

# THE TRIBUNE

PRINCIPLE, RIGHT, JUSTICE.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1872.

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## THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN DRESS.

The Administration now in power has self-guiltily of wanton disregard of the law, and usurped powers not granted by the Constitution. It has acted as if the laws had been made only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principle of constitutional government, the liberty of the citizen. The President of the United States has openly used the powers and authorities of his high office for the promotion of his ends. He has kept notoriously corrupt and unscrupulous men in places of power and responsibility to the detriment of the public interest. He has used the public service of the government as a machine for the promotion of his personal and party interests, and has thus set a precedent of tyrannical arrogance in the political affairs of States and municipalities. He has rewarded, with influential appointments, men who had acquired their positions by his conspicuous example. He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office. The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the public party and controlling its organs, attempted to justify such wrongs and abuses, to the end of maintaining partisan policy. They have stood in the way of necessary and indispensable reforms, precluding serious fault could be found with the administration of public affairs; thus seeking the eyes of the people. They have kept passions and resentments of the late civil war for their own advantage.

They have resorted to arbitrary measures in conflict with the organic law instead of the better instincts and latest patriotic sentiment of the people, and have thus rendered the administration of their affairs unbecomingly inefficient. They have degraded themselves and the party, once justly entitled to the confidence of a free people, by a base subservience to the executive power and patronage in the hands of a few men; they have sought to fill the offices of the Government with party men, and to subject the public interest to party discipline. They are endeavoring to solve in authority for selfish ends the honest use of the power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed for the benefit of the country. Believing that a Government controlled and managed by the best interests of the Republic, we make an independent appeal to the conscience, and patriotism of the American people.

### THE PLATFORM.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:

- First:** We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all of whatever nationality, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.
- Second:** We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.
- Third:** We demand the removal of all impediments to the free trade of the Republic, which was finally subverted seven years ago, believing that universal free trade will result in complete pacification of the sections of the country.
- Fourth:** Local self-government, impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than centralized power. The public requires the supremacy of the law over the military authority, and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order; for the State, self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.
- Fifth:** The Civil Service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We therefore regard such thorough reforms of the Civil Service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, and fidelity constitute only valid claim to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station become again a post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.
- Sixth:** We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government; economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of Protection and Free Trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congress Districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of Executive interference or dictation.
- Seventh:** The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.
- Eighth:** A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

**Fourth:** We remember with gratitude the sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no man shall ever detract from their honored fame or the full reward of patriotism.

**Fifth:** We are opposed to all further extension of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be reserved to actual settlers.

**Sixth:** We hold that it is the duty of Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate a friendship of peace, by treating with all fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right, or to submit to what is wrong.

**Seventh:** For the promotion and success of these vital principles and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous affiliations.

HORACE WHITE,  
Secretary of the Committee on Resolutions.  
THURSTON, Secretary.

### THE NEW TOBACCO LAW.

The following explanation of the new Tobacco Law passed by Congress at the late session, is interesting to manufacturers, &c. The writer is a lawyer and tobacco dealer, and addressed his communication to the Richmond Whig:

The New Tobacco Law which has been recently passed in the Whig was passed, after four days of discussion of the bearings of the provisions on the producing interests of the country, before the Committee of Ways and Means.

It provides that class of tobacco which the States of Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky is especially interested in, of eight millions of dollars (taxed, as regards Virginia, strikes from her production of 35,000,000 pounds 12 cents or \$4,200,000.

At no substantial right now enjoyed by the planters of Virginia is affected by this law. On page 48, and we will find that "that no planter or farmer shall pay any tax on the sale of tobacco as his own production, or received by him as rent from tenants who have produced the same on his land."

Should a planter, however, desire to become a dealer in tobacco grown by others, he has the same right that he had under the old law, and the same that any party in a city has, by paying the specific tax of twenty-five dollars annually.

Should a planter, however, desire to become a retail dealer in leaf tobacco (mark the distinction made in this law between a dealer in leaf and a dealer in stem), or in other words, a peddler of leaf to consumers by the bundle or pound, then the new law fixes the penalty at \$500 lease, the necessity to keep a regular stock of books, and 50 per cent on all sales over \$1,000.

Have the planters of Virginia ever engaged in such a business as peddling leaf tobacco? Do they desire it? And if they did, is there field for it where tobacco is so extensively grown and every farm? No, Mr. Editor, this provision of the law is aimed at the peddlers in leaf tobacco who take it to the remote South and North, where tobacco does not grow, and retail it over their counters, by the bundle and pound, directly to consumers, thereby striking a severe blow at the manufacturers of the country, who, in the main, constitute that class which fixes the market for the leaf, and moreover strikes such a blow to the revenue of the general Government, derived from this source. It is against these evils, and not at the planting interest, that these provisions are aimed.

I think the more you examine the provisions of this bill, the more you valueable paper (over the faithful guardian of the planting and farming interests of the State) will have to improve the same.

You will find under the workings of its equitable and just provisions that the manufacturing industry of the State engaged in this great staple will be greatly stimulated, ensuring in time, an enhanced remuneration to the planter for his leaf, an extension of the cultivation of the plant, and a great improvement of its grade.

Take the effect of the new law in conjunction with the increased facilities to be furnished by the completion of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to the manufacturers of the great West, who will want every pound of fine black and bright wrappers which can be spared by the Virginia manufacturers; and we may predict at no distant day for this peculiar growth of our State a monopoly of the wrappers; constituting Virginia the wrapper-growing State of the Union—leaving to Kentucky and the West the growth of the lower grades for fillers—which will result in the recovery, in great measure, of her ancient supremacy over the tobacco trade lost by the war, and will add 50 per cent to the price of her staple.

These are some of the hopes indulged in by one who would not willingly see this great planting interest injured in any way, but looking on it as being in the future what it has been in the past, the basis of Virginia prosperity.

W. P. BURWELL.  
Richmond, Va.

Since we called attention to the fact that the law concerning retail dealers in leaf tobacco, if executed according to the obvious meaning of its words, would throw out of business not less than 50,000 men, women and children, principally Germans, who are engaged in making cigars in retail shops, the Commissioner has hit upon an ingenious device for evading the intent and compelling with the letter of the law. He decides that "bags, cases, or bales" may be of any size or weight the manufacturer pleases; the practical result, of course, being to make the law a nullity. If the follies of Congress are to be neutralized in this way, under political stress, why not similar means be found for nullifying that part of the same law which changes the system of bonding, and threatens ruin to the smaller manufacturers of tobacco in Virginia, among whom there are many true friends?—N. Y. Tribune.

## Southern State Indebtedness.

	BEFORE THE WAR.	AT PRESENT.
Alabama,	\$7,945,000	\$52,761,917
Arkansas,	2,084,179	19,398,000
Florida,	370,617	15,797,587
Georgia,	2,670,750	42,500,500
Louisiana,	11,000,000	40,021,734
Mississippi,	None.	1,697,431
North Carolina,	12,689,245	34,887,464
South Carolina,	4,407,958	22,480,516
Texas,	2,000,000	14,930,000
Virginia,	33,248,141	47,090,866
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$76,415,890</b>	<b>\$291,626,015</b>
<b>Total Increase,</b>		<b>\$215,210,125</b>

Total Debt of the other 27 States, \$20.

Total Expense of conducting the National Government, Exclusive of Interest and Pensions, \$1.

Present Expense of conducting the National Government, Exclusive of Interest and Pensions, \$140,300,000.

### TOOMBS'S FIRST AND SECOND CHOICE.

Every day there are leading Southern men who come before the public in speeches or letters, accepting the situation created by the war, the constitutional amendments, and the subsequent social changes, and earnestly desiring a restoration of normal and legal government as a means of restoring the long-disturbed tranquility and harmony among the States. But as these utterances invariably conclude with some expression favorable to the election of Messrs. Greeley and Brown, they are never allowed to appear in the columns of those papers which seem to consider themselves the personal property of Gen. Grant. If the matter is of such signal publicity as to compel notice, it is made the subject of a denunciation of rebels, and of any man whom rebels will vote for. Once in a while, however, some eccentric southerner, who did not do fighting enough while the war lasted, and who rather relishes the present state of dormant war, lashes out against the Liberal candidates, whose election is to herald the incoming of a genuine peace. In all such cases the Grant papers greedily published these effusions with eager delight. A rebel who turns his back on the past, and determines to make the best of the present and the future, who has still a decent pride of country, and magnanimity enough to desire the general good, is regarded as an outlaw by the papers which derive their inspiration from Washington; while we have nothing but hospitality and praise for one who pretends to cherish an undying hatred for the flag and his fellow-citizens, and consequently repudiates the efforts now making through the Cincinnati movement to reconcile all sectional differences and put an end to the military government of the South.

The last and most important accession to these irreconcilables is Mr. Robert Toombs of Georgia. He recently made a speech in Atlanta in which he abused with admirable impartiality both Mr. Greeley and Gen. Grant, devoting however most of his rhetoric to the former as the most likely to be elected. The reasons assigned for his preference of Grant are unique and such as we would commend to the meditation of Grant papers and journals of civilization. "Grant is a soldier—a sort of fool; but he loves his friends and sticks to his kith and kin. But Greeley loves nobody—he is a woman's rights' man, and I would not vote for him for that, if for no other reason." So, according to Mr. Toombs's own statement, he likes General Grant because of Casey and Cramer and Hudson and the Dents; and he opposes Mr. Greeley because of his advocacy of woman suffrage. We should be glad if his affection for the first rested on no surer foundation than his objection to the last. But in another part of his speech he gave a much more reasonable explanation for his opposition to the Cincinnati ticket. He said: "So far as the Government of the U. States is concerned, I am its enemy. I have trod under foot the flaunting lie a hundred

times, and I hope to do it again." It would be hard to imagine a more "flaunting lie" than this. If Mr. Toombs has performed this piece of insurmountable gymnastics as often as he says, he must have done it in the retirement of his own closet, for the world has no account of any damage ever inflicted by him upon the flag. He has talked against it with great fluency and profit, but has left the treadling under foot to braver and less talkative men.

It would be doing Mr. Toombs injustice to state that Grant any more than Mr. Greeley is his especial favorite for the Presidency. His most loyal allegiance is due to another potentate. He says: "I would support the devil in preference to either of them, because when you support the devil you support a very respectable antagonist. He is not a coward. He fought God Almighty a very respectable fight till now." As this sulphurous personage is the first choice of Mr. Toombs—and naturally enough, considering the work of war and unending discord he wishes to accomplish—there is nothing surprising in the fact that his second choice for this work should be Gen. Grant and not Mr. Greeley. Only it is a little odd that the household papers should be bragging about it.

N. Y. Tribune.

### Hol for North Carolina—Welcome Irishmen—Welcome to the Immigrant—Our State says Welcome to the Industrious of Every Land.

The following warm-hearted letter explains itself:

To the Rev. Father McNamara, Roman Catholic Pastor, Raleigh, N. C.:

REV. FATHER.—You are aware I have been passing some time in this place—the capital of North Carolina. I am about to return to my residence in the State of Michigan; and before I leave your beautiful city, I will give you my view regarding what I have seen and learned during my stay among your people. The immediate cause of my visit to North Carolina was the reading of a letter from your hand in that genuine Catholic journal, the Boston Pilot. My neighbors and myself read your description of the climate, the soil, the products, &c., of this State, and we had confidence in what was therein stated, as we saw the information was furnished by a Priest of our church and a fellow-countryman of our own. On my return home I will tell my friends regarding what I saw during my sojourn here. I am fully satisfied that the climate here is delightful. I have never met more polite and kind people, and I return from your State with the highest opinion regarding the courtesy and the civility of all classes whom I have met. I have visited numerous farms and plantations, and I have seen the crops which can be raised in this section. Undoubtedly to the interest of your climate upon the

For my part I feel it would be to my interest if I were located within a few miles of Raleigh; and, please God, I shall take steps to that effect if I can dispose of my property when I reach home.

My neighbors also will be interested to hear that I have met in North Carolina such kind people, a climate so admirable, and lands which will reward the cultivation of the fruit, etc.

As I speak more particularly to Catholic friends in the State, they will be glad to know they can be provided with the fruits of our holy religion.

Rev. Dear Father, I ask you to support the devil you support a very respectable antagonist. He is not a coward. He fought God Almighty a very respectable fight till now." As this sulphurous personage is the first choice of Mr. Toombs—and naturally enough, considering the work of war and unending discord he wishes to accomplish—there is nothing surprising in the fact that his second choice for this work should be Gen. Grant and not Mr. Greeley. Only it is a little odd that the household papers should be bragging about it.

MARTIN STAP.

### JUNE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, June 1st.

The June report of the statistics of the department of agriculture is an exhaustive one in its treatment of the wheat crop. It is based upon reports from 903 counties of which indicate an average condition, 27 per cent or an average, and 434 a low condition, ranging from 100, the standard, a medium prospect, down to 10 and a few cases down to an entire failure.

The State averages are calculated simply from the number of counties reported, but from the comparative condition of the several counties. The 903 counties include a very large proportion of the wheat area of the country. The summary of the returns of area shows a reduction of two per cent from that of 1871. The acreage of spring wheat in the States which grow that variety mainly is represented as follows:

Maine 109, New Hampshire 106, Vermont 102, Massachusetts 95, Wisconsin 98, Minnesota, 101, Iowa, 107, Nebraska, 113, Oregon, 107, California, who the distribution of spring and winter scarcely known, reports spring 15 winter 130; Illinois, where winter wheat constitutes two-thirds of the crop, gives 101 for winter, and 75 for spring; Kansas, where spring wheat predominates returns 140 for spring, and 62 for winter. The States growing winter wheat are Connecticut 95, New York 93, New Jersey 93, Pennsylvania 90, Delaware 96, Maryland 100, Virginia 98, North Carolina 101, South Carolina 96, Georgia 93, Alabama 105, Mississippi 115, Arkansas 90, Tennessee 100, West Virginia 100, Kentucky 92, Missouri 92, Michigan 92, Indiana 94, Illinois 101, Missouri 92.

The condition of the predominant variety in each State is thus stated: Maine 101, New Hampshire 191, Vermont 108, Massachusetts 93, Connecticut 88, New York 63, New Jersey 70, Pennsylvania 70, Delaware 70, Maryland 44, Virginia 85, North Carolina 101, South Carolina 90, Georgia 105, Alabama 115, Mississippi 104, Texas 117, Arkansas 110, Tennessee 17, West Virginia 85, Kentucky 73, Ohio 73, Michigan 75, Indiana 80, spring 103, Iowa 111,

what they from the reversion of and exhausted homestead, which not fall in for a quarter of a century, the world have gained from the increased prosperity of the country.

Is there no remedy for this state of things? There is. It is furnished by the recent amendment to the general Bankrupt law. As amended the Bankrupt law allows to the bankrupt \$1,000 personal property or money—him a homestead worth as it is allowed by our laws. For in homestead and personal exemptions, the Bankrupt law precisely the same to the property that the State law But it discharges him from his debts. It enables him to start a new world anew. It makes him a freeman. He is to state his earnings to the God and nature intended appropriate them—to the support of his family and the education of his children. If he makes more than he needs for these purposes, then he is morally bound to pay the balance of his debts.

Impression seems to prevail that judgments have been docketed against debtors, they create a lien upon their real estate, and that, consequently, if he goes into bankruptcy, he is a mistake. The particular mistake is that the homestead law is in execution. Our Supreme Court has decided that docketed judgments do not attach to and bind the real estate, but only the reversion. If a bankrupt, therefore, so far as his homestead is concerned, will be left precisely where the State law leaves him. But he will be allowed \$500 more in personal property. It is true, that the Bankrupt courts will order the reversion, or, if he files his petition in bankruptcy, much worse off he will be for can't possibly be any worse may be a great deal better off they arising from the sale of a must go, in almost every pay the expenses of the proceedings, no creditor will be interested in bidding for it, as it will sell for a mere trifle. Friends of the bankrupt should, and allow him to re-trieve most of the bank-rupt's income the owners of the homestead. In any case have all that the State exemption laws allow more if he happens to file his petition in bankruptcy. At the same time he will be discharged from all his debts. This must necessarily be so, unless the decision of our Supreme Court in Hill vs. Kessler should be reversed on an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. In that event the homestead can only be secured by the operation of the bankrupt law. So it is plain that the only entirely safe course for debtors, who are deeply involved, is to take advantage of the amended Bankrupt law while they may. For there is a strong party in the country in favor of its repeal, and they may succeed.

DAVISON.