

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Congress has passed a new apportionment bill, and it is gratifying to note that it adjusts the power of the Southern States in the electoral college...

SENATOR VANCE'S SPEECH.

We commence in this paper the publication of Senator Vance's recent speech in the United States Senate on the Bill proposing to raise a commission of experts to revise the tariff system...

Gen. T. S. Clingman is out in a letter replying to the newspaper articles which have recently appeared concerning his political attitude. The General is displeased with both the Democratic and Republican party...

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.—Our present system of County government has worked well for a number of years. It has fully met the requirements of the people...

T. D. Carter, it will be remembered, set up a claim to the Western N. C. R. R. as a sheriff's deed. The case came up before Judge Dick in Chambers, at Greensboro, on the 14th...

FLOODS.—New Orleans, Feb. 19.—Arkansas City is inundated. Trains have stopped. Great disaster to planters between Memphis and Vicksburg...

Bishop Wightman, of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, died at Charleston, S. C., a few days ago. His demise is noted with tokens of respect throughout the country.

The appointment of Judge Seymour in the place made vacant by the death of Judge Brooks, has been confirmed, to the entire satisfaction of this section.

There is a bill before Congress for the purpose of putting an end to the subletting of mail contracts, and from present indications some such bill will pass.

The present tariff affords strong protection to wool-growers, and why should it protect this interest and afford none to the raisers of cattle?

The friends of Captain Howgate, the signal service embezzler, claim that a forthcoming itemized account will implicate many others in various degrees of criminality. Names are withheld for the present...

Rocks and Breakers.

Wilmington Star.

The Democratic papers are splitting up decidedly on the county government question. Some eastern papers take the western view, but we fail to note any western papers taking the eastern view...

He cannot be a very good Southern Democrat who undervalues the importance of these facts.

As we said the party made the change from principle, or professed to do so. The change has been of greatest advantage to the richest sections of the State...

Propriate more point now. If a desire to propitiate Mot's District, at the expense of the great central counties and the East, leads the Democratic party to a change...

It will be wise in the leaders, it seems to us, if in regarding the policy of a given movement they do not entirely lose sight of the principle involved. We give an extract from a book written for children...

"You may perhaps hear the canning and promise-breaking of King Henry the First called 'policy' by some people and 'diplomacy' by others. Neither of these fine words will in the least mean that it was true; and nothing that is not true can possibly be good."

THE TARIFF.

SPEECH OF

Hon. Zebulon B. Vance in the United States Senate, February 14, 1882.

On the bill to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of the tariff and internal revenue laws, Mr. Vance said:

Mr. President.—The tendencies of all democratic societies are first toward the absorption by the majority of the benefits and emoluments of the government at the expense of the minority...

Some of the few, The Government of the United States, traveling that road with both certainty and reality. A difference of domestic institutions, modes of life, and industrial productions has separated the country into two sections...

Mr. President, I propose to show to the Senate the statistics we have in regard to the minority section to the benefit of the majority section. I think I shall be able to demonstrate by facts and figures that the superiority of the one section to the other in wealth, education and material progress is due in a great measure to this unequal and unjust legislation.

In the first place, there was and is the public domain. Perhaps no people on earth ever possessed such a rich and happily situated expanse of virgin lands. They were the common property of the people and were in a great part the free gift of some of the original States of the Union...

Now, sir, our fathers provided in the Constitution, under which we live and which we are supposed to obey, that there should be the entire equality of free trade between all the States of this Union; and in my opinion they did not provide for any

restriction on the trade between these States and foreign nations except such as may be necessary to raise revenue to support the Government, to provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare.

Let these gentlemen quarrel with the Supreme Court. Again: "It must be conceded that there are rights in every free government beyond the control of the State. A government which recognized no such rights, which held the lives, the liberty, and the property of its citizens subject at all times to the absolute disposition and unbounded control of even the most democratic depository of power, is after all but a despotism."

For purposes of public buildings, light-houses, armories, and arsenals, and for the benefit of the Northern States, there have been expended in the Northern States \$136,774,518, while in the borders of the Southern States there have been expended by the government for similar purposes \$72,554,306, though an equal, if not a greater, extent of sea-coast to be defended is in the latter section.

For purposes of rivers and harbors, canals, roads and railroads, and other internal improvements within the Northern States the government has expended \$59,661,010, while in the Southern States for similar purposes it has expended \$22,229,473. Of bonds of the government to aid in building northern railroads there have been issued \$78,926,732, while none have been issued in aid of southern railroads.

Now, let us see what the present law was framed for, and what purpose it was intended to subserve. In addition to what was said by its advocates at the time of its passage, and to what is now said in opposing its repeal or modification, I desire to refer to the authoritative declaration of the national tariff convention recently assembled in the city of New York, presided at by a foreigner, and regarded as good authority. Among other things the following resolutions were adopted by that body:

"Resolved by the national tariff convention now assembled in New York City, That the chief aim and purpose of a tariff on all foreign made fabrics and raw material not produced or existing in this country is for the protection of American labor and to enable our manufacturers through a tariff to pay higher wages to American laborers, and no one else, who do not desire to be forced to compete with unprotected foreign workmen where labor is pauperized, and where laborers have not the civil, religious or political rights that our workmen enjoy."

Resolved, That the protection of our labor in preference to the labor of any other country is the cardinal point of every tariff, and that it will be regarded as robbery, the first and chief duty of our Government.

This is a compendium of the whole question. In these few words are contained every species of pretext, every false pretense, every hypocritical howl, every communistic yelp ever uttered in behalf of the doctrine that the Government is bound to support a man who cannot support himself in the favorite occupation which he has chosen.

The Senator from Maine, without any disguise, came out the other day and avowed that he was for protection for protection's sake; that if there was not a single dollar of public debt, if there was not a single dollar of public revenue to be raised, nevertheless he was for protection.

Now, to begin with, the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest tribunal in this land, has declared the doctrine as robbery. There is not one single solitary word concerning revenue in those resolutions, and to the best of my recollection there was not one word concerning revenue in the speech of the Senator from Maine. It was all protection, protection, protection.

Now, Mr. President, having as I trust shown, at least to my own satisfaction, that this kind of taxation is unconstitutional, let us examine briefly into its claims for patriotism and beneficence, of which it so loudly boasts. In the first place, they say that protection increases the wages of labor and prevents our free workmen from being compelled to compete with the pauper labor of the world; second, that it builds up a home market, keeps our money at home, and in this respect increases the national wealth; third, that the prosperity of the manufacturer is the prosperity of the people generally, and especially of consumers; and fourth, that it cheapens products.

With reference to the first claim, there can be no doubt of the fact that it does enable them to pay higher wages; but as to whether they will pay higher wages or not is a very different question. The census of 1860, under an average tariff duty of 19 per cent, showed that the ratio of the cost of labor to the total cost of production was 20 per cent. In 1870, under an average tariff duty of over 43 per cent, labor was only 18 1/2 per cent. As to 1880 I have not been able to obtain the statistics of the tenality of our manufacturers, but I find from published statements made by the Senator from Vermont

as to the woollens and cottons for that year, labor in cotton is only about 22 or 23 per cent. of the cost of production against 16 1/2 in 1860, and in wool not so much; while in iron it is to-day less than 19 per cent. under an average tariff, I suppose, on iron articles of about 75 per cent. There is no getting around or evading these stern figures.

By the Tariff of 1861 duties on imports were more than doubled, and yet absolutely the ratio of the cost of wages to the total cost of production was 14 per cent. less than under the tariff of 1846; and since that the slight increase that has been made does not near keep pace with the increase in the tariff. Who has received the increased price paid for manufacturers under the high tariff since 1861? According to the census, that increase did not go into the pockets of the laborer.

Let these gentlemen quarrel with the Supreme Court. Again: "It must be conceded that there are rights in every free government beyond the control of the State. A government which recognized no such rights, which held the lives, the liberty, and the property of its citizens subject at all times to the absolute disposition and unbounded control of even the most democratic depository of power, is after all but a despotism."

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Subscribe for Carolina Watchman only \$1.50 pr year in advance. January 11th, 1882. MOSES L. HOLMES, Adm'r of Burton Craig, dec'd. February 4th, 1882.