

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1884.

YOU OR I.

No name entered without payment, and

no paper sent after expiration of time paid for

[From Every Saturday.] If we could know Which of us, darling, would be first to go, Who would be first to breast the swelling tide, And step alone upon the other side-If we could know!

If it were you, Should I walk softly, keeping death in view? Should I my love to you more oft express? Or should I grieve you, darling, any less-If it were you?

If it were L Should I improve the moments slipping by? should I more closely follow God's great plaus. Be filled with sweeter charity to man-If it were I?

If we could know ! We cannot, darling; and 'tis better so. I should forget, just as I do to-day. And walk along the same old stumbling way-If I could know.

I would not know Which of us, darling will be first to go. I only wish the space may not be long Between the parting and the greeting song! But when, or where, or how we're called to go-I would not know.



A History of Federal Taxation, That is "as True as Taxes is."

RALEIGH REGISTER, February 27, 1884.1 American impatience of taxation resulted in rebellion and freedom from British rule. The signs of the times indiexter that American impatience of taxation will this year result in successful revolt object. from Republican rule; that is to say, from seems based upon the theory that the na- pered, until tion's wealth and progress can best be promoted by taxation. Since 1861, the people's politics have been controlled by he passions of the civil war and the sectional questions growing out of its results; but these passions are passing away, and their passage from men's minds makes room for reflection on material interests. mee more the voters of

Mr. Clay Secretary of State, the new ment of the price of independence. But policy was extended, and after long debate the Federalists were in a majority in Con-and much excitement in Congress and in gress, and the tax prevailed against the Monday; and on Tuesday a message from the country, a tariff law based upon the votes of the Democratic party. The Penn- the Senate announced to the House its protective policy and known as "the Bill sylvania rebellion followed, and was concurrence in the resolutions, which had of Abominations" was passed. The excite- crushed; those who sympathized with the been carefully considered before final acment continued, increased and culminated cause being most active in stamping out tion in Committee of the Whole by each in the gullification troubles. The Demo- the effect which threatened the life of the House.

cratic President, Andrew Jackson, was infant Union. Other articles were added The State and the Democratic party in equally hostile to the protective policy and to the excise, refined sugar, manufactured the State have ever maintained that posito nullification, to Mr. Clay and to Mr. tobacco, &c., &c., and the system became | tion. Calhoun. He caused a bill to be intro- more and more odious to the whole comduced into Congress, 1832-'38, to wipe out munity. The taxes were collected by force of the State Legislature, which had fallen the protective tariff, and issued his procla- or the fear of it, when collected at all. mation to wipe out nullification. His bill The Democrats came into power with construction. Immediately, true to the would have passed, but Mr. Clay's politi-cal prospects were at stake, and would all the excise taxes-on stills, spirits, re-the States from the beginning of the Govall the excise taxes-on stills, spirits, rehave been ruined by the abrupt repeal of fined sugar, manufactured tobacco, car- ernment, they commenced to wage war

his policy, which would also have brought riages and stamped paper. In 1813, to carry on the war with Engdisaster to the country; Mr. Calhoun's neck was in as great danger as 'Mr. Clay's | land (which cut down the revenue from reputation; both were patriots, however imports), direct taxes and excise taxes mistaken and opposed in policy, and they combined to avert strife and to beat Old Hickory Jackson by the passage through to dispense with the internal revenue, and repealed the levy. Congress of Mr. Clay's celebrated "Com-

promise Tariff, of 1833. This was based In 1863 they were again necessary to upon the principle of an abandonment of defray the expenses of the war between the the "resolutions of instruction to our Senthe protective policy. The bill provided for a gradual reduction of all duties then fill two columns of this paper. One by one, as the need of taxes decreased, these "Whereas many citizens o above the revenue standard; that is to say, so high as to be prohibitory in fact and defeating the object of a tariff, which is law: Banks and bank checks, bank drafts to raise revenue. One-tenth of one-half

THE TARIFF TAX AND THE EXCISE TAX. A History of Federal Transformula or occult secret or art." of all duties for protection above that levied mainly with a view to revenue, and numberless devices to beautify or spoil

> not for protection. In 1842, the year fixed by the Compro-

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mise for the regulation of duties on the revenue standard, the protectionists rallied which protection and not revenue was the The Democrats returned to power in only articles of home growth or produc-

the rule of a class of politicians whose legislation for the last twenty-three years seems based upon the theory that the na-

In 1861, the Republicans obtained pos- retain the taxes on them is earnest, and it session of the Government and war came. Since that day the tariff has been protective; that is to say prohibitory. For years whisky manufacture a monopoly, and un- producers of the burthens which are herein such a tariff, cutting off revenue that der the highest protective taxes-protectshould have come to the public treasury, ive taxes levied in this instance against has imposed an enormous burden on the American as well as foreign competitionpeople, who have paid for home manufac- the whisky ring has grown to be the strongtures the prices of foreign goods increased est and wealthiest ever known in this coun- unfair and burdensome to the people of

In 1870 the Democrats regained control into Republican hands in the days of reagainst the excise tax laws by resolutions of instruction to Senators and Representatives. In 1870-71-78, the tax was needed by the Government to pay the debts of were again necessary. The war ended in war, and the instructions were to seek re-1815, and the Democrats were able in 1817 ductions and modifications, if such were possible. But in 1874, 1876, 1881, 1883, the tax being no longer necessary, the demand has been for repeal. Annexed are

States. The list of articles taxed would ators and Representatives in Congress,' "Whereas many citizens of the State are

articles have been stricken from the tax sorely oppressed by the practical workings of the internal revenue laws of the United and bank deposits, wax tapers and cigar States, which enure to the benefit of cerlights, playing cards, patent liniments, tain manufactories to the great injury of the producers of our country; and whereas numerous citizens are now being prosecuted in the Federal Court for the most toilet waters, cosmetics, hair oils, and the trifling offences committed against said laws, from three to five years past, and are being thrust into prison and their property "the hair, mouth or skin;" even the "aromatic cachous" to take away the smell of sacrificed to pay costs of said prosecutions; the taxed draught with which the beau and whereas the enforcement of said laws strives to brighten his wits for conversa- is not only engendering strife and confuand the Whig Congress passed a law in tional encounter with the belle; all have sion among the people, but is emphatically

implanting within their bosoms a spirit of been made free again, and there only remain taxes on tobacco and whisky-the hatred and disregard for the Government itself; therefore, "Be it resolved by the House of Repre-

gress be instructed to use their influence is powerfully backed. The taxes and the to have said revenue laws repealed, or so absolutely necessary regulations make modified as to relieve the masses of the

> specified.' And these are the resolutions of instruction ratified January 26, 1883:

"Whereas, the present tariff is unjust,

THE CAMPAIGN.

CHAIRMAN BATTLE ISSUES AN

Address of the State Committee. DEMOCRATIC STATE EX. COMMITTEE,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 16, 1884. It is fitting that, before the beginning

of a campaign, those who, in a sense, are entrusted with its direction, should utter some words of cheer and counsel to those who are to fight the battles. While much depends on the skill of the leaders in these battles, the result, victory or defeat, is dependent at last on the courage and faithfulness of the rank and file. To them, therefore, we would address a few words. There are in this State and in the United

States but two parties. Of the few disappointed or misguided men who have deserted from the Democratic ranks, after skirmishing awhile under the name of Liberals against the cause to which they had pledged their allegiance, some have become fully incorporated in the ranks of the enemy, while others have returned and are again in line with their old column. These two parties have recently held their State and National conventions, adopted their platforms and selected their candidates.

The contrast between the two national platforms is striking. The Republican is in the main but a repetition of those of past campaigns, deals in vague generalities and offers no warrant that the corrupt practices which have disgraced past administrations are not to be continued. Worse than that, it contains a deliberate attempt to revive the issue of civil rights, after good men everywhere were led to believe that question had been settled, as well by enlightened public opinion as by a decision of the highest court of the land. ing to be an insuperable barrier to its Thus to throw a firebrand between the two races at the South now friendly and yearly becoming more so, is a desperate venture or a political crime. The National Democratic platform after arraigning the party in power for its frauds and shortings, pledges those who are to fight and extending its iron arm across the the battles of the campaign upon it, "to North Carolina Railroad at Greensboro purify the administration from corruption, toward the fertile valleys of our northo restore economy, to revive respect for western region; and the Chester & Lenoir law; and to reduce taxation to the lowest Road, &c., &c. And more than all this, limit consistent with a due regard to the they cannot forget that in place of conpreservation of the faith of the nation," fusion, doubt, suspicion and war, Demoand demands that in laying the tariff, it cracy has given us prosperity, happiness,

ald be made to bea

if the people will but remember what De-mocracy has done for them in this State, we shall elect our whole ticket by a greater majority than ever before. They can- AND THE GIBLS THEY TEACH AT

not forget the venality, corruption, fraud, incompetency and oppression, culminating

in actual war upon our people, attending Republican rule in the State and from which Democracy promptly relieved them. They cannot forget that by reckless appropriations and the issue of fraudulent bonds. for which the State received nothing in return, the Republicans destroyed her credit and reduced her to bankruptcy, and that the Democrats have annihilated the fraudulent bonds and by a fair compromise with the creditors of the State reduced her honest debt by three fourths and restored her old fair credit in the markets of the terprise was undertaken by the Associaworld. They cannot forget that Republicans levied heavy taxes upon the people professedly for popular education, but misused the money so that no schools were taught: while now, with less burdensome taxation, Democrats are expending over half a million of money annually in teaching the children of both races under a system of public instruction which is admitted to be equal to the best in the land. They cannot forget that notwithstanding the immense appropriations made for railroad purposes all our railroads languished under Republican control. Under Democratic administration, the debt for the purchased the old academy lot in Mur-North Carolina Railroad, in which the freesboro for \$1,225 and fitted it for im-State's interest was in danger of being sold, has been adjusted, the continued control of the road by the State secured. 11, 1848, Mr. McDowell opened the instiand its prosperity established, so that it tution with eleven students, the number must be a source of great profit instead of a public burden. The Western North soon reaching forty-seven. The breaking out of small-pox in the town in April. 1849, induced the principal first to sus-pend exercises, and subsequently to resign Carolina Railroad, which was left in a wretched condition, the Blue Ridge seem-

further progress, has pierced the mountains 1 with Elder M. R. Forey as principal pro one branch of it put in connection with the great railroad system of the northwest, The large increase in the number of and the other rapidly approaching the expupils soon demanded larger accommodatreme western border of the State and detions. Accordingly a few friends united veloping the many resources of counties so with the trustees to form a joint stock long cut off from the rest of the world company for the erection of buildings the Yadkin Valley Railroad resuscitated necessary for a regular Female College. A site for the new building was purchased,

surpassing beauty.

peace.

McDowell, D. D., J. K. Garlick, D. D., for some time pastor in Richmond, P. S. Henson, D. D., now of Chicago, and the most gifted Baptist preacher of the great Northwest, and J. A. Delke, LL.D. The number of graduates has been something over two hundred and thirty. The number of under graduates has been somewhere between three and four thousand, scattered from New York to Texas. Thus far has this honored Institution grown in favor and influence. And from the present outlook a future awaits it of still greater promise. WEDDING BELLS.

Second Floor of Fisher Building, Fayetteville

Street, next to Market House.

no steps have as yet been taken towards

It is a theory of the trustees and faculty

of the Institute that for training young

preferable to a man; accordingly, the head

of their music department is, and for

years has been, a woman. The daughters

of all ministers who live by the ministry,

health record of this school is worthy of

reflection. Since its foundation the aver-

bill per pupil has been twenty-five cents

ladies in instrumental music a woman

raising such a fund.

Miss Reed has so many friends in North Carolina among the young ladies who have been her schoolmates and who were members of her mother's family, that space is cheerfully given to the following account of her wedding. The chimes of the wedding bells ring merrily in the cars of her friends all over the South.

PARSONS-REED.

On Tuesday morning, May 20, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., assisted by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., and the contract for its erection was made of St. Thomas's church, William Barclay in 1851; the building was completed and Parsons, Jr., of New York, and Miss occupied by November, 1858. This build-Anna deWitt Reed, daughter of the late ing, with some smaller additional build- Rev. Sylvanus Reed. The best man was ings erected since, is the present Chowan | Mr. Harry B. Parsons. Ushers, Mr. Geo. Baptist Female Institute. The entire cost | de B. Parsons, Mr. Harry Gallup Paine, Mr. of building and outfit was \$34,002.09; William Hamilton Russell,

THE BAPTISTS

Chowan Baptist Female Institute.

The idea of establishing this institution seems to have originated with the Baptist are admitted to all the literary advantages of the Institution free of charge. The churches composing what was then called the Bertie Union, now the West Chowan Association. This Union had already appointed trustees, selected a location, and secured through their agent \$1,000 toage number of its pupils per session has been one hundred, and the average doctor's wards the erection of suitable buildings, before the session of the old Chowan Association in 1848. At this session, on ap-plication from the Bertic Union, the ention, which immediately appointed a board of twelve trustees, (three from each Union composing the Association) with instructions to obtain from the next legislature an act of incorporation, and to adopt such other measures as might be necessary. The Portsmouth Association of Virginia joined the Chowan in this enterprise a few years later. The original trustees were G. C. Moore, A. J. Perry, J. W. Barnes, J. L. Moore, A. J. Ferry, J. W. Balace, J. Car-Tirrell, W. Stallings, W. Riddick, J. Car-ver, W. P. Forbes, J. B. Morgan, J. T. Halsey, E. P. Melson, and J. W. Beasely. The trustees at once got things in shape, mediate use, and secured as principal El-der Archibald McDowell. On October

There have been connected with this Institution from time to time, some of the foremost men in the Baptist denomination -notably; William Hooper, D. D., LL. D.

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How They Ring in New York.

his position. Exercises were resumed May

in their cool, sober senses, and being so understand as their fathers did, that taxation, no matter for what purpose, is a burden upon labor, must increase the cost of present. The stimulus of protection has bond. production, must affect every man's life. Faxes are necessary, but the less of them ; the better. There is an enormous burden of them now, a burden which must be lightened.

How they must be lightened, and why, are questions that will be thoroughly discussed in these columns. Just now, as introductory to any discussion, it is the purpose of the REGISTER to give, as briefly as may be, the history of Federal taxation and the Democratic party's record on it. All history is said to be a lie; but this history, the REGISTER makes bold to say, is "as true as taxes is; and nothing's truer than them."

Taxes, or more accurately the want of them, the need of some way of levying and collecting them, broke down "the all. United States of America," as they begun Ife under the "Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union," adopted on July 9, 1778. The Confederation failed, because, as Judge Marshall said, it was a government authorized to declare war, but relying on independent States for the means of prosecuting it; capable of contracting debts unds of pledging the public faith for their payment, but depending on thirteen distinct sovereignties for the preservation of that faith. Such a government could only be rescued from ignominy and contempt by finding those sovereignties administered by men exempt from the passions incident to human nature. Those sovereignties were not so administered; and appeal after apneal to the States resulting in no payment of their assessments, Congress, in 1786, plainly proclaimed that the play was played ut unless it was vested with power to cial ruin. raise revenue by imposts, by a tariff, on im-ported merchandise. The States were unalterably opposed to the presence in them of Federal tax-gatherers, which Mr. Hamilton had long and strongly urged, for the purpose of strengthening the power of by-to use his own words-"by introducing the influence of officers deriving their emoluments from, and consequently interested in, supporting the power of Con-But they were well disposed to tariff taxation. The Convention of 1787 resulted, and that body framed the "Constitution of the United States of America," giving to Congress the power to levy and

The Tariff Tax.

collect taxes.

The first Congress under the Constituion at its first session fixed the policy of the country, and adopted the plan of rais- England by the bloodshed from which her ing the revenues of the United States that was acceptable to the States-that of raising them by duties on imported articles. by a tariff. There was entire unanimity on this matter of the tariff plan being the proper plan, in such a Government as this, for raising revenue, and the universal feeling in its favor was made stronger by the universal knowledge that this method of raising the necessary revenue would incidentally protect home manufactures; or, as the encouragement and protection of manufac-

This policy of a revenue tariff, with such | called-took place the first division into tions, which went over to the third sesrespectful consideration." ence with the Governor since he was a Seminary for young ladies in Wilson, protection resulting as was a necessary in- parties under the new Government. The love?' North Carolina, that Governor Cleveland's sion, to be held at Philadelphia in Decemcident to any tariff for raising revenue, objection here was not simply that which continued undisputed until 1817. In that had led to revolt in England-the horror We will not discuss the State ticket elected Mayor, and that a tender feeling North Carolina. Professor Brewer brought friends appreciated fully the powerful ---ber. 1790. to his position, in addition to his literary What he Got. further than to say, that at no time in its had sprung up between them. They have support and loyalty to Mr. Bayard which Meantime, in November, 1790, the Legof a tax upon domestic products and the history has the Democratic party in North | met but four times, once when Cleveland | qualifications, a spirit of vast enterprise Ransom and Gorman had exhibited. He vear Mr. Monroe became President. Old islature of North Carolina assembled-a "Once upon a time," began the teacher, Carolina offered for the votes of the peo- was sheriff, a few years later at Saratoga, and a rare executive and administrative said he knew perfectly well the position of party lines were nearly extinct. Congress necessarily inquisitorial methods of collecbody composed of the State's most emiple a ticket representing greater ability, after Cleveland was elected mayor, and talent, and has already pushed the Insti- the States of North Carolina and Mary-"two brothers started to Sunday school, was almost unanimously Democratic, and tion. There, no question of the rights nent citizens. There were few members nent citizens. There were few members of that Assembly whose names are not even to-day remembered in North Carolina. In the period is known in the history of the and liberties of States arose. Here, that United States as "the era of good feeling." great body of people attached to State The era came to the beginning of an end Rights and opposed to centralization opto-day remembered in North Carolina. In hanging over with ripe, luscious peaches. that was more favorably received by the the lady would be married by Cleveland There were probably more boarding pupils cised a controlling influence at critical one House or the other sat William R. One of the brothers proposed going into people in all parts of the State; while Dr. if elected President, and that she would in attendance last session than at any sim- moments, by preventing a stampede on posed the excise even for so great a necesit the beginning of Mr. Monroe's second Davie, William Polk, Joseph McDowell, the orchard and getting some of the fruit, York, who heads the Republican ticket, grace the White House parlors at his re- ilar Institution in the State, with the ex- the unit rule, and also after the most reterm, in 1821-22, when a marked division sity as then existed. Imposts collected by Stephen Cabarrus, Joseph Graham, Joseph but the other refused and sped away, leav- having less than two years ago been elect- ception. The lady is described as being a ception of one at Raleigh. Indeed, the markable scene in the Hendricks flurry. manifested itself among the Democrats, | Congress on any domestic manufacture Winston, William Lenoir, Jesse Franklin, ing his companion greedily devouring the ed to Congress in part by Democratic votes, charming brunette, about thirty-five years patronage is almost entirely in boarding who were the Congress, and Mr. Barbour, were the semblance of a foreign power inpeaches. Now, it happened that the on the claim that he was still a Democrat old, with cleasing manners and consider-Nathaniel Macon, Thomas Person, Alexpupils, there being only half-a-dozen ex-The Three Maids. a revenue tariff man, was elected Speaker | truding itself into their particular conander Mebane, David Caldwell, David Stone, David Vance, Benjamin Smith, Edward Jones, William Blount, James ceptions. This the President, for some obof the House by only four majority over cerns, and excited serious apprehensions next day rewarded the good boy, who re- displayed a staunch Republican as soon as [From Temple Bar.] vious reasons, prefers. The corps of instruc-Mr. Taylor, an advocate of a new policy for State importance and liberty. Mr. fused to steal his peaches, by giving him fifty cents. He got a prize for his honesty, and what do you suppose the other boy faithful say, it was an outrage to prefer so Three maids went forth the lovely world to see; Three maids, their names Faith, Hope and tion now consists of five in the literary The Trouble with Shoe Buttons, of levying duties upon foreign imports not | Hamilton's long cherished desire to weak-Kenan, Fred. Hargett, Richard Clinton, department, four in music and one in art; for revenue but with a view specifically to en the States and strengthen the General Charity; Each with her separate mission to unfold, William B. Grove, John Hay, Joel Lane. [Philadelphia Call.] besides whom there is a house-keeper and protect domestic manufactures. The new Government by subjecting the people to got for his dishonesty?" "" e got the peaches!" yelled every With such candidates as the These men and such as these, their col-Mrs. Blank-I don't see why they don't a matron. President B. proposes to reinrecent a convert to abler men who have Apart, yet one, a happy band behold. tariff movement failed at this session. But "the influence of officers deriving their cagues, alarmed at the measures before invent a shoe button that won't come off force his faculty next session with a speciin 1823-24, Mr. Clay's eloquence, influence emoluments from, and consequently inter-Three maids went wand'ring o'er the weary Congress, passed a series of resolutions of member of the class, and another penitenand popularity secured the passage of an ested in, supporting the power" of the act imposing tariff duties upon several arinstruction to the North Carolina Senators tiary story was brought to a close. With such candidates as the Democratic the first time the shoe is worn. alist in science, and to bestow another one Mr. Blank—I believe there is a metallic thousand dollars upon the already valuable astener of some kind. And if the patronage next Naught would they take; to give was their inparty presents, and such principles as it in Congress. One of these resolutions is ticles of foreign importation with the direct permitting it, strengthened an opposition has enunciated, we have nothing to fear. fastener of some kind. thus recorded on the pages of the original menuscript journals filed in the Capitol: +++ session meets their expectations, the friends Riches beyond the world in their extent. if we are but true to ourselves. If we will Mrs. Blank-Oh, yes; I have tried them. view of affording protection to the manu- that was earnest enough without that Obvious. properly organize our forces and go to The buttons don't come off, but they tear of the school propose to erect a ten thous-work we shall surely win. After twenty- the leather. Look at my new pair of No. and dollar brick building for chapel and Three maids returned; footsore and faint and facture of like articles in this country, added incentive. Legislatures (that of "RESOLVED. That they streamously op-Visitor (at our Sunday-school)-"What A wide and permanent split in the Demo- North Carolina among them) passed resocratic party resulted, Mr. Clay and those lutions protesting for these reasons against pose every excise and direct taxation law, is the outward and visible form in bapfour years of exclusion from administra- twos. They are ruined. What would you recitation rooms. During the session of Heavy at heart where erst they had been glad. should any be attempted in Congress." the Chowan Association in 1880 a resolution tion of National affairs, all indications advise me to do? who followed him becoming what were direct taxes and excise taxes. They wanttism? For all their gifts in this great works of sin, Few would accept, and none would take them ed no Federal tax-gatherers among them. The resolutions passed the House unani- Pupil (tentatively, after a long pause at point to a triumphant return of Democracy Mr. Blank-Have the buttons put on a was adopted looking towards a hundred called National Republicans. thousand dollar endowment fund, though In 1827 '28, Mr. Adams President, and even for so necessary a purpose as the pay- mously on Friday, December 10, 1790; this poser)-"Please, teacher, the baby!" to power on the fourth of March next, and pair of No. sixes.

almost by the amount of the duties that try, adding to its own strength that of North Carolina, and has proven a heavy effectually excluded the foreign goods of great national banks, which "carry" the embargo laid upon Southern commerce to like kind and quality. It is not so just at 100,000,000 gallons of whisky held in

so increased production that the body of How thoroughly did Mr. Hamilton unthe people feel for the moment no burden | derstand the effects of the introduction of from protective tariff taxes. The goods a swarm of Federal tax-gatherers into the internal revenue laws is oppressive and in use by the great masses of the people States! How plainly he foresaw the dwarfare cheaper here than they can be brought ing of the power of the sovereigns, the and inconsistent with the genius of a free from abroad if admitted duty free. The giant growth of the power of the creature!

by an equal to Hogarth.

consumer has been oppressed, whilst Twenty-five years ago a Federal Court in the manufacturer, not the manufacturer's North Carolina, in all except the character sufferers, but the consumer suffers with perience, and both are steadily tending to whom when it was necessary for him to debauch the elective franchise; the knowledge that the old policy is the say anything another said it; a Crier, on better policy and that the sooner it is again whom all the effects of age and revolution- bly of North Carolina: the policy of the country the better for ary service were even more manifest than Men are beginning to see plainly once more, and to recognize the truth of

the axiom that it is by "growing and produ- action of all the business that an occasioncing what we can grow and produce most al suitor might bring into the dingy, out- who hold for sale articles for which taxes cheaply, and by receiving from other of the way premises occupied by the Fed- have been paid. countries what we cannot produce except eral ministers of justice. Eighteen years gree of happiness is to be communicated the great interests of the country are in- and informers, the inevitable blood-shedseparable; that agriculture, commerce and ding, and the Federal Courts became at manufactures will rise or fall together; once a tremendous power in the State. The development. and that all legislation is dangerous which scenes which followed are stamped upon proposes to benefit one of these without the minds of the men, women and chilooking to consequences which may fall on dren of this generation of North Carolinthe Union has been swept from the seas, were not scenes to be etched by the hand

The Internal Revenue Tax.

At the second session of the first Con-

gress a plan was reported. Mr. Hamilton Congress and weakening that of the States its author, to provide for payment of the by-touse his own words-"by introducing national debt, the price of liberty. To raise the necessary funds, Mr. Hamilton proposed added tariff duties so far as they could be increased without destroying rev enue, and an excise duty on home-made spirits. None were in favor of the excise; for a tax on domestic products has ever been the horror of all free States, and under an excise system officers must be authorized to go into the people's houses,

their kitchens, their cellars, to examine into their private concerns, or the system fails of practical value. In has never been cling round the sun. fastened upon any country except by violence, as it has at last been fastened upon

The North Carolina Record. ablest minister shrank, when to Queen Caroline's earnest instructions to put down the excise revolt and collect the excise tax by force, Walpole nobly said, "I will not be the minister to enforce taxes at the exwith the Democratic party's record as pense of blood." above set forth. The power to levy and collect excise

taxes and direct taxes was only granted to Congress because in time of war the tariff plan might fail and revenue from some source would be necessary to wage war preamble to the first revenue law passed and to pay the debts of war. For this under the Constitution stated, one result of latter purpose, Mr. Hamilton proposed the the tariff method would be to render taxa- excise on home-made spirits. And yet tion more endurable by reason of "the even for a purpose so necessary it was so abhorrent, that upon this question of an

support monopolies, proscribing Southern toil and checking the natural development of Southern Industry;

"And whereas the present system of inquisitorial, centralizing in its tendencies people, legalizing unequal, expensive and injouitous taxation, and, as enforced in this State, is a fraud upon the sacred man, waxed fat. The manufacturer and of its officers, was a fit subject for the rights of our people and subversive of honthe manufacturer's man are now the chief pencil of a rollicking cartoonist. An old est government, prostituted in many inand deaf and decrepit Judge, who could stances to a system of political patronage them. Neither knows when the wheel hear nothing of the little that was neces- which is odious and outrageous, corruptwill turn, or how long it will stay turned. sary to be said about the triffing admiralty ing public virtue and jeopardizing public Both are tiring of the uncertainty. Both matters that came before the Court; an liberty, and sustained by intimidation and have learned sense by dearly bought ex- older, and deafer, and feebler Clerk, for bribery on the part of revenue officials, to fortunes) out of them.

"Be it resolved by the General Assem-

"1. That the internal revenue taxes of in Judge and Clerk; these made the Court. the United States ought to be repealed at and a Court fully competent to the trans- once, with such provisions, by rebate of taxes or otherwise, as will be just to those

"2. That the collection from imports, at too great expense, that the greatest de- ago, seven years later, a change came; the unaided by internal taxation, of the large internal revenue laws came, the Federal revenue now necessary for the administrato the greatest number of people; that tax-gatherers, the necessary Federal spies tion of the Federal government, would give incidental protection to home manufactures amply sufficient for their healthy

"3. That, though Congress has power to lay and collect duties, yet to lay duties higher than the per cent. at which they the others." The commercial marine of ians, and need not now be recalled. They would raise the greatest revenue, is, as to the excess above that per cent., to lay duand only the immense territory of the of a mere fun-loving caricaturist. But ties so as to prevent their collection, and Union, which assures a living to its in- the old scenes and the new, the old Court is, therefore, without warrant in the Conhabitants, whatever happens, has saved and the new Court, would make two pic- stitution, and that it is unjust and oppresthe great mass of the people from finan- tures-Before and After-worthy the pen- sive.

cil of a greater than Nast, only to be done "4. That within that per cent. Congress may, in its discretion, select and deter-But it is not yet too late to take a step mine the articles on which duties are laid,

backward. And the REGISTER has confi- and the rates of the duties on them. dence that not even a ring so powerful as "5. That this discretion ought to be the whisky ring, with the force added to exercised so as to raise a revenue not its wealth of a taking, though false, appeal greater than is sufficient for the strictly to the moral sentiment of the thoughtless economical administration of the Federal among the temperance people, will be able government, and the gradual reduction of to prevent the Democratic party from the Federal debt, and so as to distribute the ability and the courage to reform the standing by its time honored doctrines the burdens of the tariff, and the inciand repealing at the earliest possible mo- dental protection given by it, as justly ment this law for the collection of taxes and equally as possible to every part of the by bloodshed, this great wrong which country, and to all classes of the people. afflicts the country, corrupts its citizens'

"6. That these resolutions are not inpolitics by fear or bribery, and their blood tended to interfere with the application of about to be pressed upon him, was stolen with poisonous drink. The tide of pubthe principle that it is just and wise to by the great national crime of 1876. lic sentiment has set resistlessly towards tax articles that are intended to be conit. and that tide once in motion never stops sumed as luxuries higher than the neces-"any more than the earth stops in its cirsaries of life, and the materials, implements and machinery consumed or used in producing, manufacturing, and transportation.

"7. That the tariff of the United States From A to Izard, from the beginning of ought to be reformed so as to make it conthe Government to this day, the State of form to the principles sefforth in the fore-North Carolina and the North Carolina Democracy have been in complete accord | going resolutions. "8. If Congress should deem it imprac-

ticable to modify the present tariff, and at the same time abolish the internal revenue The First Congress began its second session on January 8, 1790. Early in the taxes, as the less of the two evils, we presession Mr. Hamilton, then Secretary of fer the retention of the former and the the Treasury, reported to Congress his abolition of the latter.

plans for funding the war debt, and for "9. That the Secretary of State is inraising the necessary additional revenue. structed to transmit copics of these reso-He recommended for this latter purpose lutions to the Senators in Congress from North Carolina as an expression of the an increase of existing tariff duties and an excise tax on home-made spirits. Convoice of the State on the issues to which they relate, and to the Representatives in Congress from North Carolina for their

hopeful confidence and blessed cles of luxury and lightest on those of ne- | What reason there can be to make a change cessity. While insisting on a reduction to now and run the risk of being remitted the revenue standard so as to avoid a sur- to our wretched condition of 1868 and plus in the treasury, it freely admits that | 1870 it is difficult to see.

in changing the law, to effect this end, But that our victory may be signal and care should be taken that American labor overwhelming we must organize and work. is not deprived of the ability to compete Let every man remember that in this great successfully with cheaper foreign labor, Republic he is a part of the sovereignty of and that some regard must be had for the the country : and that it is his duty to excapital invested in industries which have ercise his high prerogative by assisting in relied on legislation for successful continthe selection of faithful public servants. uance. The very existence of a tariff neg-This he can best do by informing himself atives the idea of absolute free-trade, and and his neighbors about public issues, and the intent of the platform is to approxiseeing to it that he and they vote at the mate that ideal standard for the good of election. Let not a white man of one of the many, as nearly as may be, without our eastern counties in which there is little injury to our home industries and those or no prospect of electing local Demowho make an honest living (and not great cratic candidates, stay from the polls for that reason. But let him remember that

A similar contrast can be observed in in respect to the State and National tickets the Republican and Democratic State his vote will count as much as that of any platforms, and a careful study of them is recommended to all who have the opporman in a strong Democratic county, or one in which the contest is close-and that so tunity. We only call attention to the fact ong as the white men of the east do all that ours demands the immediate and unthey can to keep the State under Democonditional abolition of the odious internal cratic control the white voters of the West revenue system, and admits the necessity who are safe under any form of county of retaining the present, or adopting angovernment, will from a mere sense of other similar system of county governjustice see to it that the present or some ment, for the protection of the white peosimilar form of county government is ple of our eastern counties. The contrast maintained for their protection. For their between the candidates of the two parties own as well as the public good, let them for the offices of President and Vice Presisee to it that their votes are not lost to the dent is not less striking. While the councommon cause.

try, alarmed by the frauds and corruptions Work to be effective must be organized. almost every department of the national Let the county committees everywhere be administration was demanding reform and, composed of good men, intelligent, active, tired of long continued strife, was sighing zealous Democrats, who will see that the operation. for peace and fraternal feeling between the township committees are fully organized different sections, the Republican party. and in working trim. Let the township as if in defiance, offers for the suffrages of committees report regularly and fully to the American people James G. Blaine, the county committees, and let the latter convicted by public opinion of corruption report in like manner to this committee. in high places, himself the champion of Let Cleveland and Scales clubs be formed the corrupt elements of his party and the in every township and neighborhood in embodiment of machine methods in polithe State; and let the Democratic hosts, ortics; and John A. Logan, whose hatred of the South is his chief ground of support ganized and equipped like a great army, march on under the banner of honesty and by his party. Against such men the Demreform to triumphant and glorious victory ocrats offer Grover Cleveland, the tried re- in November. former in the government successively of a

For the Committee. R. H. BATTLE, Chairman.

CLEVELAND'S LOVE STORY.

Union, and Thos. A. Hendricks, an expe-Why the Most Conspicuous of Present Bachelors Wears not the Binding rienced statesman, upon whose honor there has never been a breath of suspicion, and the very man from whom the office, now

[From a Buffalo Letter.]

When Governor Cleveland was just able to support himself he became enamored Between the two tickets many of the of a young woman who was a relative of great and most influential Republican journals of the North, impelled by a high the late Judge Verplanck. The girl was not disposed to look favorably on his suit and this made him love her the more. She delighted in tantalizing him by permitting other young men to escort her home from the Eagle street Theatre, which was then the only place of amusement of any account in the city. The girl was comparatively wealthy and looked down on Grover, who was a poor lawyer. After a while she got to thinking fondly of him, and it is said that they were engaged to be married, when she was taken ill with a fever and died. Cleveland did not recover from the shock for several months. this magnificent property became the free and though he has a bachelor's liking for and unincumbered possession of the whole pretty ladies, his friends say that he will Baptist brotherhood never marry. One lady became so infatu-On the death of Dr. McDowell in 1881. impeached, tainted and besmirched all

ated with him that she proposed to him. A friend of the Governor told a reporter

later buildings and appurtenances have Morgan. The bridesmaids were Miss Geralrun up this amount to nearly \$40,000. The dine Reed, Miss Priscilla Alden Whitney, main building, four stories high, is superb | Miss Jennie Gallup and Miss Fanny Morand imposing. It is made of brick and ris Babcock.

stuccoed. It is graced in front and rear Before the entrance of the bridal party with full length double verandas, each of the choir of boys took their places singing which is supported by eight Doric col- the wedding song of Jensen beginning umns, presenting a majestic appearance. "The voice that breathed." The organ This writer has seen no Female school then began the march from Lohengrinproperty in the State that, for taste, the great doors to the porch of Trinity beauty and general effect, is equal to that were then thrown open and the wedding in Murfreesboro. The lawn embraces party walked up to the chancel. The twenty-eight acres, and is carpeted with bride was led by her brother Mr. S. Albert clover and grasses; its winding walks and Reed, and received by Mr. Parsons at the main avenue are ornamented with flowers chancel rail. There the service proceeded and shrubbery, and at their intersections as far as the "giving away" or the beairy summer houses, making a picture of trothal. After which the clergymen stepped up to the altar rail and entered within, the bride and bridegroom follow-Mr. Forey, the first President of the school in its new building, retired in 1854, ing and kneeling at the rail while the choir and was succeeded by Elder William sang the Dees Miserateur. After which Hooper, D. D., LL.D. Dr. Hooper's first the marriage ceremony was finished and year showed an attendance of one hun- the newly married pair descended the dred and sixty-seven pupils. This splen- chancel steps and were joined and escorted did success continued unbroken till the down the aisle by the bridesmaids and

fall of Roanoke Island in 1862, when, a ushers, to the wedding march of Mendelpanic ensuing, the boarding pupils were | sohn, played by the great organ. called home and Dr. Hooper resigned the Mr. Parsons represents, through his fa-Presidency. Dr. McDowell, who had re- ther, the Rev. H. deBarclay, one of the turned to the Institute in 1855, as Colonial Rectors of Trinity church, as well Professor of Mathematics, was prompt- as the DeLancys, and through his mother, ly elected President, and continued the the Livingstons, Schuylers and other old chool exercises with the day scholars. and distinguished families of New York. Most of the boarders soon returned; and Miss Reed on her father's side is descendfrom then till the close of the war, while | ed from Brig. Gen'l James Reed, of New most other colleges, male and female, sus- Hampshire, one of Washington's Generals, pended, the Institute under its brave and and on her mother's side from John and faithful head continued in successful Priscilla Alden, of Mayflower renown, and from the early Colonial Governors and offi At their semi-annual meeting in Febru- cers of New England.

The wedding breakfast at the house of ary, 1867, the trustees found themselves embarrassed by a debt (created partly by Mrs. Reed was attended by relatives and subscriptions unpaid in the original cost friends of both families, among whom were of erecting the main building) which, the Rev. Dr. William F. Morgan, Miss with interest, aggregated nearly \$12,000. Morgan, Mrs. Paul Dalghren, Mr. and Mrs. To meet these obligations, some of which | William Barclay Parsons, Mrs. deMonwere pressing, the trustees resolved to taigue Ward, Mrs. DeLancy Ward, Mrs. Eugene McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Schuvler transfer the Institute property and appurtenances to a joint stock company, could Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Latham G. Reed. such company be formed, on condition Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Gallup, Mr. and that they assume the debts and bind them-Mrs. Francis R. Rives, Mr. William H. selves to restore the property to the two Vanderbilt, Mrs. Elliot F. Shepherd, Mrs. Wm. Douglas Sloan, Mrs. E. J. Hale, of Associations whenever the money expended by the company should be refunded. The North Carolina, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, following gentlemen were organized into Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Burlingame. such a company and received the transfer | Rev. Dr. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred of the property under the above condi-Davenport, Miss Morris, Mr. Randolph tions, viz.: W. W. Twitchell, Dr. A. J. Morris, Admiral and Mrs. Livingston and Askew, W. Dunning, W. Riddick, L. T. Commander Livingston, Miss Margaret Spiers. Elder John Mitchell, M. R. Gre- Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johngory, Edwin Ferebee, and W. T. Taylor. son, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. At the meeting of the trustees in 1878, Lorillard Spenser, Mrs. Charles H. Berryall the stockholders present agreed to pre- man, Rev. Dr. C. F. Hoffman, Miss Hoff sent their stock to the Baptist denomina- man, Mrs. Scheiffelin, Miss Scheiffelin, tion, on condition that they be allowed to Rev. Dr. Samuel Cooke, Mrs. Vincenza keep at the Institute, perpetually and free Botta, Mrs. William Iselin, Miss Anna Potter, Mrs. E. Chauncey, Miss Margaret of charge for literary tuition, one indigent young lady for every thousand dollars of stock contributed. The amount of stock Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cruper Hasel. Mrs. Waldo, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler H. thus contributed was \$8,000 with interest Peckham, Mr. A. Q. Keasby, Mr. and from February, 1869. The remaining Mrs. Tatterbe, Mrs. George Byrd, the stock was also given afterwards with the Misses Byrd, Mrs. Edmund Knower, exception of \$840, which was relinquished Geo. Wm. Warren, Mrs. Dr. James Livingon condition that the owners should be ston, Mrs. Gen'l Alexander Perry, U. S. A., entitled to \$100 annually in tuition at the S. D. Babcock, Esq., the Misses Babcock, Institute till the value of the stock should Mrs. Fordyce Barker, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. be exhausted. Thus, through the liberal-Gen'l Duryea, Mrs. Walters, Mrs. Ozee, of ity of these public-spirited gentlemen, Alabama.

OUR HOME PROSPECTS

For Official Recognition.

1.0

Baltimore Sun.

over, or a candidate beyond reproach? A the trustees called to the Presidency Progress adjourned on August 12 without Mr. Manning, the chairman of the New fessor J. B. Brewer, A. M., who had been Grover Cleveland whom honest men reexcise tax-internal revenue it is now a romantic story of how a lady living Intes. consideration of the revenue recommendaspect, or a James G. Blaine whom rogues near Poughkeepsie engaged in correspondfor some years the successful President of York delegation, told Senator Ransom, of

sense of public duty and spurning party domination, have not hesitated to choose Cleveland and Hendricks. That these potent leaders of public opinion have a large following of honest Republican voters is certain. One of these journals, perhaps the ablest of them, puts the issue in these words: "Shall the next President be a man who has weakly yielded to temptation, or a man who has unswervingly adhered to the right against powerful enticements to do wrong? A man who begs pecuniary rewards of those his official action has enriched, or one who defies corrupt dictation and seeks only by just courses to deserve the approval of right thinking men? A candidate attacked,

great city and a great State, and selected

because he has given evidence that he has

existing abuses in the government of the