## THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1870.

## Evening Telegraph TUESDAY, DECEMBER 37, 1870.

SENATOR WALLACE'S PLATFORM THE Clearfield (Pa.) Republican, the home organ of Senator Wallace, has a carefully prepared leader in its issue of last week, foreshadowing the future policy of the Democratic party in this State. As the article certainly reflects Senator Wallace's views, and as he will be the master spirit of his party in the coming Legislature, we copy the material points of it. It will be seen that a fair apportionment, constitutional reform, and an advancement of the Democratic standard generally, are his cardinal articles of faith. After discussing the prospects of Democratic success in the First Senatorial district, it says:-

"With success in that election, we have the Senate and will control its organization and be able Senate and will control its organization and be able to command a fair bill and an honest apportionment of the State. So too in regard to a Constitutional Convention, with one branch of the Legislature we will have our fair proportion of the delegates and our just share of representation therein. That re-form in many matters of State Government is im-peratively necessary can scarcely be controverted— the election of a State Treasurer by the people; the rates of an overlundened Supreme hence, a check to the election of a State Treasurer by the people; the relief of an overburdened Supreme bench; a check to special legislation by some such provision as Senator Walace embraced in his amendment offered in the Senate last session; the necessity for checking the abuses and corruption always accompanying the election of a United States Senator, as well as those surrounding the atmosphere of every bill affecting large interests, are each of them matters of grave moment, and in our judgment demand the calm consideration that should be given them by a con-vection bonestly composed of each shade of political entiment. It will not do for the Democracy longer o hait and draw back from the advocacy of reforms entiment. It will not do for the Democracy longer o hait and draw back from the advocacy of reforms he pecessity for which is solf-evident. We must e if the van of healthy progress, not lagging in the rain of ill-digested radical reform. We must re-cognize existing evils and apply the remedy. We must be true to the past and ready to guide the events of the future. Taking no step backwards, we must appreciate at their full worth the evidences of disruption and disinte-gration shown by our antagonists, and eliminating our policy upon the questions of the present and gration shown by our antagonists, and eliminating our policy upon the questions of the present and immediate future from the great doctrine that 'that people is best governed which is best governed,' and re-enunciating the great landmarks of our time-honored principles, we can move forward a harmonious and united party, whose ranks will be swollen at every step by the accession of thousands of our recent form the accession of thousands of our recent foes.

"An honest apportionment, constitutional reform and the administration of the government in accord ance with the tenets of the Democratic faith, are the key-notes to success, and will be the evidence of vitality in a harmonious, progressive, and victorious Democracy."

THE FREE-TRADE MILLENNIUM. THE sum and substance of the free-trade "revenue reform" doctrine is "No impost duty to be levied on any article where the like article is produced in the United States."

If this theoretical tariff of the revenue reformers is put into practical shape, what becomes of our internal system of taxation? We must certainly abandon our internal taxes on spirits, tobacco, and cigars, from which the bulk of our internal revenue is now derived. The American manufacturer of either must cease operations, unless the internal taxation is repealed as soon as the above doctrine is established by the removal of impost duties from spirits, manufactured tobacco, and eigars.

Without the eighty-seven million dollars derived from taxes on those articles during the last fiscal year, the revenue from internal sources would have amounted to but ninetyeight million dollars-including gross recepts, sales, special taxes, legacies, and successions, schedule A, and two-thirds of the income tax, repealed under the act of July 14, 1870. Under the revenue reform tariff we would, therefore, be obliged to go back and renew the internal taxes we have repealed-excepting those on manufactures, as no manufacture could exist with the five per cent. ad valorem taxes formerly collected-and would levy an income tax that would be a "stunner;" license taxes of the steepest grade; taxes on railroads, that would take the "brief remainder" of the New York and Erie; taxes on banks; taxes on insurance companies; taxes on all corporations; and stamp taxes that wou'd legitimatize revolution. "Oh. but," says the revenue reformer, "we are to have a revenue tariff, and will not need more than a few millions from internal sources. all of which can be easily borne by the taxpayer." The reply to this is a query. On what articles do you propose to lay your simply revenue imposts? Certainly you cannot levy any on silks, woollen manufactures, cloths, muslias, cotton goods, nor hardware, cutlery, books, or cereals. You have tea and coffee to-day, not sugar, on which you can levy a duty; but to-morrow may prove that both are produced within our own boundaries. Then what? Certainly, you cannot refuse to stand or fall by your own doctrine so definitely laid down, that no impost shall be enacted on any article when the like article is grown or produced or manufactured in the United States. If you frame your revenue tariff to-day, and any article therein subjected to duty is produced in this country to-morrow, as a consequence of the protection which your impost affords, you must modify your tariff at once, or your fabric topples to its foundation stone! If you say that this is absurd with reference to tea and coffee and numerous articles not now produced in this country, then we ask, "When you have destroyed an industry of this country by your revenue tariff, so that its product is done away with, must you not at once place that product on your revenue list and subject it to a revenue duty; or how can you permit, with any show of fairness or justice, the levy of a tax on one article not of domestic growth or production, and not levy on all such articles? You have no right to even encourage home production of any article by your levying an impost duty. You must, to be consistent, levy a horizontal rate on all articles not produced in this country. You cannot adopt, with any show of consistency, the English method of levying imposts on a few items-the universal Yankee ingenuity would produce every item of the English list within a month after the imposition of duties. provided the market depended upon the difference of duty.

posts under your supposition of what may happen under a revenue tariff?-we can collect THE DEATH OF DISTINGUISHED PHILADELPHIANS. direct taxes, since you believe that internal taxes would prove such a burthen, and go directly upon real property for the wherewith to carry on the Government."

To which our answer is, What right have yon "revenue reformers" to abandon your tariff theory at all ? If that principle is correct in theory, why not adhere to it to the end? why should there be any doubting Thomas in your fold? Is it not patent that you have no right to protect any interest whatever by your policy? The only solution to your theory, when it practically demonstrates that you must give up all imposts, internal taxes, and direct taxes on realty, is a per capita tax or poll tax on each man. woman, and child-perhaps the latter ought to be omitted, as it is a domestic product-in the United States. With all advocates of a "pure and simple revenue tariff," there can be no dodging the practical result that they must reach, always provided that their assertion is correct, viz .: - "That an impost duty is so much added to the price of the article to the consumer, that it comes directly from the consumer's pockets, that it goes not into the Treasury, but very largely into the pockets of and enriches monopoly.

We say with Greeley "No hash," on this question. Pass round the dish and let every one have a chance. What's the use of being afraid of results? Drive on to per capita taxation! How popular true government will then become, and how economical it will be! That will bring about the millenniumand Wells, the New York Evening Post, the Chicago Tribune, and George Francis Train will all be of no use, and their services can all be dispensed with.

"I wish all de world were dead" said an old African. "Why so?" said his interlocutor. "Because den dis nigger could ride roun' and sell land," was the response.

## NAVAL STAFF RANK.

THE present Congress should by all means, before its adjournment, bring the naval staff and line controversy to an end by passing a law giving the staff officers the positive rank that will place them on an equal footing with the staff of the army, and secure them the social and official privileges to which they are entitled. The controversy that has now been going on for a number of years has caused an immense amount of discontent and a demoralization in the navy. and it never can be settled in a manner satisfactory to all parties unless Congress defines the position of the staff officers in such a manner that there can be no future question about it. All previous enactments of Congress and all orders from the Navy Department that have sought to define the position of the staff officers, and to accord them the position to which they were entitled, have been so loosely worded that the line have had no difficulty in violating their spirit if not their letter, and if any proof were needed that the staff should be protected by a positive law that will admit of no controversy, the action of the Navy Department in degrading them from the rank they had previously held, after Admiral Porter came into power. would be of itself more than sufficient. If this question merely concerned the personal comfort and convenience of certain officers of the navy, it would still merit the candid consideration of Congress; but as the present condition of affairs materially affects the efficiency of the naval service by preventing competent men from joining the different staff corps, by driving from them officers whose services the Government cannot afford to lose, and by causing intense dissatisfaction among those who remain, it is the plain duty of Congress to remove all legitimate cause of complaint. Since the conclusion of the war the resignations among the surgeons have been so many that the medical corps is now reduced to an extent that is injurious to the service, it being found impossible to persuade competent medical men to enter the navy as the matter now stands. The engineer corps has suffered to a nearly equal extent, many of the most accomplished and talented engineers whose names are in the "Register" of 1865 having resigned, preferring to seek their fortunes on shore rather than to remain in the navy, while they were not sure from one day to another what were their rights and privileges. or whether they had any that the line officers were bound to respect. Many of these officers could easily have been retained if the status of the staff had been what it should be, and if Congress takes the proper action there will probably be but little difficulty in supplying their places with gentlemen of equal attainments. While the staff corps have thus been depleted, there are so many line officers that the Navy Department cannot find employment for them, but, in face of this fact, it is seriously urged upon Congress to continue the useless grade of Admiral, with its empluments, for the benefit of an officer who has proved himself before the whole country to be a wholly improper person to enjoy the additional honors that it is proposed to confer upon him. At the last session of Congress a number of bills for the settlement of the staff rank question were introduced, the best of which in many respects was that of Representative Stephens, of New Hampshire. The objectionable feature of this bill is that does not do the engineer corps justice, as it makes the number of chief engineers less than the number of full surgeons or of full paymasters. Otherwise it gives the staff officers all they have a right to ask, and does no injustice whatever to the line. If Congress should pass this bill, the staff and line quarrel that has caused so much ill-blood in the navy would be settled beyond dispute, and we hope sincerely that the present session will not be allowed to pass away without definite action being taken upon it or some similar measure

WITHIN a few days past two distinguished Philadelphians, the Rev. Albert Barnes and S. Morris Waln, Esq., have been carried off by death, and it is but proper that their decease should be noticed otherwise than by mere obituary sketches.

Mr. Barnes, who died on Saturday last, full of years and konors, was one of the most distinguished clergymen of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and circumstances more than any desire of his own made him a prominent figure in one of the most important episodes in the history of that Church. Mr. Barnes was the immediate cause of the division of the Church, which he happily lived to see reconciled, and we believe that no one rejoiced more sincerely than he did when the distinction of Old School and New School was done away with: and the great religious denomination with which he was identified again became what it was before unhappy differences divided it. It was as an eloquent preacher, a faithful pastor. an able writer, and a profound biblical scholar that Mr. Barnes will be best remembered. As a preacher and pastor he was the revered spiritual guide and counsellor of several generations of wershippers at the Washington Square Presbyterian Church, with which he was actively connected for thirty-seven years. To the world at large he was chiefly known by his writings, among which the most important are his "Biblical Notes," which have had an extraordinary popularity, both in this country and in Europe. Mr. Bernes was a logical reasoner and the master of a peculiarly lucid style; and for these reasons his writings are equally valuable to biblical students and to ordinary readers. As a preacher and pastor Mr. Barnes' popularity did not depend entirely upon his great pulpit talents, for he was a man of peculiarly winning manners in private, and he will be remembered with the fondest affection by a more than usually large circle of warm personal friends. On our third page we publish a very complete sketch of his career, to which we refer our readers, and merely in this place pay a tribute to his memory as one of the most useful, modest, and self-sacrificing clergy-men whose talents and labors have aided in advancing the cause of Christianity in Philadelphia. He rests from his labors and his works do follow him.

S. Morris Waln, Esq., who died on Thursday, was one of our most esteemed private citizens. During a long life he was intimately connected with various mercantile enterprises that have contributed materially to the prosperity of Philadelphia, and although he never accepted office or placed himself prominently before the public, he distinguished himself on all proper occasions by his public spirit, and displayed a lively interest in all enterprises connected with the welfare of the city. He was particularly prominent in giving liberal aid to a multitude of benevolent schemes, and there were few societies with good objects in view that did not receive his hearty support. Mr. Waln's good works were done quietly and without ostentation, and many of them will never be known, but they were nevertheless in the highest degree valuable, and by his death Philadelphia loses one of her most public-spirited and most truly benevolent citizens. THE World declares that the passage of the San Domingo resolution "is the death-knell of the Republican party"-a statement which is very important if true, but we do not believe a word of it. The party has been looking out for a new issue for some time, and if the history of past conflicts affords a fair indication of the future. a territorial acquisition will be apt to prove as popular as anything that could have been selected. The Democracy carried the Union in 1844 on the Texas annexation scheme, and the Republicans will win more votes than they will lose by a contest predicated on the annexation of San Domingo. provided a proper investiga-tion shows that the proposed acquisition is not clogged with too many expensive and troublesome conditions. Summer and Schurz may go over to the Democracy on the new issue, but they will take with them but few recruits, while thousands of new voters can be gained by a cheap sugar and cheap coffee platform.



"Well," says a revenue reformer, "suppose we are driven to an abandonment of all im- | that will serve the same purpose.

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NOTICES.

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILIOUS ATTACK? Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms, oppression across the stomach and chest, low spirits, restlessness, gloominess of mind, weariness, dull headache, dirty, greasy appearance of the skin, yellow tinge of the white of the eyes, loss of appetite, and costiveness : Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these bilious disorders. and yet they may readily be got rid of by using DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PHLS, by whose operation the iver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitlated secretions of the stomach changed, all costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted In recovering its normal condition. Sold by all druggists.

"ASOUT SAUCE." To the Editors of The Evening Telegraph.

In the issue of the Morning Post of the 23d inst. there is an error in what is stated in reference to the cases against certain parties in the city for manufacturing and selling a counterfeit article of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. The fact that a counterfeit sauce was made and sold in this community was abundantly proven. The man A. A. Smythe, who was the manufacturer of the article. pleaded to guilty the charge, and was sentenced by the court in May last. In reference to the case of Henry Pohl, tried Thursday last, the evidence against him showed conclusively that he had been dealing in the counterfeit article, and his acquittal was owing to a more technicality Thomas R. Patton, who is still under bail, will be

tried in due course. John Duncan's Sons, Special Agents for the sale. of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce in the United States, intend to prosecute to the fullest extent of the law all persons whom they have or may here. after discover engaged in making or selling a couuterfeit of Lea & Perrins' Sauce.:

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