

The Tax List and the Ballot-Box.

There is nothing which tells more plainly of the recklessness, not to say lawlessness, of the present political condition of the South, than the startling figures which sum up the amount of property owned by the masses, white and black, who are placed in control of the welfare of these States, and especially of those who have been placed in official positions. We published, not long since, the amount of taxes paid by the members of the late so-called Constitutional Convention of South Carolina, and the whole amount did not reach one thousand dollars, half of which was paid by one Conservative, and two-thirds of the balance by three others of that body. We venture the assertion that a similar investigation will demonstrate that we were not much better off in this respect. We hope to see the figures published at an early day.

As for the New Hanover delegates, Abbott, Galloway and Ashley, neither of them have ever listed or paid one cent of State or county taxes, NOT EVEN A POLL TAX, in this county. The same is true of Estes and Price, who, with Abbott and Galloway, have been returned to the Legislature. To this list we will also add Mann and Schenck, who have been elected to lucrative and important county offices. Here we have the entire Convention and Legislative representatives, and an important portion of the Executive officers elect of this county, who have never contributed one cent for its expenses, and while they swore in August last that they had been citizens of the State for one year at least, and have, since that time, if not previously, voted, certainly once, possibly twice, have never yet paid a poll tax in North Carolina. Can such men truly represent the people of this county? Can a country prosper under such rulers? Is it right, is it just, that the entire property of the State shall be taxed by such characters? Can such a government last? Ought it to continue?

We are soon to have a municipal election in this city. A Mayor and Board of Aldermen are to be selected to take charge of three millions two hundred thousand dollars worth of real estate, according to its assessed value. The whites, who own more than thirty-nine fortieths of this entire property, are in a minority of upwards of seven hundred, while the property held by the few white Radicals of this city, who own and control this majority vote, is but double that represented by the negroes. The assessed value of property in Wilmington, in round numbers, is three million two hundred thousand dollars, and which negro own seventy-two thousand, and white Radicals, giving them every doubtful name, less than one hundred and fifty thousand, leaving in the hands of the minority about three millions.

This property and the business it promotes gives employment to more than three thousand registered voters, to which we may add the disfranchised, making a total, say thirty-five hundred. Of these, more than two thousand are negroes, ninety-five one-hundredths of whom own no property. Of the one hundred, or one hundred and fifty white Radicals, fifteen or twenty represent real estate.

The legislation which has given the carpet-baggers possession of New Hanover and of the State, through the votes of the negroes, will soon place the property of this city under charge of men who have no sympathy and but little interest with our people. And we are to have the care of three million of dollars of property; the levying and collection of taxes; the employment and paying of the police; the police and sanitary measures, and all the internal regulations for the administration of the city government placed under the control and in the hands of men forced upon our property-owners, against their nearly unanimous protest, by the blacks of our city, who are employed and sustained almost entirely by the very men whose welfare they have so little at heart, and whose interests they are attempting to sacrifice.

These are sad facts, but none the less true for that, and should receive the consideration of our citizens. We have never made warfare upon our colored people; have not abused them as a class for the very natural but no less unwise and destructive course which they have been persuaded for their interest. We have confined ourselves to individual and particular instances of bad conduct. We have deplored the fact that they were being used for our detriment and their own ruin, and often predicted that the time would come when their folly and wickedness would make it imperatively necessary for the whites to protect themselves against their action by the only peaceful means left to them. And we submit that if the negroes of this city are to be voted by the few whites who have heretofore controlled their action for their individual promotion and welfare, and to the detriment of those who employ them, and whose property and business they are injuring, then property and business must combine for their own protection. By concert of action, before the time when it will be necessary for our citizens again to elect municipal officers, the election can be controlled in the interest of the property and business of the city, by employes who will sympathize cordially with their employers. These are practical suggestions, and the continuance of the present policy will soon demonstrate their urgent necessity. We place these figures and facts in the hands of our citizens for their information and future use.

As vermin once filled the land of Egypt, so do the carpet-baggers fill the South. A St. Louis paper of a late date says:

From this city alone, there has gone forth a full battalion of needy adventurers for their fortunes in the new dominion of Niggerdom. In every instance these men were played out at home—unable to obtain a livelihood here, except by a resort to honest labor, to which they were greatly averse, and so desperately badly off in points of moral character as to make their removal from our midst a cause of hearty rejoicing.

The paper from which we quote, gives the names and sketches the character and antecedents of some of the more prominent of these unprincipled mercenaries. It appears that most of them have been on both sides. That paper adds:

We do not know that nine-tenths of the men now obtaining political positions throughout the South, are of just such stuff as the above-named men of years and small calibre, utterly void of principle, and of questionable standing. And this is Radical policy, Radical reconstruction!

State Convention.

We published with pleasure the proceedings of the Democratic meetings in Haywood and Wilson counties, as requested by our friends there, in both of which it was suggested to hold a State Convention at Raleigh on the 13th of June. We have declined to give endorsement to this movement because we did not see the necessity, and believed that unless there was some urgent need for this meeting, that in the impoverished condition of our people, and in this busy season among the farmers, it would prove, if not a failure, in no sense a Convention of the people. Being still convinced that our first ideas were well founded, and hearing of no other response, we were not yet joined with our cotemporary of the Star, in a call for a county meeting to appoint delegates.

What necessity is there for a State Convention? Delegates have been appointed to the National Democratic Convention, and that body will give us candidates and a platform. The Executive State Committee have ample power to select two Electors for the State at large, and arrange everything necessary to conduct a vigorous canvass. In most of the counties our organization is very thorough. Our people, Democrats and Conservatives, are all united, and the decks are clear, ready for action.

We are heartily in favor of the formation of clubs. This plan has been adopted in Georgia and South Carolina and is meeting with the most gratifying success. In both instances, however, it is the result of the recommendations of their State Executive Committees and not of Conventions. The causes which operate to make it impolitic to call a Convention here prevented their assemblies in those States.

We believe that our Executive Committee should meet at an early day to make preparation for the campaign. When the candidates are announced we should be ready to enter at once, with enthusiasm, into the canvass. This can all be done without a Convention. Our people are thoroughly united and ready to do their duty.

The Result of the Election.

We publish extracts from the Order of General CANBY, announcing officially the result of the recent elections in this State. There are twelve Conservative Senators and thirty-eight Radicals, and about forty Conservative Representatives, which would leave eighty Radicals. We are not sufficiently well acquainted with the politics of all the latter to give the figures very definitely. The Radical majority, however, is sufficiently large for all practical purposes, and North Carolina will be reconstructed, so far as these men can do so, under the most approved Radical plan. Their programme may yet fail to carry.

The concluding paragraphs of the order is of importance, and will not gratify all of the faithful who are over-anxious to receive the reward of their perjury. General CANBY says "the officers elect, both of the legislative and executive departments, will, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of their office, take and subscribe the oath of office, prescribed by the law of July 2, 1862, to prescribe an oath of office and for other purposes."

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This refers to the famous "iron-clad" oath, and such as are not able to take it will not be allowed to discharge any official functions until their disabilities shall have been removed by Congress, or unless the oath of office required by law shall have been dispensed with, or until the State shall be declared entitled to representation, in which last event the elected candidates will only be required to be eligible under the third section of the Howard Amendment.

The State cannot be declared entitled to representation until the Fourteenth Article (Howard Amendment) shall have been duly ratified by the Legislature, and if the members of the Legislature are required to take the "test oath," there can be no meeting of that body, for a quorum in no event can take that oath, and the mere removal of disabilities will not mend the matter in this respect. The fact is that those who adopted the reconstruction laws did so with a view to punish and humiliate the South, and not for practical and sensible operation, and therefore is it that there are so many absurdities and impossibilities required. It will not take long for men hungering after the offices to get over these difficulties.

Solicitor of the Fourth District.

It is now ascertained to be true, as has been reported for several days past, that Col. JOHN A. RICHMONDS, the lawyer, has defeated Fisher, the Sawyer, for Solicitor in this District. The Radical candidates for Solicitors have been rather unfortunate. Cantwell was defeated in the Raleigh District because the intelligent voters who constitute the strength of the party did not know of his candidacy, or believe in his faithfulness. Fisher has been defeated because the negroes of Sampson and Duplin did not know they were in this Judicial District, and the few white Radicals were equally as ignorant, or looking out for themselves, as they were our candidates.

In Sampson they voted for Neill McKay, and in Duplin for John V. Sherard, the Radical candidates in the Cumberland and Wayne Districts respectively, to which these counties were formerly attached. These errors have proven fatal to the legal aspirations of Fisher, and he must continue to saw logs for four years at least. By close application to his business he may, in that time, become as good a lawyer as Judges Russell, Tourgee, Pool, Cannon or Jones, and may wear the judicial robes. We advise him to saw logs vigorously and bless his Sampson and Duplin friends for their ignorance and selfishness.

The Carpet-Baggers.

As vermin once filled the land of Egypt, so do the carpet-baggers fill the South. A St. Louis paper of a late date says: From this city alone, there has gone forth a full battalion of needy adventurers for their fortunes in the new dominion of Niggerdom. In every instance these men were played out at home—unable to obtain a livelihood here, except by a resort to honest labor, to which they were greatly averse, and so desperately badly off in points of moral character as to make their removal from our midst a cause of hearty rejoicing.

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Our Railroads.

We published a few days since a general military order from District Headquarters, suspending all railroad elections in North and South Carolina until after the government of these States shall have been fully organized under the Constitutions recently ratified by the citizens thereof and approved by the Congress of the United States. This order looks very fair upon the surface, but it is in keeping with the bitter party bias which has in the past influenced too many similar orders, and which we, as independent journalists, are unwilling to pass by unnoticed.

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We know nothing of railroad matters in South Carolina, but are half inclined to believe the order was intended entirely for this State, and our neighbor, was included only for form's sake. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad takes place during the present month, and that of the North Carolina Railroad during the month of July. It is very certain that the State government of North Carolina will not be fully organized under the new Constitution before the election for officers will be held on the Atlantic Railroad, and it is doubtful whether it will be done previous to the July election of the North Carolina Railroad, and out of abundant caution this corporation is also included in the order.

The purpose of the order, therefore, is to prevent Governor WORMY from appointing the State Directors upon these two roads and to organize them on a "trooly loil" basis by Governor Holden. In order to prevent the re-election of Presidents WURFORD and TURNER, who have made themselves very acceptable to the Stockholders by the ability and energy with which they have administered the affairs of their respective companies, the elections are postponed until the State government has passed into the hands of the Radicals.

We have no doubt that the Governor elect and his hangers-on have caused this order, and we sincerely regret that the Commanding General has lent himself to such petty matters, embracing, however, the grossest injustice to the individual stockholders. We had supposed gentlemen reared and educated as soldiers—taught to respect the honest opinions of others and honoring valor and gallantry the world over—would refuse to lend themselves to such cowardly men and disreputable purposes. But party and sectional prejudices have taken such deep root in the breast of all that we begin not to be surprised at anything which men in authority do, whatever their past education and association. Old things have, indeed, passed away, and new things have taken their place.

We can only hope that men's judgments and opinions may be so influenced that dishonorable conduct, whether in high officials or in private individuals, will yet receive its fitting reward. Certainly a suffering people will have cause to remember those who have used a temporary power to add to their misfortunes and humiliation.

The Consequences.

The terrible consequences which, according to Radical authorities, were certain to follow the President's non-conviction, have not yet been realized. The bloodshed predicted by General GRANT and feebly echoed by Holden, has not yet taken place. Gold has neither appreciated nor depreciated; while Government bonds have an upward tendency, and the feeling of confidence in them, which has been so sadly shaken in Europe, has been fully restored.

The shallow device of brazen men, who supposed they could drag down Senators in a verdict of guilty, has failed, and their ominous threats have proved the veriest fizzes. The country laughs to scorn such silly predictions, and the people will condemn these partisan agitators.

North Carolina and the Chicago Convention.

The telegraph announces the following delegates from this State as officers and committeemen of the Radical Convention at Chicago, to-wit:

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Committee on Organization—Wm. R. Myers—(correct).

Committee on Resolutions—"L. D. Hess"—(who this can be, unless L. G. Estes, we cannot tell, but presume it must be the veritable Revenue Collector and member of the Legislature from this city.)

Bankruptcy.

The following persons have been declared bankrupts: Jas. W. McGowan, Pitt; Jas. Wood, J. C. Hartsfield, A. H. Johnson, Lenoir; Rob. S. McLean and L. Dawson, Onslow; Jos. B. Davis, Wilson; Jas. B. Robinson, Mecklenburg; Jos. B. Banké, Jas. B. Westbrook and Eli H. E. F. Perry, Jones; Leopold Bear, J. H. Bryan, Ed. Arnold, Jas. S. Lane and W. W. Stevenson, Craven; Thos. C. Allen and Ang. F. Hildreth, Carteret; Joseph B. Higgs, Halifax; Wm. D. Holt, Johnston; J. T. Sergeant, William W. Allen, J. W. Featherston, J. A. & A. H. Lunsford, John L. Harris, Thomas Stokes, Wm. Harris, W. W. Wrenn and R. D. Williams, Person; Chas. Hunter, Davie; Jno. R. Keen, Davidson; John Carmon, N. G. Dobbs, A. Rankin, Chas. W. Westbrook, Geo. W. Albright, Guilford; Thos. T. Turner, Alamance; John V. Sherard, Wayne; W. T. McNair, Edgecombe.

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advice of his counsel, against all further general inquiries touching the disbursement of his private funds, and which are, in fact, the same as those which he has considered and regarded as his respectful refusal to answer vague general enquiries involving his private and personal transactions only, and he begs leave to place this protest on the language of the fourth amendment of the Federal Constitution, which guarantees the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, and which declares that no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Your petitioner cannot but regard himself as within the pale of this great charter of the rights of an American citizen, for if his papers could not be lawfully seized or searched, except by virtue of a warrant, issued on probable cause, supported by oath, &c., particularly describing the place to be searched, or things to be seized, he cannot see how he can be compelled to furnish private papers and accounts for the public inspection without the requirement at least of some specific complaint on oath; but in thus presenting this constitutional shield against vague general and unsupported inquiries, your petitioner intends no disrespect to the House of Representatives or its managers, and tenders himself ready and willing to comply with any resolution or order that may be passed by the House of Representatives in the premises, and in the meantime he humbly prays that this his protest and petition be presented to the House for their consideration and action.

In conclusion, your petitioner declares that he is impelled by this course because he feels that the rights of the citizen are involved in this matter, and not because he is unable to meet the proposed inquiry into his private transactions, or to explain any and all the statements heretofore made by him in his previous examinations. Respectfully yours, W. C. WOOLLEY.

Washington, D. C., May 21, 1866.—I hereby certify that Colonel C. W. Woolley is under my professional care, and unable to leave his apartments, and committed to his bed by reason of irritable fever, a sequel of gastric derangement.

D. W. BLISS, M. D. Col. Edmund Cooper, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was examined to-day by the House managers. Col. Cooper was asked whether he had been approached on the subject of the proposed impeachment of the President, and answered "that he had; that a person professing to act on the authority of Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, Senator from Kansas, proposed that for \$40,000 cash in hand, that he (Pomeroy) would control four radical votes in the Senate and his private acquaintance with the President. Witness professed to doubt his authority, and then the person brought a letter from Senator Pomeroy, day—, substantially as follows:—"Sir: I will in good faith carry out any arrangement made with my brother-in-law, Willis Gaylord, to whom I am indebted for a large sum of money, U. S. S."

General Butler objected to witness testifying to the substance of the letter, saying he (Butler) would produce it. Then Willis Gaylord was introduced by the person who first called to witness and read the letter to the President and Gaylord. The person who first came then retired; thereupon Gaylord renewed the proposition contained in the letter, namely, forty thousand dollars to secure five votes, and the patronage of the administration to be thrown into the hands of the State of Kansas.

Witness believed that this proposition from the Senator was intended to entrap him, and acting under that belief determined that he would lead them on until he could expose them. Witness assigned as reasons for this belief, that the Senator was a man of high standing in the country towards the President and that if money was his object, the party to which he belonged was much better able to pay than the Administration. In addition to which the names of the Senators who were to be controlled, included that of the State of Indiana, and witness did not believe such an assertion to be possible. The name of Senator Nye was also included.

The interviews with witness were sought by the party professing to act for Senator Pomeroy. He brought letters showing his acquaintance with the Senator, and were not intended to be. The further testimony of Colonel Cooper was to the effect that he was not advised of any money having been used to influence votes of Senators. In addition a considerable amount of detail of occurrences during the past two weeks was given by Colonel Cooper, but nothing material to the subject matter of inquiry was brought out.

R. W. Newton, of New York, was also sworn. Mr. Newton has been in this city for about two weeks, and was supposed to be advised of the movements and purposes of the opponents of impeachment. It appears that he had commenced writing a letter to Mr. Smyth, collector of New York, in his room at Willard's Hotel, that he was interrupted by a former acquaintance of his room before he had concluded this letter, and when he returned his unfinished letter had disappeared.

It appears that some of Butler's spies or detectives got possession of this part of a letter and handed it to Butler, and upon this incomplete epistle to Smyth, and certain dispatches of a private character seized yesterday by Butler in the telegraph offices, Mr. Newton was examined. A cypher and the private signature of Mr. Newton was also abstracted, and was in the possession of the manager.

When Mr. Newton was examined some sharp remarks took place between the witness and Butler as to this burglary, as the witness characterized it, and the testimony that followed did not disclose any fact going to show a purpose to corruptly influence the votes of Senators in the impeachment trial.

Samuel Ward, of New York, was next before the managers. He was supposed to be aware of attempts to buy votes for acquittal, but his testimony tended to disclose rumors of efforts to buy up or influence votes for conviction, and nothing indicating knowledge of efforts to procure votes for acquittal.

He was asked why he made a bet of a thousand dollars with Ex-Assistant Secretary Chandler, and he answered because Chandler was so positive of the conviction of the President, and because Chandler reported upon the total depravity of Senators, while the witness relied upon their purity and the obligation of their oaths.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: W. W. Randall, consul to Tolochano, Chili; Alfred T. Lacey, collector of internal revenue for the District of Columbia, vice Stephen C. Charles, resigned; Charles P. Heywood, collector of internal revenue for the third district of Missouri.

Speech of ex-Governor Jos. Brown, of Georgia.—A Full Political Confession. We give below some extracts from the report of the speech of ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, which was briefly mentioned in our telegraphic report of the first day's proceedings of the National Republican Convention at Chicago in yesterday's paper. Governor Brown having announced himself as a "reconstructed rebel," and being invited to "step to the platform" to "give his own version" of the "truth," he accordingly undressed solemnly protests, under the

advice of his counsel, against all further general inquiries touching the disbursement of his private funds, and which are, in fact, the same as those which he has considered and regarded as his respectful refusal to answer vague general enquiries involving his private and personal transactions only, and he begs leave to place this protest on the language of the fourth amendment of the Federal Constitution, which guarantees the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, and which declares that no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Your petitioner cannot but regard himself as within the pale of this great charter of the rights of an American citizen, for if his papers could not be lawfully seized or searched, except by virtue of a warrant, issued on probable cause, supported by oath, &c., particularly describing the place to be searched, or things to be seized, he cannot see how he can be compelled to furnish private papers and accounts for the public inspection without the requirement at least of some specific complaint on oath; but in thus presenting this constitutional shield against vague general and unsupported inquiries, your petitioner intends no disrespect to the House of Representatives or its managers, and tenders himself ready and willing to comply with any resolution or order that may be passed by the House of Representatives in the premises, and in the meantime he humbly prays that this his protest and petition be presented to the House for their consideration and action.

In conclusion, your petitioner declares that he is impelled by this course because he feels that the rights of the citizen are involved in this matter, and not because he is unable to meet the proposed inquiry into his private transactions, or to explain any and all the statements heretofore made by him in his previous examinations. Respectfully yours, W. C. WOOLLEY.

Washington, D. C., May 21, 1866.—I hereby certify that Colonel C. W. Woolley is under my professional care, and unable to leave his apartments, and committed to his bed by reason of irritable fever, a sequel of gastric derangement.

D. W. BLISS, M. D. Col. Edmund Cooper, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was examined to-day by the House managers. Col. Cooper was asked whether he had been approached on the subject of the proposed impeachment of the President, and answered "that he had; that a person professing to act on the authority of Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, Senator from Kansas, proposed that for \$40,000 cash in hand, that he (Pomeroy) would control four radical votes in the Senate and his private acquaintance with the President. Witness professed to doubt his authority, and then the person brought a letter from Senator Pomeroy, day—, substantially as follows:—"Sir: I will in good faith carry out any arrangement made with my brother-in-law, Willis Gaylord, to whom I am indebted for a large sum of money, U. S. S."

General Butler objected to witness testifying to the substance of the letter, saying he (Butler) would produce it. Then Willis Gaylord was introduced by the person who first called to witness and read the letter to the President and Gaylord. The person who first came then retired; thereupon Gaylord renewed the proposition contained in the letter, namely, forty thousand dollars to secure five votes, and the patronage of the administration to be thrown into the hands of the State of Kansas.

Witness believed that this proposition from the Senator was intended to entrap him, and acting under that belief determined that he would lead them on until he could expose them. Witness assigned as reasons for this belief, that the Senator was a man of high standing in the country towards the President and that if money was his object, the party to which he belonged was much better able to pay than the Administration. In addition to which the names of the Senators who were to be controlled, included that of the State of Indiana, and witness did not believe such an assertion to be possible. The name of Senator Nye was also included.

The interviews with witness were sought by the party professing to act for Senator Pomeroy. He brought letters showing his acquaintance with the Senator, and were not intended to be. The further testimony of Colonel Cooper was to the effect that he was not advised of any money having been used to influence votes of Senators. In addition a considerable amount of detail