between members of a large and important committee than those which exist between the members of this committee and between myself and every other member; I say again that I bear testimony to their integrity, and I hope the House will not think that I disparage their judgement by doing so.

The gentleman from Missouri said, in the course of his speech, which from his standpoint was very able, "that during the fiscal year of 1870, 9,000,000 pounds of raw tobacco were sent from the United States into Canada, to be worked up into plugs there for export on account of our high duty on licorice." Now, if this be a fair statement of cause and effect, Dundreary's conundrum is exploded, for it is the tail that waggles the dog. If the duty on licorice impelled the emigration of tobacco manufacturers from our country, it must be, I say, the tail that waggles the dog, and not the dog that waggles the tail.

Let us look at the facts. Licorice is imported as a chemical, and is chiefly used in pharmacy. The whole duty collected on it for the fiscal year of which he spoke, 1870, was $279,566 80. The portion that went into tobacco cannot be ascertained precisely, but it was probably forty or fifty thousand dollars. I have made the best effort I could to ascertain the amount, and have arrived at the conclusion that it was between forty and fifty thousand dollars; but I will grant the gentlemen that it amounted to $100,000.

Now, I venture to say that during that year no tobacconist knew that he was paying a duty on licorice. He paid it unconsciously, when he bought the licorice at the current market price; but during that year the internal taxes on tobacco were drawn out by assessment, by supervision, by detectives, by espionage, by arrests, indictments, prosecutions, imprisonment, and by involuntary banishment, attended by the abandonment and forfeiture of all the property which the fugitive left behind him. Yet the gentleman says that the $100,000 of duty on licorice drove them to Canada, leaving us to suppose that the $31,350,708.80 collected as internal tax did not disturb them at all, but that they thought it delightful to have that amount collected from them by such precesses.

Mr. Finkelnburg—Was not a portion of that tax returned to the exporters of tobacco?

Political Directory.

The dates of the most important politica events for some months to come, so far as announced, are as follows:

May 22d, State Republican Convention, Georgia.

May 23d, State Republican Convention, New Jersey.

May 30th, State Democratic Convention, Pennsylvania.

June 3d, election, Washington Territory.

June 3d, State election, Oregon.

June 5th, National Republican Convention, Philadelphia.

June 11th, State Republican Convention, Texas.

June 12th, State Democratic Convention, Indiana.

July 9th, National Democratic Convention, Baltimore.

PRINCIPLES ENUNCIATED BY THE REPUBLICANS OF VIRGINIA.

The Republicans of Virginia, in Convention assembled, about to enter upon the canvass for the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, now formally announce their principles to the voters of this Commonwealth.

From 1865 to 1872 they have continually and unwaveringly held and proclaimed the same principles; and they hereby reiterate and reaffirm the resolutions of their State Conventions held in 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871.

These principles have been embodied in the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments of the national constitution; and in the civil rights act of April 9, 1866, the enforcement act of May 30, 1870, and the amended enforcement act of April 20, 1871; which principles in brief are:—

1. That slavery shall never exist in this Union; That all native and naturalized inhabitants of these states shall be citizens of the Union, entitled to absolutely equal rights, civil and political;

That the elective franchise and the right of office-holding shall belong to all citizens of proper age, not guilty of crime, irrespective of race, color, or of any other proscriptive qualification;

2. That the laws of Congress passed for the enforcement of these rights should be diligently executed; and that if, in practice, these laws should be found inadequate for this purpose, other laws should be enacted by Congress effectual to that end.

3. That these constitutional amendments and the laws for their enforcement embody not only the just principles of equality and right; but those of true Christian toleration; and that we oppose all proscription for opinion sake, and all endeavors to infuse a spirit of hatred and hostility in the minds of one class of citizens against another on political grounds.

4. That we challenge the world to produce financial results more successful than have been achieved by the national administration. The national debt has been diminished *three hundred millions of dollars*, while taxation by the national government has been largely and steadily reduced. Our credit has improved and strengthened at home and abroad; the perpetrators of fraud and embezzlement have been vigorously pursued and promptly punished; the revenues have been collected by officers held by the President to the most rigid accountability, all of which has produced the present satisfactory condition of the national treasury.

5. That a well conducted and faithfully administered system of free schools, in pursuance of the State constitution, whereby the children of the people shall be universally educated, is a cardinal policy of the Republican party, and necessary to the well being of society; and as one means of securing an efficient management of the free schools of Virginia, we favor the election of school trustees by the people in such manner that the minority as well as the majority may be represented in the school boards.

6. That it is due to the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia, that this Convention should express their approval of his late able report, as giving earnest of his competency and fidelity of intention in the discharge of his important duties.

7. That the so-called Conservative party of this State, by its unjust laws and proscriptive spirit, by its attempts to hold the mass of the people in ignorance, by its pernicious financial legislation and its oppressive taxation, has forfeited all claim to the support of the people of Virginia; and has shown that a party is unfit to exist which, like it, is organized on the principle of political and social proscription, and held together by no common bond but that of hatred towards the national government and its supporters.

8. That the wise provisions of the homestead clause in our State constitution have been ignored by the judiciary or ruled upon in such a manner as to deny to our people its intended benefits.

Suffering debtors find no adequate relief upon appeal to the State courts or Legislature, but are compelled to see the little wreck of property left them by the war sacrificed under the sheriff's hammer at forced sale and themselves and families left homeless beggars.

In view of these facts, the Republican party of Virginia, as the author of the homestead clause and its advocate to the present time, believes the extension of the exemptions under the general bankrupt act so as to include the homestead exemptions under our State constitution to be the only means of relief now offered to our people, and they therefore ask Congress to pass the amendment to that effect offered in the Senate by the Hon. J. F. Lewis, and hereby pledge themselves to the support of this measure.

9. That we extend a hearty welcome to immigration and capital from abroad, and advocate the development in every possible manner of the magnificent resources of forest, soil, water-power and mineral wealth in which Virginia abounds.

10. That the national currency given the nation by the Republican party, has proved a national blessing; that a protective tariff is the true policy for the South, tending as it does to produce that variety of employments which we so much need; and that State and national taxation should be reduced as rapidly as possible, consistently with a due regard to the public faith.

11. That this Convention, as a mark of their respect for the Hon. John F. Lewis and as a testimonial to his valuable public services, and his integrity of character, respectfully offer his name to the Republican party of the United States, for nomination along with Gen. Grant, as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

12. That this Convention unanimously recommend the renomination of General Grant for the Presidency, as due, not only to his great public services in the field and in the Cabinet, and to his fidelity and honesty, but as a measure of justice to a great and good man who has been made the object of iniquitous assault not only from his political enemies but from those who should have been his political friends.

Supplemental Resolutions.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention Congress should provide for such an extension of the powers of the Federal courts, as to protect all rights and secure prompt remedies for all wrongs in the States lately in rebellion, where the partisan character of the local courts, or the inadequacy of their power, fails to secure protection to any portion of the people.

Resoleed, That we are in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President, Vice-President, and Senators, directly by the people, and, so far as possible, for such direct election of all other public officers.

Resolved, That the National domain is the common heritage of all the people, and should be sacredly guarded from speculation and monopoly; sold only for homesteads to actual settlers in small quantities, and the proceeds applied to education.

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly recommends the establishment of a free National University in the city of Washington, to utilize the immense educational material now collected there; such University to be supported from the proceeds of sales of the public lands.

Resolved, That cheap communication by mail is one of the most precious interests of the people, and we call upon Congress to perfect our present excellent system by adding there to the Postal Telegraph, thus securing the vast benefits of telegraphic communication to all.

WHEREAS it is of immense commercial importance to the people of the United States that a public highway be established for cheap transportation of freights between the people of the West and the Atlantic seaboard; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to complete the James River and Kanawha canal, and that our Senators and representatives in Congress be requested to use all honorable means to secure the completion of this national highway (already half completed) as soon as possible.

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W. B. ROBINS, No. 1115 Main street.

SMITH & PETERSON, Marshall Hall, corner Tenth and Bank street. See advertisement.

E. A. J. CLOPTON, Eleventh street, between Main and Bank.

JAMES T. SUTTON, STATE JOURNAL Building, 912½ Main street. See advertisement.

JAS. L. APPERSON, (since 1863,) No. 1016 Main and Eleventh streets.

RESTAURANTS.

SCAMMELL'S ALL-NIGHT HOUSE AND STEAMED OYSTER SALOON, 218 Ninth street, near Broad.

TRI-MOUNTAIN HOUSE, 1426 Main street, (on the European plan,) P. B. Callahan, Proprietor

ROOFING, PLUMBING, &c.

J. L. WHITTAKER, 1317 Cary street.

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR FACTORY.

SAM'L G. FLOURNOY, 1419 Cary street. See advertisement.

SEINE THREAD, LINES, &c.

L. LICHTENSTEIN, 1705 and 1707 Franklin street. *

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION BANK OF RICHMOND, I. Davenport, Jr., Prest., Jas. Miller, Cash'r, 1104 Main street.

NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, 10 north Tenth street, Chas. Spencer, Cashier. See advertisement.

SIGN AND HOUSE PAINTERS.

W. L. MONTAGUE, No. 8 South Tenth street.

D. H. PYLE, Tenth street, between Main and Bank.

SEWING-MACHINES.

SINGER—Shaffer & Strong agents for Virginia and North Carolina—913 Main street. See advertisement

WHEELER & WILSON—C. L. Radway general agent—1001 Main streets *

WILLCOX & GIBBS—James E. A. Gibbs, Proprietor—Ninth and Bank streets. See advertisement.

GROVER & BAKER—G. & N. W. Darby, Agents—901 Broad street.

HOWE IMPROVED—J. F. McKenney, Agent—823 Main street. The latest in modern improvements. See advertisement.

WEED'S—Wm. Lockhart, agent—739 Main corner Eighth street.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

OLD DOMINION MILLS, corner Eighth and Main. Coffees roasted daily for hotels, grocers, and private families, at 50cents per 100 pounds. See advertisement Virginia Tea and Coffee Store.

W. B. HERSMAN & CO., Eighth street, near Main. Coffees roasted, and spices and crackers ground for grocers, bakers, and druggists.

STOCK BROKERS.

DAVENPORT & CO., 1104 Main street (2d floor.)

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

W. J. ANDERSON, Nos. 825 Main and 205 Broad streets.

WILSON & WEST, 1417 Main street.

JOHN H. ROSE, (successor to Rose & Day,) No. 1510 Main street.

TAILORS—Merchant.

JOHN LATOUCHE, 917 Main street.

H. L. SALOMONSKY, No. 6 South Fourteenth street.

B. BEECHER, No. 8 South Fourteenth street.

WM. HOLT RICHARDSON & CO., No. 10 Fourteenth street, opposite Exchange Hotel.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

H. L. PELOUZE & CO., Franklin, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. See advertisement. *

SIGN AND HOUSE PAINTING.

W. A. WYATT & A. G. EVANS,
701 GRACE STREET,
de 22 All work shall be promptly attended to.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of Milton D. Butler, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern—The undersigned, Wm. B. Shands, of Southampton co., Va., hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of M. B. Butler, of Southampton co., in said district, who was, on the 29th day of Feb., 1872, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated April 8th, 1872.

WM. B. SHANDS,
ap 11—Th3w* Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of W. C. Marrow, Sr., bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The undersigned, Geo. M. Peek, of Hampton, Elizabeth city co., Va., hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of W. C. Marrow, Sr., of Warwick county, in said district, who was, on the 31st day of May, 1871, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated April 26th, 1872.

G. M. PEEK,
ap 26—F3w* Assignee.

4347

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of Samuel Megeath, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern—The undersigned, John S. Fowler, of Alexandria county, Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Sam'l Megeath, of Loudoun county, in said district, who was, on the 20th day of March, 1872, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN S. FOWLER,
ap 25—Th3w Assignee.

4354

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of James A. Farmer, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern—The undersigned, J. Ambler Smith, of Richmond city, Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James A. Farmer, of Richmond city, in said district, who was, on the 26th day of March, 1872, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated Richmond, April 16, 1872.

J. AMBLER SMITH,
ap 17—W3w Assignee

TOBACCO FOR SALE

Any person having FINE BRIGHT WRAPPERS, of small size, at 16 to 20 cents, and SHORT, SMALL STEM BRIGHT LUGS, suitable for manufacturing bright plug, at 6 to 8 cents, will find purchasers by sending samples to

DOMINION TOBACCO COMPANY,
fe 12—3m Toronto, Ontario.

AUCTION SALES.

By Richardson & Co., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 1113 Main street.

SALE OF VALUABLE HALIFAX LANDS.—By virtue of decrees of the United States District Court, made on March 14, 1871, and April 11, 1872, in the matter of John Clark, in bankruptcy (case No. 1,547), the undersigned will sell at public auction, in the city of Richmond, in front of the office of Richardson & Co., No. 1113 Main street, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of June, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., the two following valuable TRACTS OF LAND, lying in Halifax county, on or near Wynn's creek, about three miles from the court-house and five miles from the Danville railroad, being part of the lands formerly owned by John Clark, Esq.: 1st. All that tract known as "Tract No. 2," in the "Bailey Tract," containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES, as per survey at said court-house, being the same that was sold on December 21, 1869, to W W. Wood by the undersigned, and now to be resold by virtue of the said decrees of said court. 2d. All that tract of land that was conveyed by deed from said John Clark to Thomas J. Owen, dated February 3, 1868, and recorded in the clerk's office of the Halifax County Court, containing, also, TWO HUNDRED ACRES, with valuable improvements thereon.

TERMS—For the tract first mentioned, cash; for the tract last mentioned, enough in cash to pay the balance of purchase money due by said Owen, estimated at $434; the residue on such terms as will be announced at day of sale. The purchaser to pay the taxes.

JAMES PLEASANTS,
my 10—F2aw3w ALBERT BLAIR, Trustees, &c.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, entered by Benjamin B. Foster, Esq., one of the Registers of said court in bankruptcy, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1872, in the matter of Edward P. Roberts, bankrupt, in bankruptcy, I shall sell at public auction, in Eastville, in front of the Taylor House, on MONDAY, the 20th day of May next, (that day being the first day of the Circuit Court for the county of Northampton,) the VALUABLE FARM, situated in Church Neck, upon which the said Edward P. Roberts has long resided, containing 210 acres, more or less. The improvements upon the farm are excellent, the dwelling-house being large, new, and in good repair, and the outbuildings suitable to the capacity of the farm, and also new and in good repair. The farm is beautifully situated upon a branch of the Nessawaddox creek, commanding a fine view of the same. The shore is well suited for the planting of oysters, and the land admirable suited for the growing of all kinds of truck

TERMS—$50 will be required in cash; for the remainder of the purchase money the purchaser will be required to give three several bonds, equal in amount, secured by satisfactory personal security, and payable in six, twelve, and eighteen months from the day of sale.

For further information, application may be made to me in person, or by letter at Eastville, Virginia. THOM