THE SOUTH.

Reports of the Special Correspondents of the Herald.

WHITE LABOR FOR VIRGINIA.

Effect of the Virginia Election in North Carolina.

GLOOMY PROSPECT IN MISSISSIPPI.

VIRGINIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Indignation of the Whites—Bitter Feeling Against the Negroes—A New Labor Movement Inaugurated—Aspect of the Two Races—Election Returns—The State Africanized.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 28, 1867.

The indignation at the niggerizing process that was resorted to at the elections increases each day. The whites, who had thirteen thousand and upwards registered majority, feel keenly the degradation of their boasted State; and all through their own apathy and neglect—the passive do nothing policy so strenuously and effectively advocated by the press here. The very papers here that were mainly the cause of defeat have raised a howl that is ridiculous beyond measure. General Schofield comes in for a liberal share of censure, and is now likely to become the most unpopular of military commanders.

The feeling, which before was friendly towards the negro, is now one of bitter animosity, tempered with a little pity. The whites have become desperate upon the result of the elections; strong measures, rigidly enforced, are to be adopted; war to the knife is resolved upon; negroes are to be employed no longer than their services can be dispensed with and a white substitute obtained. A movement is now on foot here, not among old fogies, but the energetic business men of this city, to bring here at any expense white labor, which will be immediately employed, or, if not, provided for until it is. This is to be done gradually, until no negroes are employed by whites. The cry is, if devotion to leagues, secret oath-bound associations and vagabonds are the interest of negroes, let them commence by feeding and clothing them. Already large numbers are discharged from work, employers preferring to cease operations rather than pay men whom they consider are laboring zealously to ruin their most vital interests.

Chaos is beginning. These two races cannot exist on terms of equality in the same country. It is foolish to believe it for an instant. Extermination of the one or the other is the inevitable result of the hatred inaugurated by the recent elections here. Nobody ever witnessed such intense feeling, so successfully depressed, but so ardent in what it is sure to accomplish. The discharged negroes flock to Hunnicutt. He tells them to hold on, Congress will settle them when it meets, and he will lay the whole matter before them. Thus the deluded followers of this vile, unprincipled man are still further deluded and beguiled by him, with hopes of confiscation and white proscription. Here are the complications of the present, and how are matters going to be settled is the terrible question that now agitates the thinking and truly patriotic minds of our country.

The labor system, disorganized since the close of the war, is now perfectly demoralized; the fairest portion of the earth lies waste; the country groans with debt; and here arises every day a state of affairs bordering on anarchy, chaos and bankruptcy, that unless it is arrested will envelop the country in bloodshed, gloom and sadness.

The returns received here to the present show an increased radical majority—so great that the African by his vote can dictate everything relating to local or State matters, and will, perhaps, when all the elections are completed in the South, control the national issues. In this State, as far as heard from, there is 25,852 majority for a convention. In sixty-four counties sixty radicals, eighteen of whom are negroes, are elected, and thirty conservatives only grace this mongrel exhibit.

Great Resources of Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee—The Labor Problem—The Immigration Mania—Negroes to be Superseded by Germans and Other Europeans—The Soil to be Cultivated—The Salt Mines—Lead Mines—Iron Resources—Gypsum and Marble—Coal, &c.

WYTHEVILLE, Va., Oct. 20, 1867.

This is the centre of one of the wealthiest portions of Virginia, situated contiguous to East Tennessee and Northwestern North Carolina. Surrounded by all the various sources of wealth to which all countries owe their greatness, it is at once the field for the capitalist and the future prosperous home for the enterprising and industrious immigrant. Already the recent elections are having their effect here in this way. The people have become fully aroused to the importance of immigration, assured that they can no longer rely upon the element that formerly constituted the labor of the South. These unfortunate and deluded people now await with impatience the proscription of the whites, the confiscation of their lands and its subdivision among them as the price of their radical votes. They are fully aware that they voted against the inclination and interests of their employers, and in doing so nothing but the expectation, founded upon the repeated promises of Northern white adventurers and Southern apostates of compensation in small farms, mules and a supply of funds to cultivate, actuated them.

The whites are apprised of the exact state of affairs, and have determined to employ no negro who voted against them longer than his place can be substituted by a man of their own color; and numbers are now dispensing with all the negroes they can rather than continue to support a class so utterly opposed to them, and who are now only craving their property and living in anxious expectancy of their extermination. But a few days since the proprietors of the iron mines near here discharged one hundred and fifty negroes employed by them who voted the radical ticket, the sacrifice causing them to suspend operations. These circumstances combined have awakened the people here to the importance of procuring European immigrants, and the measures about to be inaugurated will no doubt secure that desirable result. The plan determined upon is not, as heretofore, to distract the usual stream of European emigrants to the West and persuade them to come South, but local agents are to be despatched forthwith direct to Germany, liberally supplied with funds, to procure in the minor States now being annexed to Prussia a substantial supply of industrious and thrifty laborers. This class of Germans are well understood here as being intelligent and well informed, many of them able to purchase lands when they arrive; and large numbers can be found who will sell out their present homesteads and emigrate if the proper inducements are held out to them. Another advantage to the Germans coming here, over the West, would be the civilized condition of the country and the hospitable disposition for which the Virginians are so famed, the friendly welcome that would be extended them and the helping hand in the commencement that would be free at all times. The farmers here, too, would derive another important advantage from the flow of German immigrants. This portion of the State is peculiarly adapted to the small farm system which in other parts of the South is hardly practicable, and certainly not profitable; and there is every reason to believe that the farmers here feel the necessity of a change of their present modes of the cultivation of many products which to the German are probably familiar. Let them succeed in obtaining from the various German States immigrants, and each will be skilled in the cultivation of particular products; thus the Hungarian will be intimate with grape culture; the experience of the tobacco planters of the Rhine and the remunerative farming of the sturdy Germans generally will be of material advantage to the Virginia farmer, as well as to the neighboring newcomers themselves. The great secret by which the West has become so wealthy and by which her vast resources have been so successfully developed will be solved in Virginia; the State will no longer be dependent upon negroes who have ostracized themselves from the whites in seeking to exterminate them. An example will be set the people here that will have the most beneficial effect, in the development of all the industrial, agricultural and mineral resources for which Virginia is so famous, and of which this section is an ample illustration.

Perhaps of all others this section presents to capitalists, as well as farmers, the most attractive natural advantages. Nature has spread in the utmost profusion all the elements of wealth, which require but capital and reliable labor to make this section compare favorably with any other in the Union. The climate is temperate and salubrious, rich in all natural productions, and has a capacity for grain growing equal to that of Illinois, or any of the great corn sections of the Union. Machinery is required here for the development of the great mineral resources with which nature has so liberally supplied it, but which, under the old slave régime, have ever been neglected, and now lie awaiting the energy to grasp and revel in their untold wealth. In the adjoining counties of Smythe and Washington, saline mines form a very important element in the great natural wealth of this section. The wells are said to yield the strongest brine of any in the United States, and contain about twenty-four per cent of pure chloride of soda, or one bushel of salt to every twenty bushels of brine. A large force of negroes have hitherto been employed at these works, who will now have to give place to white laborers. They have not as yet been discharged, but from present indications soon will be. The amount of salt yearly manufactured at these works is estimated at three hundred and fifty thousand bushels; and during the war, when all other resources were cut off, these works proved an important and valuable auxiliary to the confederacy. The yield of water would be unlimited here if their resources were properly developed, and would compete favorably with any now working in the country. Lead is also a valuable resource, and the mines in this county and Smythe are rich in the ores of this metal. Besides the sulphuret of lead (galena), which is the common one, and the oxide of lead (minium), the carbonate, white lead ore exists in large quantities—the latter yielding about seventy-five per cent.

Considerable quantities of arsenic are also found in connection with these ores, which is valuable in the arts, and could easily be purified, and there is no reason why it should not attract the attention of capitalists, nor why their products should not compete in the markets of the world with the lead of Wisconsin and Missouri. Here, too, in inexhaustible profusion are found the richest ores of iron, a metal of far more intrinsic value than gold, needing only the union of labor and capital to make it as prolific a source of wealth to this region as the celebrated mines of Elba to France, or Delecarlia to Sweden. The iron mountains (to say nothing of the numerous other localities) which extend through the counties of Wythe, Smythe and Washington, in Virginia, and Johnson and Carter, in Tennessee, contain ore enough to supply the nation for a century to come. This ore is of the richest quality and precisely the same (the magnetic oxide) as that from which the best iron of Norway and Sweden is obtained.

Contiguous to the salt works in Smythe and Washington, and at numerous other places, between Clinch and Walker mountains, are gypsum deposits of the first quality. It may be mentioned in this connection that vast quarries of metamorphic limestone are found between Clinch and Holston rivers, in the counties of Hawkins and Granger, in Tennessee, and Scott county, Va. This marble receives a fine polish, and is considered scarcely inferior to the gold-streaked marble of Egypt. In the county of Wise, immediately upon the line of the proposed Virginia and Kentucky railroad, are inexhaustible beds of anthracite coal, being a portion of the great strata which extend through the States of Kentucky and Ohio, and it needs, by the completion of this line of railroad, to make Wise one of the richest counties in the State.

Less than ten years, with an influx of capital and a thriving and industrious European population, will see this section of Virginia one of the wealthiest and most prosperous on the American Continent.

NORTH CAROLINA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Effect of the Defeat in Virginia—Unionism Among the "Tar Heels"—Ideas About President Jackson—Traditionary Lessons—The Conservatives in Earnest—A Convention Their Policy—General Canby's Election and Apportionment Order.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 26, 1867.

The defeat of the conservatives in Virginia has had its due effect here. The opposition parties are affected by it according to their peculiar political proclivities. The conservatives are despondent at the prospect of negro supremacy in the Old Dominion, which by concert of action and proper energy they could have so easily averted; while the leaders of the black and tan party are correspondingly elated and rejoice at the triumph of Hunnicutt in Virginia. The effect of these elections, which were looked forward to with so much interest here, is already noticeable in a marked degree. The conservatives have been warned, and they intend to profit by that warning. They see the greatest State in the South Africanized, and have resolved to avert such a lamentable calamity here if human energy and indomitable zeal can do it.

The North State has always been peculiar in its politics when contrasted with most of the other Southern States. Though secession triumphed in carrying it out of the Union in 1861, still it never divested itself of that intense love for the Union for which it has always been so justly celebrated. Calhoun or his doctrines never were popular in North Carolina. It was perhaps of all the States the most thoroughly devoted to the national government, any of the Northern States not excepted; but, bordered upon south by the hotbed of secession and by the chivalry of Virginia on the north, influences and chicanery were brought to bear that hustled her out with the erring ten. President Jackson is, of all the great men of the country, the favorite among the people here; some there are who still vote for him for the Presidency, and can scarcely be persuaded the immortal democrat is no more. Travel in the pine forests, through the tobacco regions or among the picturesque gorges and recesses of the Blue Ridge, and the worshippers of Jackson can still be found. Immortal he is in the minds of the simple people who inhabit the regions of this venerated and antiquated State, and immortal they would have him as the captain to preserve the national authority in this great country. Unionism was the religion of North Carolina, and even when the bonds between it and the federal government were broken the old love remained, the old ties could not be severed by even the violence and enthusiasm of secession, with all its fierce appeals, its arbitrary and despotic measures. The national flag was still a sacred emblem with the people here, that never was relinquished, never was deserted. If homage could not be paid to it in public, because of fear and terror, it was secretly enshrined and worshipped in the handsome residence, the rural cottage and the backwoods cabin. Thus in this State during the war men there were who forsook their homes, abandoned their wives and children and fled to the fastnesses of the mountains, where they resolved to die rather than fall into the grasp of rebel conscription officers to be forced to fight against the flag they loved so well. And there these men remained, enduring all the privations of outlaws, cold, hunger and without shelter, until long after peace had been declared, when it was a difficult matter to induce them to return to their long deserted homes for very fear of vengeance from rebels or that some shrewd trick had been played them.

This is an ample illustration of the love for the Union here if that is all that is desired by Congress to admit the State back and restore her to the rights so unwillingly forfeited, and now so ardently wished to be regained by the honest, and I might, from my experience among them say, the patriotic, people of the old North State. But this is not all, and the conditions of admittance are such as cannot be endorsed by the good citizens in this State. They will not be a party to the degradation of their own race or the Africanization of the whole country. They believe in their old traditions, and however singular their ideas may be about Jackson they are confident he was not a negro, but a white man, ruling a white man's country, which they assert here the United States still is, notwithstanding the efforts to Africanize it. Every effort will be put forth, and, unlike Virginia, not too late to accomplish the desired object. The whites have a large majority, which must be used for their own benefit and not for their injury. Speakers are already on the stump, and the North State will resound from the Blue Ridge to the Atlantic with the joyful intelligence from Ohio, and thunder with the ominous warning from Virginia.

The policy here, however, is somewhat different from that of Virginia. While they will not permit of the Africanizing process, still they are not averse to a convention; but they must control it—the whites—and the constitution that will be adopted will not degrade the white and elevate the negro, but will secure to each a full enjoyment of all his civil and political rights in the future. It will be thoroughly in conformity with the reconstruction acts of Congress, except that the whites will frame it, and they will continue to be in the future, as they have been in the past, the supreme race in the North State. This they cannot give up, and no power on earth will enforce African supremacy on the "tar heels."

General Canby has issued his order to hold elections in this State, which is somewhat similar to those of the other District Commanders in the States where elections have been held, and of which the following are, briefly, the leading features:—The election shall be held on the 19th of November next, at which all the registered voters may vote for and against a convention and for delegates to that convention in case a majority of the votes cast on the question shall be for holding a convention, and that a majority of the registered voters have then voted. Provisions are then made for a revision of the registration lists, to last five days, fourteen days' notice being given of the opening of those lists. The boards of registration are authorized to conduct the elections, at such places as may hereafter be designated. The officers, judges and clerks employed in conducting these elections shall be duly sworn to a faithful performance of their duties, and shall take the oath prescribed for officers of the United States. The polls shall be opened at eight o'clock A. M. and closed at four o'clock P. M., and shall be kept open without intermission or adjournment during these hours. No member of a board of registration, who is a candidate, shall serve as an officer of election. Sheriffs and all county peace officers are required to be in attendance at the polls, and to make such arrangements as shall preserve order with the post military commander.

The following paragraph in this order is particularly worthy of attention:—

Violence, or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering or exercising his right of voting, are positively prohibited, and any such attempts will be reported by the registrars or judges of elections to the post commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority.

The number of delegates is, says the order, determined by law, and is the number of members in the most numerous branch of the Legislature in the year 1860, and is apportioned in the ratio of registered voters.

This apportionment, however, like all the others, has its faults. A division of the State, east and west, gives to the west section forty-eight counties, and to the east forty-one; but General Canby's order apportions to the forty-one counties sixty-seven delegates, while to the forty-eight counties it gives but fifty-three. This can see some dissatisfaction, more particularly as negro majorities exist where some of the excessive apportionments are made.

MISSISSIPPI.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Condition of the State—A Terrible Prospect—Negro Rule Inevitable—A Plea for Milder Measures—Emigration From the State.

CANTON, Miss., Oct. 24, 1867.

The appearance of your welcome sheet is always hailed with delight by the people in this portion of the satrapy of General Ord who are fortunate enough to get hold of it, and particularly since they believe it to contain the true sentiments of the mass of the Northern people concerning the disposition of the South in the future. Had the people believed that the conquering North would impose negro suffrage upon them, the constitutional amendment would long since have been adopted; but sane men in this land of the sun could not understand how their brethren up North of cooler and more thoughtful temperament would be willing to see intelligence and virtue succumb to ignorance and vice. They knew how utterly powerless they were for resistance when the last of their forces succumbed to the armed forces of Grant, Sherman and Canby, and they saw that their only hope for salvation lay in the prompt reunion of the two sections in heart as well as government. If the South were admitted into the Union now she would be as thoroughly loyal as in 1861, when she was the opposite of this, for the reason that her whole fighting population, who saw the terrors of war and who have the most unlimited confidence of the mass of our people, are satisfied that the best thing that it is possible can be done to develop the prosperity of the South is to have the benefits and blessings arising from the old federal Union handed down to us by our fathers. So far as the negroes are concerned, the white men of the South cannot and will not have any enmity to them, but they have the same antipathy to being governed by them that the loyal masses of the North have, not because negroes are black and have been their bondsmen, but because of their ignorance, depravity and vast preponderance in numbers.

If the negro race should improve in education sufficiently—and by education I do not mean a mere knowledge of books, but a habit of self-reliance and an insight to the same extent as that possessed by the mass of our white population into the evils and benefits arising from the proper or maladministration of government affairs—no Southern man would then insist upon withholding the ballot from him; but we do ask our brothers of the North, for the sake of our common country, not to force this thing of universal suffrage upon us. Perhaps the Northern man may say that we are rebels down here and don't deserve anything better. Yet still we fought for that we were taught was the right; we bled, and many of our brethren died; we were honest in our views; we have been overcome; we must and have given up slavery; necessity will ere long cause us to assimilate in manners and customs to the people of the North. Our sons must go to the plough and our daughters to the washtub, for we can't afford to hire freedmen any longer. Our lands would be cut up and sold cheap in forty-acre tracks if we had any purchasers. All these things and many more have our Northern friends brought upon us. Patiently will we endeavor to reap as we have sown; but we entreat them to do away with reconstruction under the military bills and give us something a little milder. As to the condition of affairs in the counties hereabouts, it is, God knows, bad enough. What with the failure of the cotton and corn crops for the last two years, the fear that every man has that his liberty, property (if he has any left from the ravages of war), and even his very life, perchance, are at the mercy of any little agent of the Freedmen's Bureau who may have cause to dislike him, and the uncertainties of our position with reference to the other citizens of the Union, the near and certain prospect of having negro county and State officers, who, as a class, will be proscriptive, we are in a terrible condition as to mental serenity.

To show how the thing works I will relate a little incident that lately occurred, for the truth of which I am fully responsible. About two months since a gentleman by the name of Lambreth, living in the vicinity of this place, had a negro man and his son and other children of the freedman in his employ. Under the terms of their contract the freedman was for the space of one year to receive a certain stipend and perform faithful labor. Instead of this latter being the case, he became idle and lazy. Lambreth, one of the mildest and best of men, remonstrated in gentle terms, but his remonstrance was met by impudence and almost violence. He then informed this serving man that he could no longer afford to keep him; but the African coolly informed him he would have it to do. Thereupon Lambreth put his furniture out of doors. The sable gentleman went to Jackson and brought Major Sumner to the house of Lambreth, who ordered him to receive the negro back, and told the negro that he had as good right to the premises as the owner. Lambreth was then sent to the prison at Vicksburg, and there kept without any charge being preferred against him, and without the knowledge of the district commander for several weeks, when some friends laid the case before General Ord, who commanded his release. This affair has been ventilated in all the newspapers hereabouts, but no steps have been taken to prevent similar outrages in the future. Now in a few weeks the people of Mississippi will vote on the question of having a convention. You may rest assured that blacks will vote *en masse* for the Convention, and extreme radical members thereof, the whites will as a general rule not vote at all. The Convention will assemble, and will in the framing of a constitution make such an one as they conceive best suited to the wants of the black race. The old masters will be as badly treated as Englishmen now are in Abyssinia, and most of the young white men of the South will emigrate Westward, to California or other of the States; the old men will soon pass away, and shortly the once rich and prosperous State of Mississippi will be as unproductive and cheerless as Jamaica's isle. Is this the condition of things that Union-loving men desire? As one having friends and relatives North and South, as one who loves his race and his country, I do from my heart groan, may God forbid it.

Excitement in Columbus—Armed Negroes Attending Political Conventions—Action of the Post Commander—A Murder.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Oct. 20, 1867.

We had some little excitement here yesterday. The radical leaders had secretly notified the negroes in the county to meet here and nominate candidates for the convention. Before we knew it the town was full of niggers. All at once a large company, under the command of a nigger captain, wearing a red sash, came in the town. They were armed with guns, pistols, scythe blades, axes, clubs, &c. They said they had been told "there was to be a big fight here to-day; had been told to come armed, and had come to help." On the approach of this armed company to the town, word was at once communicated to the officer commanding the post, who ordered out the troops here and stationed them so as be in readiness. The law forbids carrying arms, and military law forbids armed organizations or attending political meetings armed. Many believe it was intended to get up anther New Orleans affair for political capital, but the prompt action of the Commandant of the Post defeated it. He marched the niggers in military order. They were met by the Town Marshal, who escorted them to the Court House square. Here they met the Commandant of the Post, who gave a signal, and before the niggers knew what was the matter they were completely surrounded by United States soldiers with fixed bayonets. A more woful set of weak-kneed darkeys you never beheld. They were ordered to deliver up their weapons, which they all promptly did except one, and he soon found himself landed in jail. The officer then told them they could go and hold their meeting, as they had a perfect right to do, but advised them if they knew what was good for their wholesome not to again try the game of coming in armed bodies.

I understand the weapons will be retained until they inform who advised them to come armed.

The meeting was held and the leaders managed to have four white radicals nominated. The niggers are much dissatisfied thereat, and as they are four to one white, claim that there should be at least two niggers on the ticket. The town niggers are all laughing at "them fool country niggers being catched in such a trap." As a sample of their intelligence and fitness to vote, one who was asked what they were going to vote for, replied, "We is gwine to vote for de 'lection." Oh, what a farce! I hear of a large number of whites and many niggers who will not go near the polls. Everybody is disgusted.

An old gentleman named McDaniel was last week found dead in his buggy about eight miles northwest of town. He had been shot through the back and robbed. No clue to the murderer.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Jay Cooke on National Bank Notes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In Jay Cooke's long and labored article in defence of the national banking system he does not deny the fact that the banks receive $18,000,000 per annum interest from the government on their stocks deposited to secure their $300,000,000 bank note circulation. But he also demonstrates by figures that, although the banks do receive $18,000,000 from the government, they pay back to the government $28,820,000 per annum, thus making a loss to the banks of $10,820,000. Mr. Cooke publishes to the world that this $10,820,000 is so much actual loss to the banks in consequence of their $300,000,000 circulation. Would it not be a great boon to these philanthropic banks to be relieved from this loss? Would it not be gross injustice not to relieve them? Now, as this circulation costs the people $18,000,000 and the banks $10,820,000, and as it does not seem to please either the banks or the people, who seem to have a preference for greenbacks, why would it not be commendable in Congress to please all by retiring the national bank notes and substituting therefor the popular greenbacks?

We submit this as being eminently satisfactory to Jay Cooke as per his letter and to the people as per their representatives.

A Radical Organ on Jay Cooke's Letter.

[From the Chicago Tribune (radical organ), Oct. 24.]

There is no disguising the fact that there is a growing feeling among the masses of the people in favor of the proposed substitution of greenbacks for bank notes. Jay Cooke, the author of the absurd pamphlet entitled "The National Debt a National Blessing," perceives the strength and depth of the current bearing in this direction, and makes a desperate attempt to arrest it. But while there is much that he says in favor of the banks which is sound and truthful, there are other things in his long letter which are not in accordance with the facts. For instance, he estimates the rate of interest at which the banks loan their notes at six per cent, but borrowers know that this is not true. There have been times in New York and Boston when money was so plenty as to be called a "drug," that banks discounted paper for six and as low as four per cent interest. But these are exceptions to the rule. The three hundred millions of bank notes to-day are paying their issuers fully eight per cent, taking the whole Union together. In the West and South the rates of interest are ten per cent, and often with exchange added. The legal rate in New York is seven per cent. The New England banks send tens of millions of their currency to the West and South to be loaned out at ten to twelve per cent, though the brokers and shavers take a large commission for "placing" it. The interest derived from circulation is therefore six millions a year more than Jay Cooke states it.

In a previous article we showed that he had no right to deduct the fifteen to twenty per cent reserve to secure depositors, as all prudent bankers will keep that much or more constantly on hand, without any legal obligation to do so; and reckless wild-catters should be compelled by law to have not less than that per cent of their deposits always on hand. We also showed that the dividend tax was in lieu of the income tax, which other people have to pay, and must be stricken out of Mr. Cooke's offsets in behalf of the banks. Indeed, it is necessary to make these corrections to prevent his whole letter from being treated with contempt. For who would believe the story that the balance sheet between the banks and the people shows that the banks lose $10,843,000 per annum on their privilege of issuing three hundred millions of circulation? It hardly stands to reason that they should desire to retain a privilege whereby they lose nearly eleven millions a year. Capitalists do not invest their money in banks for any such purpose, and no power in or out of the government could force them to keep out a circulation which was costing them more than they realized from its use.

To ascertain what the government would lose and gain by substituting greenbacks for bank notes, we must examine the question, not from the bank standpoint, but from that of the Treasury. In the first place it would save the interest on as many bonds as the three hundred millions of bank notes would purchase. The market price of those bonds ranges from 100 for ten-forties to 106 for the five-twenties, averaging 103. The bank notes would therefore purchase 290 millions of them. The ten-forties draw five per cent interest, and the five-twenties six per cent, and the banks own about an equal amount of each. The interest would then average five and a half per cent, which on the two hundred and ninety millions amounts to $16,000,000 in gold, or $23,000,000 in currency. This sum would represent the gain to the Treasury by substituting greenbacks for bank notes. But from this must be made the following deductions:—

First—The bank reserve for the redemption of circulation, $60,000,000, which could not be put into circulation without inflating the currency to that extent. The interest on the bonds which this sum would purchase is $4,700,000.

Second—The one per cent per annum tax on $300,000,000 of circulation, which is $3,000,000.

Third—One-third the present tax on dividends and profits—as they would be reduced at least that amount—$1,100,000.

These three items amount to $8,800,000. But a deprivation of the privileges of issuing notes would doubtless cause many banks to wind up and surrender their charters, and the stockholders to loan their money in a way to escape dividend, license and deposit taxes. These losses may be safely estimated at $2,500,000, which added to the $8,800,000 make a total of $11,300,000. Deduct this from the $23,000,000 and there remains $11,700,000, or about one-half of the supposed gain to be derived from the substitution of greenbacks for bank notes. We have not taken into account the State and municipal taxes which the banks pay, because the stockholders would still have to pay State taxes on their capital whether they issued bank notes or not.

But there is another point of view in which the question should be considered. Have the people decisively made up their minds to retain the greenbacks as currency? If they have not it would be great folly and stupidity to break up the national banking system for the sake of a small saving for a short space of time. The greenbacks are being retired and burned at the rate of fifty millions per annum, and in a few years will all be out of circulation unless the present policy is changed. The *Tribune* has strenuously opposed the retirement of the greenbacks, as our readers know, but unavailingly. The Secretary of the Treasury and the President, backed by the great copperhead capitalists of New York, whose organ is the *World*, and the New England capitalists supported by the New York *Tribune*, have persisted in withdrawing the greenbacks from circulation for the purpose of hastening specie resumption as they declare. We are informed that a considerable portion of the President's forthcoming message will be devoted to the advocacy of retiring the legal tenders from circulation. Now one course or the other should be pursued. If we are to retain greenbacks for circulation bank notes are not needed. If the greenbacks are to be withdrawn we cannot spare the bank notes, but shall be obliged to increase them. A note is a promise to pay the amount of its face on demand or when due in gold or its equivalent, which may be wheat, iron or any other valuable thing. But a national bank note is a promise to pay the holder—in what? In another paper promise which, in turn, is irredeemable. The government which issues it refuses to redeem it in coin or in any tangible property or to receive it for duties on imports, or even to give the holder an interest-bearing bond for it. A bank note thus redeemable is a monstrosity and a burlesque on financial principles and should not be tolerated. It is the obvious duty of the government either to retire the greenbacks by allowing the holders to fund them into bonds, and thereby compel the banks to redeem their notes in coin or its equivalent, or to substitute them with greenbacks and then enhance the purchasing power of greenbacks to par with gold. Can the latter be done? If it cannot, it seems clear that they should be retired from circulation and make room for a currency that can be redeemed in coin on demand. We have seen no plan or proposition for raising the value of greenbacks to par, but a great many schemes for depreciating them to the level of the French assignats, the Continental currency or the Confederate shinplasters. In a subsequent article we shall discuss the possibility of making the legal tenders worth their face in gold.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

State of New York—Singular Result of an Analysis of the Vote—Probable Republican Defeat at the Presidential Election Next Year Deduced—Where the Party Gain Came From.

An examination into the vote of New York from the Presidential election of 1860 to the election for Governor last year discloses the remarkable fact that, while the republicans have gained comparatively few of the new voters during this time, the democracy have gained immensely and with comparative steadiness in every contest, where a full vote of the respective parties is polled. To render this statement fully intelligible we give below the following figures:—

Republican vote in 1860	362,646
Democratic vote in 1860	312,510
Total vote	675,156
Republican majority	50,136

In 1861, 1862 and 1863 the votes of both parties fell off largely, and there was no actual trial of strength until the Presidential election in 1864, when the result was as follows:—

Republican vote in 1864	368,735
Democratic vote in 1864	361,986
Total vote	730,721
Republican majority	6,749
Republican increase on vote of 1860	6,089
Democratic increase on vote of 1860	49,476

An analysis of the vote will show that 8,391 votes of the republican increase (over one half) came from the city of New York alone, 4,955 from Kings county, and 1,002 from the counties of Albany and Erie. These totals foot up 9,348 or 3,259 more than the increase throughout the State; thus showing that in the country districts the republicans actually lost 3,259 votes. On the other hand the vote shows that the democrats gained only 11,416 votes in New York city and 5,143 in Kings county, thus gaining 32,917, or two-thirds of their increase, entirely in the rural counties. In proof of this assertion we subjoin the following table of figures:—

Republican Vote.	1860.	1864.
New York county	33,290	36,681
Kings county	15,882	20,838
Albany county	9,835	10,206
Erie county	12,430	13,061
Total	71,438	80,786
Republican gain		9,348
Increase in total vote		6,089
Republican loss in rural counties		3,259

Turning to the democratic vote we find the following figures:—

Democratic Vote.	1860.	1864.
New York county	62,293	73,709
Kings county	20,583	25,726
Total	82,876	99,435
Democratic gain		16,559
Democratic increase on total vote		49,476
Democratic increase in rural counties		32,917

Turning to the election of last year we find that the vote was no fair test of strength, although a tolerably full one was polled. The totals stood thus:—

Republican vote in 1866	366,315
Democratic vote in 1866	352,526
Total vote	718,841
Republican majority	13,789

It will be observed that the republican vote fell off 2,420 from the vote of 1864. In New York city the loss was 3,189, and in Kings county 708, thus showing that the republicans polled 1,477 more votes (of which 1,308 were in Albany county alone) in the rural districts than they did at the Presidential election. But even then it will be observed that they did not regain one half of the votes they lost (3,259) in the same localities in that contest. The democrats lost 9,460 on the total vote, and this leads to a most singular exhibit when the figures are analyzed. In New York city they polled 6,968 more votes than ever before, and in Kings county 3,440, making a total increase of 10,408. It would thus appear that in the rural districts their vote fell off 19,868. This large loss was not all gained by the republicans. The voters simply kept away from the polls, probably because the Democratic nominees, led by Hoffman and backed by Morrissey, did not suit their ideas. Still they existed, and still exist as an opposition to the radical party, and in a contest between negro supremacy and a negro balance of power in the country on the one hand, and a white man's government on the other, will certainly be found on the side of the latter. In fact, it can be asserted without fear of contradiction that the republican party was, in 1866, notwithstanding the success of its ticket, in a positive minority in this State. In the first place we deduct the radical gain of 1,477 from the democratic loss of 19,868, and the balance is 18,391 in favor of the latter party. The strength of the respective parties in November, 1866, was, therefore, as follows:—

Democratic vote polled	352,526	
Democratic vote unpolled	18,391	
		370,917
Republican vote on a full poll		366,315
Democratic majority		4,602

We have given the republican vote as a full one, which it undoubtedly was, for the falling off in New York and Kings counties was occasioned entirely by republican voters going over to the democracy. Such being the actual fact, let us see what the vote of each party would be in 1869, giving to each the same ratio of increase, and supposing that the republicans do not nominate General Grant as their candidate. This would probably be the vote upon a fair issue and on a full poll:—

Conservative vote in 1869	381,334
Republican vote in 1869	369,821
Conservative majority	11,513

These figures have been carefully calculated, and at the ratio allowed, will be found correct to a unit. One thing is plainly apparent, and it is that instead of the majority of the democratic gains being in this city and Brooklyn, as is popularly supposed, it is to the extent of sixty-seven per cent in the rural counties wholly. On the other hand, more than the entire republican gain is in New York and Brooklyn, while the country districts show a small but significant loss.

Indignation of the New York Germans Against the Excise Pulpit Republicans.

The *Staats Zeitung*, an acknowledged organ of the Germans in this city, under the head of "Campaign Sermons," states that "in nearly all the Methodist churches, and in many others, they (the pastors) were on Sunday thundering against the 'German and Irish Sabbath breakers,' and the faithful were exhorted to vote on the 5th of November the republican ticket to save the Excise law. If the 'German and Irish Sabbath breakers' only take the trouble to register themselves on Friday and Saturday, there is nothing to be feared from the expectorations of those reverends, and the 'faithful' may vote as they please. The words 'blackleg,' 'woman beaters,' 'drunkard,' and other epithets were hurled from the pulpit *en masse*, and were particularly applied to the Germans. These tirades against the Germans will do some good. Those fanatics will be robbed of the last German vote."

The New York *Journal* furnishes a full translation of the HERALD's report of the Rev. James B. Dunn's sermon on "German Infidels," and then says:—"Thus preaches a man proclaiming the Gospel in the nineteenth century in a land of freedom."

Singular Features of the Campaign in Massachusetts.

That there is terrible perturbation in the radical camp in Massachusetts becomes daily more and more apparent. For the first time, we believe, in the history of the republican party of the State, a prominent member of the State Committee has had the boldness to repudiate the periodical republican address, to which his name had been surreptitiously if not fraudulently attached, and to avow emphatically his opposition to the principles embodied, or rather not embodied, in the document. Usually this address goes before the people of Massachusetts, or the great majority of them, like a thanksgiving proclamation from the Governor, when all households are invited to assemble and make merry. This year it falls like a fast day proclamation, when instead of rejoicings the people are recommended to clothe themselves in sackcloth, roll themselves in ashes, and give vent to lamentations.

What is noticeable in this connection may be mentioned the fact that instead of the indignant seceder being saluted with opprobrious epithets by the republican press of Massachusetts, he is handled with the utmost gentleness by the entire tribe. Indeed, one of the most influential of the Boston papers refers in the most amiable terms to his recedence, and, although one of the strongest of the ramrod or ultra-prohibition party organs, invites its contemporaries to notice the movement in a spirit not unlike warning. One of the same class of papers consoles itself with the reflection that the prohibitionists in a strong radical town are not entirely thrown overboard, but stand about even with the license men. Another congratulates itself that inasmuch as the Rev. J. C. Lovejoy—brother of the notorious Owen—has taken the stump for license, the cause of prohibition is likely to succeed. Another rolls in happiness because it is reported that Charles Francis Adams, Jr., brother of the democratic candidate for Governor, remains firm with the republican party. The indifference or disaffection has spread so far into the republican press of Massachusetts that a leading organ cannot find room to publish in full so important a partisan document as the late address of the Republican National Congressional Committee. Verily, the winds blow any way but westerly, at this time, for the powerful and nearly always preponderating republican party of Massachusetts.

"Why the Republican Party Should be Sustained."

Under this head the Springfield *Republican*—a representative republican paper in Massachusetts—proceeds to show, to judge from the tenor of its argument, why its party should not be sustained. It says:—

The addresses of the Congressional and Massachusetts republican committees agree in deprecating the effect of the October elections upon the South, and begging for a better report from the States that will vote in November. In this they admit the popular verdict to be what the South understands by it. And it is useless to deny that it does signify, above all things else, a growing distrust of the results of the Congressional scheme of reconstruction as they are now developing themselves. It means that the people begin to doubt both the justice and sound policy of disfranchising the white men of the South that the blacks may be dominant. They would be glad to see the Southern States attached to the republican party, but they want it done by methods that are republican and honest, and in a way to last more than a single year. In brief, they want genuine reconstruction and not a sham. * * * It is not negro suffrage in the South that the people object to, but the disfranchisement and proscription of white citizens, including nearly all the most intelligent and trustworthy Union men of that section, and the machinery by which the entire control of reconstruction has been given to the newly enfranchised, or rather to a few score of white leaders, who are generally men of small intelligence and less character, the mere abysters of politics. The cry that these States are organizing and coming back into the Union politically regenerated, not only loyal but republican States, satisfies nobody. The real situation is not changed by making the negroes dominant and holding them in power by United States bayonets, which is the only way in which they can govern for a single day. * * * We venture to say, what the Congress onal committee might and should have said, that a way will be made out of the difficulties attending the present reconstruction; that it is impossible they should be allowed to ripen into the fixed hostility of race now threatened, or that the whole power of the country should be permanently used to subject eight millions of whites to three millions of blacks in the South—that equality before the law is what the people demand, and not the subjugation of one race to another, and that this they will find means to secure.

The Chief Justice and the Presidency.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial (Chase organ), Oct. 28.]

Elsewhere will be found some of the editorials contained in our exchanges about an article which we published on the 16th instant concerning the Presidential candidacy of Chief Justice Chase and the Ohio election. The