

"DIRECT TAX IS OBSOLETE."

Senator Morgan Puts a New Phase on the Question of the Income Tax.

CONCERNED NEGRO SLAVES

The Senate in Force Since Slavery Was Abolished—Thoughtful Leaders of the Constitutional Defenders Work to Eject of History.

Senator Morgan has taken up the question of the income tax, and almost radical views have been taken by Senator Morgan. In a speech which he made last week, he said that the words "direct tax" in the constitution...

When asked by a reporter for the Post as to his opinion on the words "direct tax," he said that he would not be so sure as he was that the words "direct tax" were not in the constitution...

THE LAW IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

"I have not doubted that the income law is constitutional, in all its provisions, but I will only state the grounds on which I rest that conviction. As it relates to the proper and constitutional definition of the words 'direct tax' in the fourth clause of section 9, article 1, of the constitution...

"If this clause of the ninth section of article 1 is construed as a limitation upon the general power of taxation, it is not possible to separate the subject of laying a specific tax upon a specified subject of taxation, there is only the greater reason for giving a close and rigid construction to such words of limitation, because they would invade an express and unqualified grant of the power to lay such taxes."

THE STATUS OF THE SLAVE.

"An Indian, 'not taxed by the State, is not liable to any direct tax, nor is he liable to any tax on his property from taxation. He is regarded as an alien, under these classes of the constitution, until he is taxed by the State, and is not liable, therefore, to a 'taxation of his property' by the express declaration of the constitution, whatever may be his personal rights as a man."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

"Medians" Gives the Plans of Two Great Spoilation Schemes--Prophecies of Lincoln and Greely.

PEOPLE BEGGED TO AWAKE!

Bring Letters From Men Who Think--Some Thoughts for the Digestion of the Douglassians--One Million Caucasians Needed--The Light Being Turned On.

A gentleman who was traveling in Florida a few years ago stopped at a meeting house and heard a hymn sung when he ended in this way: "O man, your days are numbered. That is a song the American people want to learn and sing, for if they do not wake up to a realization of their true condition, and that, too, in the near future, their days of civil liberty are numbered."

"The Spanish system contemplated the spoliation of labor simply by owning the slaves and assuming the responsibility of their care. The British system inaugurated then in connection with the fiscal policy of Great Britain (perpetual debt and gold standard) contemplated the spoliation of labor with all that it implies."

A QUESTION OF NUMBERS.

"Taxation and representation are so much united in both these classes that it is not possible to separate them grammatically, so as to consider them separately; and the proportion of 'numbers' is the same in the basis of taxation and that of representation. It is impossible that a proportion of 'numbers' between the States should be in proportion to the acreage or value of lands in the respective States. The 'numbers' of the free people, Indians and slaves in any State that are entitled to representation, and are also liable to taxation, are made up of 'direct' personal taxation, because they are directly and personally enumerated in the decennial census, and are counted only by numbers in the basis of representation, and in the apportionment laws. Land cannot be included in the census, for apportionment purposes, because of its nature, in each State must be actual, which is impossible as to real property, and it must fix the numbers of persons and things, some are to be counted and others are to be excluded, both from the basis of representation and from liability to personal taxation."

"It seems to me to be entirely clear, that both as to direct taxes and apportionment of representation, the basis is identical, and that it relates, in both cases, to the certain classes of people whose numbers are to be counted, and to the ratio of the apportionment of representation among the several States. As to the 'persons' enumerated in the census, some are to be counted and others are to be excluded, both from the basis of representation and from liability to personal taxation."

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Shrinkage in Values--"Honest Money" Illustrated--The Disastrous Results of Silver Demonetization.

SILVER WILL BUY TODAY

As Much of Produce as Ever Would. In Its Full Value--The Fact That Gold and Silver Buy the Same Goods.

Charles Heber Clark, Secretary of the Manufacturers' Club, and editor of the Manufacturer, addressed the members of the State legislature at Harrisburg, on the question of silver demonetization. In substance he spoke as follows: The most startling phenomenon of our times is the persistent decline of the price of commodities. This fall has been in operation for twenty years, and it has resulted in a shrinkage of values and a consequent extermination of wealth which cannot be contemplated by judicious men without alarm. Eighteen months ago what was worth 75 cents a bushel in October last it is worth only 53 cents. Cotton was worth 81 cents a pound; it is sold for 65 cents. Silver was worth 82 cents an ounce recently it could be bought for 62 cents. In 1873, the value of one acre's product of wheat, cotton, corn, oats and hay was \$15.45; in 1873 it was worth \$8.15--a decline of nearly 48 per cent--and the...

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THE ADVERTISING MEDIUM TO REACH THE PEOPLE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

PAYMENT FOR THE SLAVES.

Lincoln's Part in the Hampton Roads Conference--New Account of a War Incident.

OFFER TO BUY THE SLAVES

Col. Evan P. Howell relates a conversation with the late Alexander H. Stephens concerning the President's proposal to secure peace. ATLANTA, Ga., May 7.--Col. Evan P. Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, adds an interesting chapter to the controversy over what occurred at the Hampton Roads conference between President Lincoln and Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederacy. It will be remembered that Mr. Watterson recently stated that at that conference President Lincoln presented a sheet of paper to Mr. Stephens, saying, "I will write the word 'Union' on the top and you may write what you please on the other," a statement which is taken as meaning that Mr. Lincoln was ready and willing to pay the South for the slaves to secure peace. Col. Howell's letter gives the details of a conversation he had with Alexander H. Stephens on the subject under discussion. Shortly after Mr. Stephens was inaugurated Governor of Georgia, in the year 1882, he spent the day as the guest of Col. Howell at his home. After dinner the talk turned to the Hampton Roads conference, and Mr. Howell asked Mr. Stephens if he ever had any hope that the conference would turn out differently from the way it did. Mr. Stephens said he had great hope when the question was first agitated about the conference. "I was always in favor of settling the war and preventing further bloodshed, and when the conference was suggested by Mr. Blair and others I took a very active part in pushing it. There was very bitter opposition to it on the part of the friends of President Davis in the congress, but finally it was authorized and commissioners were selected to attend the conference. Much to my regret these commissioners were given specific instructions, which prevented them negotiating for peace on any other basis than that which guaranteed the independence and autonomy of the Confederate States."

Mr. Stephens went on to tell of his conference with Mr. Davis to which he argued that the commissioners be not hampered with instructions, but get no encouragement. On the other hand the day the commissioners left they were pointedly informed that no settlement could be considered that did not recognize the independence of the Confederate government. Mr. Stephens told of the meeting between Mr. Lincoln and his associates and the cordiality of Mr. Lincoln's greeting of the representatives of the Confederacy. "After we had returned to the station of the steamer," continued Mr. Stephens, "Mr. Lincoln was very talkative and pleasant with all of the commissioners. He seemed to be in splendid humor and excellent spirits. After a while I joined him and we went apart from the others and sat down at a small table where there was writing material. This was before any formal discussion had commenced. He broached the subject of the conference and expressed special pleasure at the fact that it was one of the commissioners. He said to me with great earnestness: 'I believe you and I can settle this matter. I know you and you know me. I have confidence in your integrity and believe you have mine. I do not think you would ask me to do anything improper, and I would not require your consent to anything which I believed unjust.' Picking up a piece of paper and pushing it toward me he said, 'I will write one word at the top of this sheet of paper and that word will be 'Union,' and with that as a basis, you may write out the terms of settlement, and on that I will use all my influence to have Congress settle as we agree.' PRESIDENT LINCOLN DISAPPOINTED. 'I then told him what our instructions were from President Davis, and when I did a cloud came over his face; his chin dropped to his breast, and for several minutes he did not say a word. After a pause he raised out of his seat and said to me, with hands uplifted: 'Then, I am responsible for any further bloodshed. I had hoped the war would end with this conference, but it is impossible to make any settlement with the instructions by which you are bound. I trust you will consider confidential what has occurred between us. If we had been empowered to negotiate a settlement with the president on a basis, the South would have been paid for its slaves and we would have got any just and reasonable recognition at the hands of Mr. Lincoln. Of course our instructions binding us to recognize only the independence of the South prevented our accomplishing anything for at the threshold of Mr. Lincoln's desire for peace, was his determination that it must be based upon Union.'"

"These are the words as near as I can remember which Mr. Stephens spoke at my residence," says Col. Howell. "With the exception of my family the only person present was the late Mark Johnston, an intimate friend of Mr. Stephens since boyhood, and a neighbor of mine, whom I had invited over to take dinner with us."

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