

How the Radicals Tax the South.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, in a recent article, gives a summary of the anticipated revenue receipts of the Government for the next fiscal year. The items are: From customs, \$130,000,000; tobacco, \$18,000,000; whiskey, wine and beer, \$55,000,000; cotton, \$50,000,000; licenses, \$20,000,000; stamps, \$25,000,000; from other sources, \$35,000,000. Total, \$333,000,000. It will be seen, as justly remarks one of our Georgia exchanges:

"That not a single item of the above is a tax upon any article the production or consumption of which is wholly, or even chiefly, confined to the Northern States. The general term 'miscellaneous' may cover two or three such articles; but, as we shall presently show, the tax on them is far below the rate imposed on Southern products, and the bills before Congress reduce even the light taxes imposed on such articles. The heavy tax of five cents per pound on cotton (estimated to yield \$50,000,000 on a crop of 2,000,000 bales; and it would be \$100,000,000 on a crop of 4,000,000 bales) is certainly unprecedented and severely oppressive for a tax on agricultural productions."

The tax on another Southern product, tobacco, is also very heavy, and it is stated that the tax on this will be so modified as to greatly lessen the tax on the inferior article produced in the Northern and Eastern States.

But they are going to reduce the taxes to the amount of \$75,000,000, which reduction is chiefly applicable to the following articles:

Table listing tax items and amounts: Boots and shoes \$4,400,000; Sheathing and yellow metal 700,000; Clothing 11,000,000; Income tax 20,000,000; Pig iron 2,000,000; Paper, books, etc. 2,072,000; Crude petroleum 2,100,000; Slaughtered animals 1,200,000; Freight 4,850,000; Tobacco 550,000; General tax 12,000,000.

It will be seen by this list that the proposed reduction is chiefly made on the products and manufactures of the North, while they inflict a tax of five cents per pound on cotton, the great staple and the chief reliance of the Southern planter. Thus are these radical legislators contriving to oppress the South in every way they can invent. Their own day, however, is coming in the shape of a general financial smash-up.

Confederate Dead.

From a long list of Confederate dead buried at Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky., we extract the following names from South Carolina regiments. The Courier, on publishing the list, says:

"It will be consoling to the friends of the unfortunate dead to know that, on the 26th of April last, all these graves were decked with flowers and wreaths by the ladies of Louisville."

S. Whitfield, Co. A, 10th Regiment, December 20, 1863.

S. O. Berry, Co. D, 19th Regiment, February 16, 1864.

A. Riggins, Co. —, 2d Regiment, February 3, 1864.

J. H. McClintock, Co. H, 20th Regiment, March 7, 1864.

The following are buried at Danville, Kentucky:

D. M. Fuan, Co. K, 10th Regiment.

J. R. Smith, Co. F, 19th Regiment.

E. C. Bevins, Hart's Battery.

J. R. Athley, Co. D, 19th Regiment.

D. Turner, Co. K, 19th Regiment.

R. C. Hardee, Co. G, 19th Regiment.

G. T. Bryan, Co. I, 19th Regiment.

The bankrupt bill has passed the House, and there is reason to believe that it will pass the Senate. It is asked by the creditor as well as the debtor interest. This is not, like the two former bankrupt Acts, a mere temporary expedient to relieve debtors, but is intended to carry out an unexecuted and important constitutional power, to establish a permanent and uniform system of bankruptcy. Some of the leading provisions of this bill have already been adopted as a part of the bankrupt law of England, and were duly credited to their American source. Mr. Jencks, of Rhode Island, is the author of the bill, and it has been matured and perfected and perseveringly urged upon the House by him and his able associates of the joint committee which had the subject in charge.

A new literary paper, called the Southern Portfolio, has been started in Richmond. The Enquirer hails it with pleasure, as "calculated to wean the people from the flashy Northern periodicals."

What is a State?

The Nashville Union and American has the following, under the caption of "What constitutes a State?"

"A State in the Federal Union is a community of native-born and naturalized citizens, under the laws of the United States, numbering not less than 140,000 souls, inhabiting a certain designated and defined territory, having certain rights inherent as such a community, and owing certain obligations as such, under authority delegated to the Government of the United States."

In our paper, on several occasions, we have defined the rights of a State—one representative for each 140,000 inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and including those bound to service for a term of years. The Constitution also excludes from the enumeration of representative population "three-fifths of all other persons;" but as this term was applicable to slaves, and there are now no slaves, it of course has no application. The law further stipulates:

"That direct taxes shall be apportioned equally among the States on the representative basis; that its public acts, records and judicial proceedings shall have full faith and credit in every other State of the Union; to participate, through electors of its own choice, in the election of President and Vice-President of the United States; that its citizens shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of every other State; that it may demand from the authorities of any other State the restoration of a fugitive from justice under its laws; that its territory shall not be divided without its own consent; that, after having established for itself a republican form of Government, it shall be guaranteed in its maintenance; that these rights are reserved to it and its people, and all other rights and powers not delegated to the General Government."

This is a summary of the leading characteristics of a State of the American Union. By name, described boundaries, population and requisite qualifications, there are thirty-six States composing the United States. Eleven of these States are excluded from the enjoyment of all the essential rights belonging to them as States by a portion of one of the departments of the General Government, and are thus, to all intents and purposes contemplated by the Constitution, not States. Such is now the position of the Southern States, and it will be a subject for the future student of history, who, we hope, will write correctly.

Secretary Seward's Speech.

The Secretary of State addressed an immense meeting of the citizens of Auburn, New York, on Tuesday last. We have not space for the full report of his speech. The following brief extract, however, defines Mr. Seward's position:

"The political system constructed by our forefathers stands now firm, compact, complete and perfect, just as it came from the builders' hands. It was constructed, not for eighty years only, not for a time of peace only, nor yet for a period of civil war only, but for all attending conditions of peace and war, and for all ages and all time."

"What, then, does this nation need? It needs just what I have dwelt upon so much and so earnestly in these remarks. It needs reconciliation, and just now needs nothing more. It needs just this Congressional reconciliation, and nothing less. Let the reconciliation be made first, either in Congress or in any of the constituencies, and it will follow in the other place immediately."

"The President's position is absolutely taken, well-defined, and universally understood. It is this, namely: That so far and so fast as the unrepresented States present themselves unquestionably loyal, they are entitled to representation in Congress equally with all other States, and just as well as if there had been no rebellion."

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. MAURY.—You will perhaps be surprised to learn that no less a sum than \$15,000 has already been raised in England as a testimonial to Capt. M. F. Maury, the former superintendent of the Washington Observatory, "in acknowledgment and appreciation of the eminent and disinterested services, which through forty years of incessant labor, Capt. Maury has rendered to science and mankind." The Duke of Sutherland heads the list, and the other names are chiefly those of men who sympathized with the South during the war.

A "DEAD TRAITOR."—The Philadelphia Inquirer speaks of the illustrious "Stonewall" Jackson as a "dead traitor."

On which the Cincinnati Inquirer very truthfully remarks: "It would be much more correct to say that he is a dead lion, whose remains are subjected to indignity from a living ass."

He who is habitually tight is likely to be habitually loose.

Serenade to the President and Cabinet.

The National Union Club of Washington serenaded the President and the members of the Cabinet on Wednesday evening last. The anxiety to learn with certainty the views of the different members of the Cabinet upon the existing political issues, attracted a very large crowd.

The President made a few remarks, merely thanking the Club for the compliment.

Mr. Seward was not in the city. Mr. Fred. Seward acknowledged the compliment, and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In behalf of the Secretary of State, I thank you sincerely for this manifestation of your kindness. I regret that he is not here to-night, for I am sure that it would give him pleasure to witness and share in your demonstration of patriotic feeling of fidelity to the Union, and of appreciation of the wise and earnest efforts of the President for its restoration.

Secretary Welles, in response to the compliment, said:

I thank you, gentlemen, for this compliment, which, I suppose, is to the Administration and its policy, which we, one and all, approve. [Cheers.] You need not expect any remarks from me, for I do not intend to make any. You are, one and all, I suppose, for the Union, and for the establishment of the rights of the States. [Cheers.] These are my views. [Cheers.]

Mr. Stanton, after a long preface, said the President's earliest reconstruction measures received the sanction of every member of the Cabinet. At first, Stanton thought Congress ought to regulate suffrage for the States, but he doesn't think so now. He is for restricting the organizing power, however, to people "who are loyal, and none others"—whatever that means. He holds that Congress must decide for itself as to members who shall be admitted. He had not troubled himself about it, and knew nothing about it, because it was none of his business. He favored the Freedmen's Bureau bill. He didn't say whether he was in favor of the civil rights Act or not, but said that, as it was a law of the land, it was not now a subject of debate. He said the same about the Bureau bill, but added his endorsement. He closed by stating his opposition to the proposed measures of the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Dennison thought Congress and the President were coming together. They were nearer than at the meeting of Congress. The hope of the country was the Union party, which had saved the nation's life, &c.

Attorney-General Speed wrote a letter, requesting to be excused from making a speech, which letter contains nothing else.

Secretary Harlan also wrote a letter in the radical interest, declaring that he was not going to betray the Union party.

The great speech of the evening, however, was that made by Secretary McCulloch. We subjoin a report of it:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You are aware that I am not in the habit of making speeches; and I take it for granted, therefore, that, in making the call upon me, you intended only to pay me a passing compliment, and not to elicit from me any extended remarks. I shall not be so ungrateful for your kindness as to inflict upon you a speech. My position, gentlemen, in reference to the issues which are now engaging the public attention is not, I apprehend, misunderstood by you. [Cheers.] I took occasion, last fall, among my old friends in Indiana, to define my position; and since that time, I have seen no occasion to change, much less to abandon it. [Applause.] I will say, therefore, as I suppose I must say something on this occasion, that the general policy of the President in reference to the Southern States and the people recently in arms against the Federal Government has commended itself to my deliberate judgment. [Cheers.] And although it has been violently and, in some instances, vindictively assailed, I have an abiding conviction that it will be approved by the people when they shall be allowed to pass judgment upon it at the ballot-box. [Loud cheers.] This plan is fairly stated in the platform of the club which many of you represent. I need not say, therefore, in regard to that platform, any more than that I subscribe to all its doctrines fully and without reserve. [Cheers.]

The President of the United States, gentlemen, stands before the country in no doubtful attitude. His voice gave utterance to no uncertain language when it denounced treason, at the outbreak of the rebellion, in the Senate of the United States. [Cheers.] He showed no faltering fidelity when, counting everything else as of no value, as mere dust in the balance, in comparison with the Union and the Constitution, he went back to Tennessee to fight treason and secession in their stronghold, and peril his life and the lives of his family. [Cheers.] His policy is straightforward, intelligible and practical. If better policy can be presented, one more in consonance with the principles of the Government, better calculated to preserve the supremacy of Federal authority, while it trenches not on

the reserved and legitimate rights of the States; more just, more humane, better fitted to bind the people of this great country in a common brotherhood, at the same that it places just condemnation on treason and vindicates the majesty of the law—if such a policy can be presented, there is no man in the United States who will more willingly embrace it than Andrew Johnson. [Hearty cheers.] But until that better policy be presented, he must be false to himself, false to his record, and must, in fact, cease to adhere to his policy, and sink or swim with it. [Cheers.] It is pretty good evidence, after all, gentlemen, of the correctness of his policy, that Congress, after having been in session nearly six long, weary months, has been unable to present one which they can agree upon as a substitute. [Cheers and laughter.]

It was once said, I think, by John Randolph, that of all tinkers, the Constitution tinkers were the most to be deprecated. [Cheers.] If the old man could rise from the grave, what would he say to the present Congress, in which every third man at least is a Constitution tinker? [Cheers and laughter.] But they are not wise enough to amend that grand old instrument, the work of our patriotic fathers, of the founders of the Republic, the glory of the United States, and the admiration of the world. [Cheers.]

My fellow-citizens, there is but one proposition that has been presented that stands even the ghost of a chance of acceptance by the people of the North; and that is the proposition basing representation on voters. And whose fault is it that that is not a part of the Constitution to-day? Why was it not submitted with the amendment abolishing slavery? Whose fault was that?

Voices.—The copiers' heads.

Other voices.—Thad. Stevens.

Mr. McCulloch.—Was it the fault of Andrew Johnson? [Shouts of "The fault of Congress," "Thad. Stevens," and counter-cries for Mr. Stevens.] If the course which the President was pursuing was objectionable to the charges made against it on the recess of Congress, how happened it that there was no denunciation of it until the meeting of Congress? How happened it that these Jupiter Tomases of Congress were as silent as though they had been dumb? Those men whose duty it was to stand on the ramparts of the Constitution and alarm the people of approaching danger, why did they not denounce that policy and demand of the President of the United States a Convention of Congress? No such demand was made. No such denunciation was then heard. We did hear a voice from Pennsylvania, I believe, and perhaps a response from Massachusetts. [Laughter.] But the people were silent. The press was silent, if not approving.

Fellow-citizens, I did not intend speaking so much. [Voices, "Go on."] I have only this to say: I have desired and hoped for the continuation of the great Union party with which I have ever been identified. [Cheers.] But if its leaders can present nothing better than the programme of the committee, I am greatly apprehensive that its days will be numbered. [Cheers.]

I trust, fellow-citizens, that this will not be the case; that it will discard its hostility and its attempt to continue alienation between the two sections of the country, and that it will embrace those principles which look to harmony, to restoration, and to peace. If it should do this, it will continue to be the great and controlling party of the country, and cover itself with imperishable glory. If it does not, its days are numbered, and the epitaph that will be written on it will be: "It knew how to prosecute the war with vigor, but it lacked the wisdom to avail itself of the benefits of victory." [Applause, and three cheers for Secretary McCulloch.]

BEGINNING AT THE WRONG END.

The New York Herald says that President Johnson is removing from office quite a large number of subordinate officials, and contemplates the removal of a good many more. It is presumable that the victims have made themselves obnoxious by their radical tendencies, if not their violent opposition to the President's policy. But while it is decidedly commendable to remove this class of persons, the question arises whether the President is not beginning at the wrong end in decepting the subordinate office-holders. He ought to commence with the men in high station who are manifestly hostile to his policy, some of whom sit almost daily in his councils.

The last steamer from Europe brought an official communication from the Bishop of Cape Town to the senior Bishop (Hopkins) of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, formally announcing the excommunication of Bishop Colenso for heresy, and requesting that the fact may be duly made known to the Episcopal body of the United States. Bishop Hopkins has already published a reply, approving the excommunication, but lamenting the defection of the Bishop of Natal, as a scandal to the church at large.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: "Gen. Santa Anna has taken the house opposite the one occupied by the Travelers' Club, on Fourteenth street, for a year."

The Bureau.

The following extracts are from the report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton:

Without attempting to discuss the propriety of officers of the Bureau in the military service of the United States, who are paid by the Government for the performance of their duties, engaging in private business, and employing freedmen for such purposes while controlling through their official positions that class of labor, we deem it our duty to state some of the effects produced, both upon the officers themselves and upon the planters with whom they come in competition, by such conduct. Maj. Wickersham, in contracting to furnish forty laborers to work a rice plantation, becomes at once interested against the laborers, whom he compels to labor, perhaps unjustly, when unfairly dealt with by the person working them on the plantation; and on their refusing to work, he inflicts upon them unlawful and, for a breach of contract, unheard-of punishments, putting them on chain gangs as if they were convicted criminals. Col. Whitteley, or any other officer of less rank and influence in the Bureau, who are engaged in working plantations rented for cash or on shares, becomes interested in securing a low rate of wages and in making the most stringent labor regulations, to the great detriment of the freedmen. They thereby give the sanction of the Government to the establishment of wages far beyond what the labor is really worth. Officers of the quartermaster's and commissary's departments who are thus engaged are subjected to the temptation of appropriating to their own use quartermaster's stores and rations to supply and pay their own laborers. Complaints have been made to me by the planters that the agents of the Bureau use the power of their position to obtain and control the best labor of the State. There is no doubt that some of the ill-feeling manifested toward the Bureau on the part of the planters is attributable to this fact.

We ascertained by the testimony of Messrs. Barham & Ballard, auctioneers at Goldsboro, that they had sold at auction for Chaplain Glavis forty blankets marked "U. S." and a quantity of clothing that had been sent to Goldsboro for gratuitous distribution to the needy by a freedmen's aid society at or in the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y. We learned, also, that he had disposed of a large amount of such clothing at private sale. The chaplain stated himself that he had received from such sales \$260, though subsequently he asserted that the total cash receipts of his office from all sources amounted to \$126.50. He kept no books or even memoranda of moneys received and expended.

Capt. Rosekraz, sub-agent of the Bureau at Newbern, under Capt. Seeley, and Commissary of Subsistence, as will be seen by reference to the paper herewith attached, is also engaged in cultivating a large plantation near little Washington, N. C., with the labor of freedmen, whom he supplies with rations as a part of their wages.

The New York Herald, in alluding to the testimony of Gen. Sheridan before the Reconstruction Committee, thus alludes to Gen. James B. Steedman:

"We are reminded, by the views thus expressed by Gen. Sheridan, of those of Gen. James B. Steedman, a not less gallant and practical soldier of the volunteer army. This officer was questioned by a member of the Committee on Reconstruction, in order to elicit his views before summoning him to testify. His opinions were, like those of Gen. Sheridan, not of the character to suit the committee, and Steedman was not examined. In reply to the question, 'What class of people in the South are most loyal to the Union?' Gen. Steedman, instead of praising the negroes, as his questioner expected, answered very laconically, 'The returned rebel soldiers.' On being asked to explain the devotion of these soldiers to their former leaders, whom they almost unanimously supported for all State and national offices in their gift, Steedman replied that he did not well see how anything else could be expected of them. They professed sincerity alike to engaging in the war and in submitting to the arbitration of arms, and they were naturally devoted in peace to the men who had led them in war and in danger. To have supported Unionists who stayed at home and remained loyal, would have been to acknowledge not only that themselves were wrong morally, but inferior intellectually. It was not in the nature of men to do this; and more, Gen. Steedman thought, was to be hoped from men who proved their sincerity by their consistency than from those who abandoned principles which they believed honest for the sake of security. The testimony of our practical Generals, such as Grant, Thomas, Sherman, Sheridan and Steedman, as indeed of all those free from political and party complications, attests, while acknowledging the existence of what Gen. Sheridan calls the 'disposition to glorify rebellion,' the sincerity with which the rebel leaders and soldiers have submitted to defeat, and the honesty of their desire to see the country fully restored in the prosperity and strength of the old Union."

The Red River levees have given away. The whole country is submerged from Natchitoches down.

Local Items.

Mortgages and Conveyances of Real Estate for sale at this office.

Mr. C. S. Jenkins advertises his stock of groceries, liquors, provisions, fancy articles, etc., at and below cost. Consumers would do well to give him a call.

THE CONCERT.—Our readers are reminded that the "Johnny Reb. Minstrels" will give their first performance, under the new regime, this evening, in Gibbs' Hall. Good singing, fine music and drill ensembles comprise the bill of fare. You will certainly get your money's worth.

SMALL-POX.—There are now, we are informed, six cases of small-pox in a building occupied by colored persons near the post-office. Two deaths from the disease occurred last week in the same building. This state of affairs in the heart of the city should not be permitted. What is our board of health about?

COURT OF APPEALS.—At the opening of the Court, on Monday, opinions were delivered in the following cases:

Richardson, Pinckney et al. vs. J. S. Inglesby, Executor. Decree reformed. Inglesby, J.

Henderson, Kirtland et al. vs. Haddon, Slager & Co. Appeal dismissed. Dunkin, C. J.

Executors of A. Houston vs. Wm. McKelvey. Appeal dismissed. Wardlaw, J. Isaiah Bolin and J. R. Davis vs. M. E. Thompson. Appeal dismissed. Wardlaw, J.

O. T. Porcher, Executor, vs. Joshua Daniel et al. Appeal dismissed. Inglis, J. Andrew Wherry, Administrator, vs. Martha McCammon. Appeal dismissed. Percurian.

D. C. Roddy et al. vs. S. S. Elam and J. N. McElwee. Appeal dismissed. Percurian.

Elizabeth C. Douglas vs. J. T. McAfee et al. Appeal dismissed. Inglis, J. Belcher & Belcher, Administrators, vs. A. P. Connor. Decree reformed. Wardlaw, J.

The call of the docket was then resumed, and cases disposed of as follows:

Eli Manning, Executor, vs. Franklin Manning. Argued by Mr. McIver for motion. Written argument of counsel contra read by Mr. Melton.

W. D. Wallace vs. Thomas P. Graham. Brief and written arguments on each side read and submitted.

Ex parte A. C. J. Parris. Mr. Pope for motion. Mr. Melton contra.

Executors of Peay vs. N. Ramsay et al. Brief read by Mr. DeSaussure. Jacob vs. Burrows. Continued. Broden vs. McLeod. Struck off.

PROVOST COURT.—The following cases have been decided:

The United States vs. John McGuinnis.—Thomas Jackson, a freedman, deposed: That he was driving a cart in the street, and was accosted by John McGuinnis, who wanted to know what he said or done to his father. His reply was, "I done nothing." McGuinnis took the whip away from the prosecutor, and struck him several times with it. Prosecutor ran off—the accused pursuing him. Went down to the butcher-pen, where he was employed. Accused followed him down there, about a mile, and beat him with a stick. Fined \$25.

The United States vs. Israel Ravick, freedman.—This young lad walked into the residence of Mr. William Scarborough, on Sunday last, while the family were at dinner, and helped himself to two new hats that were on the table. One of the family coming into the entry, saw him standing near the front door. Asked his business. Said he wanted to see Miss Crow. Was informed that she was not there. Just then the hats were missed, the accused pursued, and he and the accused were found under his coat. Sentenced to five days hard labor.

The United States vs. Lemuel Howell and Calvin Custar, freedmen.—The accused were driving an omnibus out of the depot of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, as they said, to get the first passengers. They, having forgotten that there was a city ordinance against fast driving, were fined \$5, in order to refresh their memory.

The United States vs. Hilliard Rawls, freedman.—The accused had been imbibing pretty freely of Mr. Bar's rum; was in a fighting mood; said he could whip the whole city of Columbia; required several ladies to leave the pavement; was finally taken care of by the police and given lodging at the guard house, and charged \$5, or five days' hard labor; he chose the former.

The United States vs. Thomas Robinson, freed boy.—Master Cathcart, a youth of about fourteen years of age, deposed that he and the accused were good friends up to last Friday; they had been raised together; accused formerly belonged to his mother. In passing out of the yard, accused was standing in the gate; witness hit him with an empty bag which he had in his hand; witness told him not to be mad—he was only playing; They left the yard and went into the next street, when a fight ensued. The witness drew his knife, but did not use it. They were separated by some persons passing. The accused, not being satisfied with the result, was sent to the guard house for five days to cool off.

The United States vs. Cicero Payne and Toney Howell, freedmen.—The accused were charged with stealing cattle and selling them in the city—a very common occurrence. There being no sufficient proof against Cicero, he was discharged. Toney has not yet been arrested.

The United States vs. Andrew Johnson and others, freedmen.—Charged with shooting and stealing a hog. The proof not sustaining the charges against Andrew, he was discharged.

There were several cases for debt disposed of by the Court.

The Court will be in session until Wednesday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published this morning for the first time: Concert at Gibbs' Hall. C. F. Jackson—Bargains. C. F. Jackson—Perfumery, &c. T. J. Gibson—White Lead, &c. J. & T. R. Agnew—Fresh Butter. R. D. Senn—Acknowledgments. C. S. Jenkins—Groceries, Liquors, &c. Thomas H. Wade—Final Tax Notice. Apply at this office—Store to Rent.

A despatch from San Francisco states that an extensive gold field had been discovered fifty miles West of Cleveland bay, Queensland.