POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Grant Movement—Its Progress in the City Its Principles and Campaign Policy.

The ball of the Grant movement, though not yet thoroughly in motion as a test of national sentiment, is, notwithstanding, so nearly ready to be set in motion as to have become already a question of the utmost political importance. The committee of six, composed of Messrs. Rufus F. Andrews, Joseph B. Taylor, John Lalor, James W. Booth, Thomas B. Asten and Thomas Murphy, have already put themselves in correspondence with leading citizens in the various wards and leading men throughout the State and country, with a view to secure the utmost possible universality in the support of General Grant for the Presidency. The present committee is intended to act only in the capacity of an organizing body—its functions being completed when the campaign has been fairly inaugurated. The movement is not intended to be a partisan one in any sense—the purpose and policy of its initiators being to effect a combination of the anti-radical and anti-copperhead elements, a combination by which both factions will be left to shift for themselves in the coming Presidential contest. The roll of membership will be open to all, regardless of political antecedent or association, care being taken that the movement shall be led only by conservative leaders sound on the various questions now agitating the country. No partisan distinctions are to be observed, or in any manner to be put in the way of permitting an unembarrassed expression of popular opinion. It is expected that the inauguration of the movement upon these principles will be sufficient to break up the present political combinations, and lead off the people in a general enthusiastic elevation of the hero of the only successful Union campaign in Virginia to the Presidential office.

Four clubs have been already organized in this city, the substantial citizens in several Assembly districts having taken the initiative in the expression of the national feeling in favor of the General. On the 12th of August a large body of the citizens of the Twenty-first ward, under the leadership of Thomas B. Asten and others, organized the first Grant club ever organized in this country. Later the movement was followed in the Second Assembly district. Still later the Fifth district fell into the line, and some weeks ago the conservative citizens of the Ninth district broke from party associations and declared themselves in favor of Grant, by whomsoever nominated.

The correspondence of the General Committee exhibits, furthermore, a unanimity of sentiment among leading men throughout the Union sufficient to warrant the opinion that the next Presidential campaign will be conducted by the conservative masses of the people, with Grant as a candidate, against the disrupted copperhead and radical factions—powerless to stem the current of popular feeling and enthusiasm with any candidates they may select.

A meeting of the Grant General Committee will be held to-day, at two o'clock in the afternoon, with a view to making arrangements for a general mass meeting of all advocates of Grant at the earliest possible day.

The Grant Movement in Jersey.

The signal defeat of the republicans in the elections has dissipated the projects which dazzled their vision as regards the coming year and its results, and the plans which were in progress have to be abandoned. Things look confused. The question now started in every group is how the lost position can be retaken; and it is curious to observe what an agreement is attained on the Grant movement following so closely on the heels of the late elections. Nobody disputes that the adoption of Grant by the republicans will recover for them all they have lost, and at the same time guarantee a more secure tenure of that power which in the hands of the radicals has been so much abused, resulting in utter rout, judging from the tone of public sentiment, Grant is the man for everybody but the extremes of ultra-radicals and copperheads. The overwhelming vote which has routed radicalism from New Jersey would to-morrow carry Grant, over all rivals, for the Presidency. The keynote had sounded from Elizabeth, but it seemed to die on the air. The elections came, and the radicals were at last convinced, by something more powerful than argument, that they were no longer masters of the situation. The sound rings out again; but this time it will not be lost. Grant for President echoes everywhere, and the echo is not answered by nays. The men of Hudson City take up the cry, and a club is to be organized at the beginning of next week. Jersey City follows suit, and Bergen, where Sheridan had been uppermost in men's minds and was unmistakably the pet, comes in early to announce adhesion to the new programme. Newark will not long remain out in the cold. A vigorous effort will be made in favor of Governor Ward for the Vice Presidency, but whatever betide the enterprise, Grant will head the ticket. Some will support him for his military record; others for his liberal and comprehensive views on the national difficulty, others still for his humane policy, while the radicals themselves will have to fall back on his popularity to save the fabric of republicanism from crumbling to pieces.

The Lessons of the Elections—Additional Opinions of the Press.

[From the Albany Evening Journal (radical organ), Nov. 7.]

Because the rebel whites will not unite with the freedmen in reconstructing the government, shall we abandon the blacks to their tender mercies? Shall we withdraw the pledges we have made to the emancipated race and put them back in a condition of political inferiority and civil degradation? By no means. The grand idea of the conflict which cost so much blood and treasure is far too precious to be surrendered now. The loyal men of the nation have fought this issue out, and have determined that henceforth the constitution of the United States shall know man as man, wherever he may be found, whatever his origin, his color or his condition. Though the republican party were beaten on twenty battle fields, still it would advance from each with this declaration inscribed upon its banners; and it would triumph at last.

What then? If we are not to deny the citizenship of the black how shall we deal with the question? The answer is obvious. *By making the right of suffrage an equal right and by limiting it with such conditions as shall insure intelligence and loyalty.* We should not discriminate against the black—nor can we safely discriminate in his favor against the white. The republican party has never declared itself the champion of universal suffrage. It is the advocate of equal suffrage. There must be conditions surrounding the ballot. It is our care to see that these shall be such as will ensure the highest degree of wisdom and the purest patriotism. While excluding the leading rebels from the polls can we admit to them, without reservation, the untutored blacks? At least, can we allow the freedman who has just emerged from slavery to vote upon terms less rigorous than those applied to whites? If there is to be a standard of loyalty, shall it not operate generally? And will it not be safe to go beyond this and *prescribe some measure of intellectual capacity* to which the negroes and the whites must attain before either class is permitted to exercise the franchise? In other words, without denying the ballot to any, may it not be hedged about with such restrictions as shall make it *the representative of a fair amount of intellectual capacity?*

[From the Utica Morning Herald (radical), Nov. 7.]

These elections cannot change the situation. The government is conqueror over the rebellion. It has four millions of newly made citizens to whose protection it is solemnly pledged. It has put the ballot in their hands, and it cannot take it away. The fortieth Congress cannot repeal the principles of the established reconstruction policy. It must go forward with the measures already devised and under which the Southern people are acting. Conventions must be held and constitutions adopted, and these must embody security for the equal rights of all before Congress can give its approval, and permit representatives to take their seats. Passion and prejudice have refused to strike out the restriction of color on suffrage in Ohio and Kansas. But the principle has made rapid progress. *It is not to be abandoned.* Least of all are its advocates to shuttle themselves, by throwing down the colors and joining the reaction. Ten thousand times, no! All men should be equal before the law. That must be the keynote of reconstruction. That must be the rallying cry of the Union party. We must fortify on that ground. We must not fall back one inch. That foundation is solid rock. It is girt round by righteousness and truth. It is a high, commanding position. Standing here, even under seeming repulse, we can yet make sure of substantial victory.

[From the Troy Daily Times (radical), Nov. 7.]

There is no occasion for discouragement in the result. The work of the republican party is not yet accomplished, though likely to be delayed and embarrassed somewhat. The great task which still remains in the hands of a faithful Congress must be aided by those who have never yet endorsed the doctrine of surrender to the rebels. If we have lost in the Empire State something of what we had earned in the war, we must not relinquish our hold upon the South, and thus permit it to sink back into that governmental chaos which conquered but unrepentant rebels are preparing for it. It was the republican party that saved the nation from dissolution; to this party belongs the work of reorganizing it on the basis of freedom, equal rights and impartial justice to all, and cementing it by teaching the value of a free and harmonious government. The check we have received proves only that we had become apathetic in regard to this all important work. By it the party is admonished of the necessity for arousing and purifying itself preparatory to the great battle in which it must engage next year. We are hopeful and undaunted; for to the great principles of righteousness and humanity "the eternal years of God" are given. With the invincible Grant for our leader we shall "fight it out on this line" next year to a grand and overwhelming victory.

[From the New York Demokrat (German), radical.]

The republicans have been defeated by themselves, and that the victory of the democracy is another milestone on the road of reaction, which the people of the United States in the year of 1867 have generally followed. We have on a previous occasion alluded to the character of this general reaction, which, since the fall elections, has manifested itself against the views of the more progressive portion of the Union party; we have said that this reaction is simply based on the commonest prejudice of race, in other words, the cause of it is the question of negro suffrage and equality; and the victory of the democracy in the State of New York confirms this view. The republican party has been defeated by those republicans whose "Unionism" does not exclude prejudice of race, and we are convinced that with the greater part of the German republicans, who during the late election directly or indirectly went against their party, their opposition was grounded on prejudice of race, and that the notorious liquor and Sunday question was used as a welcome pretext as a means to conceal the real ground of their opposition to their prejudice of race."

Speculations on the Probable Fate of the Excise Law.

The *New Yorker Journal* (German democrat) says:—

The democratic victory in this State is more sweeping than at first it was believed. The majority for Secretary of State will probably reach forty thousand. The Legislature is nearly democratic. In the Senate are fifteen democrats and seventeen republicans; in the Assembly the democrats have a majority of fourteen. Under these circumstances it is probable that two or three of the republicans Senators will come to reason, and then an attempt to repeal the infamous Excise law could be made already in the next session. It is true, Governor Fenton can prevent this by his veto; but, perhaps, the voice of the people, so clearly outspoken, will not be without influence even on him. Another favorable result will probably follow from this composition of the Legislature. The Constitutional Convention will have to abandon its project to reassemble to complete its radical work. They would require the consent of the Legislature, as their work according to law ought to have been completed before the election. It is certain that all democratic Legislators will protest and demand that the Convention be dissolved. On a whole vote the democrats have a majority of twelve in the Legislature. As the democratic majority in the Assembly will probably increase next year, it is rather certain that a democratic Senator will be elected in place of Morgan.

Impeachment.

The *New Yorker Demokrat* (German republican) thinks that since the November election there is no chance to impeach the President. It says:—

If we were Andrew Johnson we would go to sleep. The condition of the fortifications at Washington would not disturb our ease and our appetite. It appears that Andrew Johnson will serve out his earthly term as undisturbed as Buchanan, "poor Pierce" or any of his illustrious predecessors.

Judge Woodward on the Situation.

On his return from Europe, Judge George W. Woodward was publicly received at Wilkesbarre, October 25. It will be remembered that Judge Woodward was nominated, during his absence and without his knowledge, to fill the vacancy in the Twelfth Congressional district, and was elected by about seven hundred majority. In reply to a congratulatory address, Judge Woodward delivered a speech in the course of which he said:—

Whilst I may well distrust my ability to serve you acceptably, I can be at no loss about the course you would have me pursue. The restoration of the dissevered States to their places in the federal Union, the committing suffrage, and all other local and domestic questions which the constitution does not expressly control, to the free and unconstrained action of the several States; the strict subordination of the military to the civil power of the country; the admission into the two houses of Congress of such loyal white representatives as the States may send by a due exercise of the suffrage, uncontrolled by federal bayonets; the restoration to the people of their constitutional currency of gold and silver at the earliest day the business of the country will bear it; the adjustment of all our revenue laws upon such a basis that public credit may be strengthened, revenue increased and taxation lightened—the revival of trade, industry and commerce throughout our whole country, and to this end the cultivation of a fraternal spirit of amity and concord between the States and the people of the States—these were the great objects for which my predecessor longed and toiled and suffered, and which it will be my duty as it will certainly be my pleasure to promote. And, my fellow citizens, let me say that these were the ends for which the government was instituted. I take my stand beside the constitution of the United States and I say let it have free course and it will pour out blessings upon all the people of the land. Of passion and angry crimination we have had enough—enough of jobbing and self-seeking, enough of mere party strife; it is time the substantial interests of the country should have attention. This wide continent cannot be governed by a military despotism which tramples upon the rights of white men in the interest of the negro race. The founders meant no result so preposterous; posterity will never pardon us for prostituting our institutions to such unworthy ends. The negro is an object of our kindest sympathies and should be protected in all his natural and civil rights; but let him never be set up to rule over the white man. Since the days of Ham he has proved himself unfit for this, and it is madness, the madness of Bedlam, to attempt it in a country like ours. But if the States can be left to the enjoyment and exercise of their just rights, protected and fostered, but not oppressed, by the federal government, the whole continent we inhabit will not prove too wide a theatre for the development of the principles of American liberty, and the imagination of men cannot set bounds to the social happiness and material prosperity of our people.

Registration in South Carolina—Complete Returns—Election for Convention—November 19 and 20.

Districts.	*Whites.*	*Blacks.*
Abbeville	1,722	3,352
Anderson	1,801	1,398
Barnwell	1,902	3,605
Beaufort	927	6,278
Berkeley	983	8,264
Charleston	3,452	5,111
Chester	1,222	2,198
Chesterfield	1,071	347
Clarendon	754	1,552
Colleton	1,370	3,870
Darlington	1,572	2,910
Edgefield	2,507	4,367
Fairfield	942	2,434
Georgetown	432	2,725
Greenville	2,077	1,485
Horry	1,065	466
Kershaw	859	1,765
Lancaster	983	881
Laurens	1,628	2,372
Lexington	1,489	975
Marion	1,837	1,737
Marlborough	961	1,207
Newberry	1,131	2,251
Orangeburg	1,645	3,371
Pickens	2,075	85[illegible]
Richland	1,235	2,812
Spartanburg	2,590	1,462
Sumter	1,190	3,285
Williamsburg	806	1,725
Union	1,426	1,893
York	2,[illegible]00	2,073
Total	46,751	70,585

MEXICO.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Description of the Country Between Monterey and Matamoros—"Banish Foreigners" the Cry—Its Sound to be Re-Echoed in the Election—Business at a Standstill in the Interior—Hard on the Governor of Nuevo Leon—The Military Districts—Canales.

MONTERREY, August 14, 1867.

The country between this point and the Rio Grande is a desert waste, given over to the gnarled vegetation peculiar to the country, ugly in its appearance and useless for any practical purpose. The only oasis which meets the eye of the traveller is an occasional stock ranch, indicated by a huge water tank and a few dilapidated, miserable *jacals*, where reside the ranchero and his herdsmen, who look after the innumerable cattle, which feed on the mesquite grass of the chapparal, and which, in despite of the apparent disadvantages of surrounding circumstances, grows to a size and perfection unsurpassed in the world. As the heavy Concord stage rattles along, drawn by eight and ten small but active and powerful mules, the eye of the traveller gazes off over thousands of acres which present not one evidence of life, save when a rabbit rushes hastily across the road or a coyote appears by its side, glances backward with ears erect and bounds away, his speed accelerated, perchance, by a pistol shot from some passenger of sportsman-like tendencies, for hundreds of miles no fencing deserving of the name is observable, and what there is only serves for a cattle enclosure, adjoining the ranches, or to surround a corn field, limited in extent, the tall, waving production of which evinces what this tremendous extent of country is capable of under thrift and cultivation. Years of revolution and anarchy have done their work, and the ranches of Mexico, in their filth and dilapidation, epitomize the country. In their baleful influence they have entered into the very soul of the people, changing for the worse their ideas and their character, until the Mexican can no longer comprehend that there is anything better than surrounds him, until he shrinks from innovations with the dread of a scourge, regards the way his father did as the perfection of all wisdom, at least in its relations to him, and hates the foreigner with all the ardor of his nature, only because he dreads an influence which is likely to make things different from what they are. I am speaking now of the great mass of the people, not of the educated and refined, whose ideas have been enlarged by travel and contact with the world, though even in these the instincts are the same. I may remark here that the Mexican regards the political condition of his country as he does his every-day life. To him it is what it should be. Peace and quiet, a strong and stable government, would produce the state of things he dreads, would lead to "improvements," as they are styled; would replace the chapparal through which he rides on his fleet mustang, his apparel glittering with baubles of silver, by the yellow corn; would build up fences and so contract the boundless space over which he and his cattle roam; would substitute the railroad for the heavy stage coach which he has just learned to tolerate; and, worst of all, might build a school house on the very spot from whence, maddened by mescal and jealousy, he has often stolen out from the mazes of the fandango to plunge a dagger in the dark. This feeling is as strong to-day as when, under the Montezumas, the Mexican realized that the power and grandeur of his country had passed into the hands of another people. Though appertaining to a conquered race, like leaven it has infused itself into the conquering element, and as to-day "reform" in England and "reconstruction" in the United States are the overshadowing questions, so in Mexico is antagonism to foreigners. Heretofore, while this feeling has been none the less strong, its objects have been despised. It has not been thought that they could do any injury. To us them, make the most of them and in their heart to despise foreigners has been the habit of the Mexican people.

The events of the late war have shown them what influence may be exerted on the country through these. They are becoming alarmed, and as the wild Indian regards the pale faced intruder on his hunting grounds, the swarthy Arab the "Christian dog" whose camels press the sands of his desert home, so the Mexican of to-day regards the foreigner, and with as little appreciation of the power he provokes he hastens to strike and to kill.

I arrived here last evening at a late hour, and as the stage leaves to-night for the Rio Grande I have but little time for the collection of facts and ideas; but the question of foreigners seems to impregnate the air, and but little else is talked of. To banish foreigners is the cry everywhere. Many of the more unthinking advocate the confiscation of their property as well; but it is feared this might produce such a combination against them as they could not resist; but as to the banishment there seems to be very little difference of opinion. From all this Americans are excepted, not that the love for them is more—there are many evidences that it is even less—but even the most ignorant and embittered realize that should America be provoked to a war, she alone of all Powers would be likely to gain an advantage from it; and so for the present Americans are "our very dear friends."

There is little doubt that the forthcoming national election will turn entirely upon the question of foreign residents; and that man will be elected whose record in antagonism to them is the clearest. As far as I have been able to learn there is at present no conclusive information as to men; but I have no doubt whatever that matters will finally shape themselves as I have indicated.

Certain parties, recently arriving from the capital overland, give a very doleful picture of the condition of affairs everywhere. A deep gloom broods over everything. Trade is dead. In the large cities, like San Luis and Queretaro, a very great number of the stores are closed, and very few save the lower orders appear in public. On a very large proportion of the houses crape, indicating a period of mourning, is visible. The public great majority of the families have lost some member, upon the one side or the other, and this with the death of Maximilian and many prominent imperialists, and the uncertainty as to the future of the country, causes the greatest sorrow and anxiety. Though the political condition is seemingly quiet, it is so only on the surface; beneath the hatreds and jealousies the envyings and bickerings exist the same as heretofore, and are certain to break out in overt acts at an early day. These things are well understood by everybody and form a constant theme of conversation. Although the utmost strictness is exercised by the authorities towards the press, these matters occasionally creep into the newspapers. The promptness and severity with which the editors are punished for the publication of any articles not pleasing to "the powers that be" form a most fitting satire on republican institutions in Mexico. But recently, as stated in a previous despatch, the editor of a paper in San Luis was fined $300 for an article reflecting on the Governor of that State.

NUEVO LEON.

In this State much bitterness of feeling prevails between the partisans of certain prominent men, and if left to itself doubtless would culminate, as usual, in pronunciamientos and bloodshed. But recently a journal styled *El Busca-Pies*—the name of a certain firecracker—published an article reflecting with much severity on Manuel Z. Gomez, the present Governor of the State, made so by the appointment of General Escobedo prior to the departure of that officer in October last for the campaign against the imperialists, which resulted in the downfall of Maximilian. There had been considerable difficulty of a personal character between certain parties favorable to Gomez and others opposed to him, which resulted in a challenge from Ignacio Martinez, responsible editor of the paper mentioned, to Pedro Morales, editor of the *Boletin Oficial*, the latter paper published in the interest of the Governor. The article in question speaking of Gomez says:—"Look at that stupid Mandarin, a liberal of Convoy, a parasite of the Treasury, a political vermin, a republican in front, and a friar in the rear; a thief on the one hand, a hypocrite on the other; an infamous coward and traitor to every side. Behold that false apostle of reform. See how he ill treats the public, how he mocks its institutions, how he sneers at its sentiments, how he tramples on the soil and destroys law, justice, right, reason, equity, common sense and all personal guarantees. And the people? They suffer, keep quiet and lament only in silence. The public see that this man is a thief and do not denounce him; know that he is a hypocrite and do not despise him; are aware that he is a perjurer and do not complain of him; see that he is a traitor and do not spit in his face. Now, we ask, is this long suffering on the part of the public a laudable quality? Is it a virtue?"

Strong language certainly, and not calculated to excite amiable feelings.

The result was the editor was arrested, charged with having sent a challenge, and was condemned to nine months' imprisonment; and the friends of both parties are more than ever embittered against each other. As Escobedo is expected here at an early day with four thousand men, it is not probable that any open rupture will take place for the present; no conflict; but that it will come eventually there is little reason to doubt.

The subdivision of the country into military divisions will doubtless be known to you before the reception of this via Vera Cruz. It will be recollected that the Third division (North) is under the command of Escobedo, with headquarters at San Luis. This division includes the States of Durango, Zacatecas, Chihuahua, San Luis Potosi, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas.

The continuation of military rule evinces the fact that the general government appreciates the true condition of the country, and that a direct return to civil rule would inevitably result in the only normal state of the people—anarchy and confusion.

Intelligent parties express the opinion that the various discordant elements in the country are at present quiet in anticipation of what will be done at Mexico. That the question of the head of the government being settled, it will inevitably be followed by pronunciamientos all over the country, no matter how it may result.

The robber chieftain Canales appears to have subsided, although rumors in reference to his movements are still rife. The troops which left here a short time since for the purpose of meeting him went as far as Morelas, about twenty-five leagues, and then returned without meeting any enemy. It is stated that Canales, hearing of the approach of this force, fell back to Tula. He will probably remain quiet until Escobedo arrives and makes disposition of his troops.

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.—Mrs. Wealthy Whipple, relict of Marmaduke Whipple, who was a revolutionary soldier, is probably the oldest widow now living. She is a relative of William Whipple, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This venerable lady is a resident of Union village, Washington county, N. Y., where she has resided the past eighty years. Her age is 101. She enjoys excellent health and is quite active. She draws from the government the yearly pension of $96.

VIRGINIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The New Policy in the Old Dominion—White Versus Black—Extermination of the African Resolved Upon—How It is to be Done—The Forces to be Marshalled—Social and Domestic Revolution Inaugurated—African Vigilance Committees—Stagnation of Business.

RICHMOND, Oct. 29, 1867.

In the ordinary routine of events it would have been supposed that the people here would instantly relapse into their former apathy, that at least affairs would have assumed the old *rôle*, after the elections; but this is not so. The past is obliterated, and a new era is inaugurated unlike the old one. We are living here together and must do the best we can. Negroes and white men used to work in harness, but now they pull in different directions. The elections have fairly demonstrated the fact that the blacks have arrayed themselves in antagonism to the whites. In the whole State, as far as returns have been received the negroes have voted in solid phalanx against the whites; they, if the teachings of Hunnicutt are to be understood are now to be the masters—the whites, the hewers of wood and drawers water. As the negro orator on Taylor's farm, near Norfolk said, "The time will come when I can say to the white man, come here, John, and black my boots, and he will come, he must come." So it would appear from the unanimity with which the negro vote was cast that the negroes intend to rule, intend to be the masters. The "First Families" and Virginia beauties, under the Hunnicutt programme, are to be the *valets de chambre*, waiting maids, hostlers and general attendants of the aristocrats of Dahomey, and the Sambos and Dinahs who formerly served them in a like capacity. This is the decree under the Africanization dispensation, and this the sable adherents of the incendiary Hunnicutt are anxiously looking forward to see inaugurated. But this can never be. The whites have conceived other, and though not totally opposite notions, yet such as will materially conflict with the grandiloquent expectations of the sanguine African.

I said just now a new era was inaugurated. The old one is not practicable, and has to be flung aside as a worthless and exceedingly troublesome affair. The abolition of slavery made a change; the enfranchisement of the negroes sanctified that change, but resulted sadly and disastrously for the African race when for the first time they cast their ballots. Black *versus* white is now the order of the day at the South, and notwithstanding all the legislation Congress can or will do, is it not easy to be seen which will be successful in the issue? One race must live here and rule at the South, the other must be ruled or be exterminated. Shall the whites give way before the domineering and semi-barbarous African? Shall the Old Dominion be surrendered to the savages of Dahomey, the followers of Hunnicutt, and the aspirants for political supremacy in the whole country? The answer to these questions comes indignantly—No. Virginians have said it; Ohio has said it, and New York will say it, with a voice of thunder that will be echoed at the utmost ends of the earth.

A new policy has commenced here. No longer will Sambo and Dinah be the plantation hands, the house servants, the nurses or the hostlers of Virginia. Painful as the separation may be it must take place, and repugnant as are the menial services of any white man to the Southerner, it is resolved upon, and henceforward in the South white men and white women will serve each other. The line has been drawn between the races here, and the negro himself has marked it out in such strong colors that the blindest are dazzled by it.

It will be a hard task for the "boss" of old to give up the familiar Sambo for the white servant. The Virginian belle, used to the tattle and chit-chat of the dark hued Dinah, with whom she played when a girl, will feel a natural oddness and repugnance to having her toilet made and all the mysteries of her youthful existence investigated by a smart and intelligent waiting maid of her own color. This, however, is resolved upon, and this is not all; the farm and plantation will no longer resound with the old happy song of the darkey when he worked contentedly before politics marred his vision; the time honored "corn-shuckings," when song and the "Old Virginia brake down" enlivened the scene, will be abandoned and a new element will fill the wonted place of the poor deluded African. Already the exiled Poles are finding cheerful and happy homes among the hospitable people of Virginia, who have cast off their accustomed dignity and made "hail fellow well met" with the industrious immigrant, besides lending him a helping hand, and rendering his new home as much like the old one as in their power in a social point of view. The Hungarian, fresh from his own oppressed home, will breathe anew the free air of the Old Dominion and join hands with the natives in making it a white man's country. Then comes the stolid German, now divested of his petty nationality and forced to accept the rule of Prussia, glad to become a citizen of the far-famed republic of the Western Hemisphere, and lastly we have the sturdy Irishman, with his Fenian proclivities at heart, the opposing element of the negro race, settling in Virginia to foster his hate of England and strive against the old laborer of the South. These are the elements of intelligence, strength and force that will be brought to bear against the deluded, sable follower of Hunnicut. These are the armies that will be marshalled against the African, whose ambition is now to control the national issues of a white man's country; and these are the people who all will feel the African as their enemy, and he must be rooted out.

Such is the policy now inaugurated in the Old Dominion, and it is no speculation or wild vagary to say that it will be steadily pursued and faithfully carried out to the letter, until no longer African influence will be politically felt in the State that gave birth to Washington, Jefferson, Mason, Henry, Marshal, Lewis, Nelson and Clay.

As a first consequence of triumph over the white race here, I find one of the barbarous relics of slavery—vigilance committees—commenced by the blacks, in imitation of the whites of a former day. Citizens who publicly expressed themselves opposed to the policy of the ambitious Hunnicutt were served with "notice to leave" in forty-eight hours by the sable committee, or they should abide by the consequences, which meant "tar and feathers," or "strong hemp," though the Africans might feel a little joy in giving a Northern man, or one of their late masters, a wholesome "thirty-nine." This is but the beginning of the end. Put a beggar on a horse, and he will ride to the devil. Give a nigger an inch, and he will certainly take an ell. Civil rights not being sufficient, negro domination and supremacy is the end desired, and that or African extermination must now inevitably ensue.

Within the past week business has fallen off considerably among the merchants in this city, the majority of the negroes being idle most of that time, the usual demand fell off and stores that heretofore presented an active and busy appearance on Saturday nights were deserted night before last. No wages, no supplies or articles of domestic use could be purchased. This will now be the case in future. The tobacco season soon closes, and not hundreds, but thousands of employés will be sent adrift. Many have already dispensed with the sable radicals, and before winter closes, the Congressional Republican Committee will have use for all their funds to relieve the destitute darkey. Commercial and financial affairs have become stagnant; banks cannot borrow; business men cannot get credit; money, there is little here of, and that is closely kept, and altogether the result of the elections is anything but cheering to either radicals or conservatives.

A MANIAC ON BOARD A RAILWAY TRAIN.

A Thrilling Scene.

[From the Detroit Post, Nov. 7.]

A gentleman who arrived from Chicago on Tuesday morning gives the following particulars in relation to an affair which transpired on the train, and if the circumstances are as stated they are sad indeed. A middle aged man came into the sleeping car just after leaving Chicago on Monday night and ordered a berth, and it was observed by his fellow travellers that he seemed in great mental agitation, and would often press his hands to his temples, at the same time muttering to himself unintelligible words. After entering the berth he commenced groaning, and was then asked the cause of his trouble, when he stated that he was the captain of a boat which had laid up for the winter at Milwaukee, where he had been paid his wages, amounting to $2,000, but had then been enticed into a gambling saloon and had there fallen a victim to two sharpers, who introduced that novel game known as "three card monte," and left him penniless. From a friend he had borrowed money enough to bear his expenses to Buffalo, where he has a wife and three children, whose subsistence during the coming winter was to have been the money he had lost. He repeatedly exclaimed, "Oh! my poor family, what will become of them this winter? They will starve, they will starve!" He then laid down, and nothing more was heard from him for some time, when the conductor of the car was alarmed at hearing the crash of glass, and rushing to the berth of the unfortunate man found that he had smashed the window and was endeavoring to climb through. He was pulled in again, when it was found that he was a raving maniac, and it became necessary to bind him. His ravings are described as fearful, and upon reaching Jackson it was found necessary to remove him from the train, and he was delivered to the authorities for safe keeping.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—Robert Buffum, late a lieutenant in the army, while under the influence of liquor, attempted suicide at the Earl House, Providence, on Sunday. It seems that he had a pistol, which he held recklessly in the hotel office, pointing it to several persons present, threatening to shoot them. He, however, turned it upon himself and fired, the ball passing near the heart and lodging in the back under the skin, where it might be seen protruding. Buffum will probably survive. He had upon his person a medal voted him by Congress. There was also a paper recommendatory signed by W. D. Northend, Salem, Mass, of which Buffum was formerly a resident; also a commendatory certification of Buffum as a soldier, signed by J. G. Parkhurst, late Provost Marshal General, Military Division of General Thomas, and also one signed by another of his superior officers. His good conduct earned him a lieutenancy. He has a wife and three children in Ohio.—*Providence Press.*

DIVORCES NOT SO EASILY OBTAINED IN INDIANA AS SOME PEOPLE IMAGINE.—A great many people imagine that all that is necessary to obtain a divorce in the courts of Indiana is the mere filing of a complaint, the necessary legal publication and the payment of costs. The idea may be correct as regards some parts of the State, but it is quite an erroneous one so far as the courts in this Circuit and Common Pleas district are concerned. Out of sixteen applications for divorce in the Common Pleas Court at the October term but two were granted. Of the thirty-two cases pending in the Circuit Court now in session but two or three decrees have so far been ordered. Both Judge Jewett and Judge Bicknell regard the marital relation as a holy one, and they require the most positive evidence that there is just cause for dissolution of this relation before they will grant a decree annulling it.—*New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.*

OUR WHARVES AND PIERS.

Meeting of the Citizens' Association Yesterday to Take Measures for a Proper System of Piers and Wharves in New York.

A large meeting of the members of the Citizens' Association of New York was held yesterday at No. 50 Pine street, at which also the shipping interest of the city was fully represented. Among the gentlemen seen on the platform were the well known faces of James Brown, Peter Cooper, William Wood, Robert Dillon, Nathaniel Sands, Jeremiah P. Robinson, John S. Williams, William E. Dodge, Jr., John Armstrong and Henry E. Pierrepont.

The meeting was called to order a few minutes past three o'clock by Mr. PETER COOPER, who, after a few words, introduced Mr. A. A. Low as chairman.

Mr. TRACY then made the following address, in which he sketched the motives of the citizens assembled for calling the present meeting. He said:—The defectiveness of the wharves and piers of this city does not need to be made known. The traveller who comes into our port wonders at the spectacle of inferior and decaying wooden piers and bulkheads and of foul slips; and the practical men who manage vessels and take in and discharge cargo find out to their cost that time, convenience and economy are grossly wasted by reason of the want of adequate and suitable docks and dock arrangements. At this chief commercial point, to which by endless interior canals, rivers and lakes, and by railroads which cover the continent as with a net, the products of the forest, the farm, the furnace, the mill and the workshops come down to the sea, and where in return arrive the vessels not only from our own extensive coast, but from every ocean and port in the world, all calling for the most abundant and most perfect dock accommodations for safe and speedy lading and unloading, as essential to so great a port, the actual state of such matters confessedly is shabby and mean, not only unworthy of the city but injurious to its trade. The American marine which carries our noble flag through all the seas, showing everywhere the perfection of our naval architecture, the skill of our shipmasters, the bravery of our sailors, and the enterprise of our merchants, surveys the noble docks of foreign countries, but returns to meet the cold welcome of wooden piers of inferior sort, and to encounter the annoyances of crowded quays and cramped passages, full of impediments, where everything should be convenient. This, the third city of the world in the importance of its commerce, is, in this regard, far behind many of its lesser rivals. But pass from the present state of things and contemplate the future of the port of New York—its tonnage constantly and rapidly increasing, the line of prairie and forest of North America steadily falling back as agriculture presses upon it, and the heightened art of cultivation everywhere augmenting the products of the soil, the railway across the continent growing two or three miles a day towards the Rocky Mountains, and the trade of Asia preparing to turn its vast current upon our western coast for the quick passage by locomotive train to our doors. This island, in the midst of deep rivers, with spacious and secure harbors, with a double outlet to the ocean, at the mouth of a river, canal and lake navigation of unequalled extent and value, in the temperate zone, and at the latitude of the mean temperature of the inhabited world, has a commercial destiny far surpassing the present and future of any other point on earth, unless it shall be marred by mismanagement and neglect. But the greatest national advantages cannot prevail unless wisdom and energy be used, and other cities which liberally provide for the conveniences of commerce and watch over them assiduously may take away from New York the inheritance which it can and should secure. If we wait for the government to take up the matter of wharves and docks we must wait among the throng which beset the government and take our poor chance of being remembered when the controversies about currency, protection, free trade, taxation, reconstruction, suffrage and every other national subject of that sort shall have been ended, and when the millennium shall have cleared the capital of plunderers whose business is to make themselves annual dividends out of corrupt legislation. There is but one way to control this affair and put it forward. It is by the united action of the merchants and capitalists of this city. They are here together. They can confer and plan and act. Mr. Tracy then went on to trace the present system of dock and pier accommodation, and compared it with that of Liverpool, London and other large cities, much to the depreciation of the Empire City, which, with all its wealth, ought certainly to have a better state of things existing.

Mr. Dodge then proposed, and Mr. Everett seconded, the following

RESOLUTION.

Whereas the wharves and piers of the city of New York are in a condition disgraceful to our city and injurious to our commerce; and whereas the wharf and pier system of this port is inadequate to meet the public wants, and is far behind the system that exists in the great cities of Europe; and whereas the city of New York is rapidly absorbing the foreign trade of our country, which in 1865 amounted to $571,056,933, of which New York had $429,090,623; and whereas New York, by reason of its position, is destined to become the commercial centre of the world, and should have a wharf and pier system that would be an honor to our city and prove commensurate with the public wants; and whereas the question of providing ample dock accommodations for the trade of this port is of importance not only to the city of New York, but is one in which the whole State and nation have the deepest and most direct interest; and whereas radical changes are demanded in our whole system of wharves and piers; and whereas, to properly deal with a subject of such vast importance, and to develop a plan or system that will meet with united support, it is necessary that the shipping, banking, commercial, manufacturing and other great interests to be affected, should confer in reference thereto; therefore, be it

Resolved, That A. A. Low, James Brown, William H. Fogg, Peter Cooper, Paul Spofford, John S. Williams, John Taylor Johnston, August Belmont, William M. Vermilye, Jeremiah P. Robinson, David Dows, William B. Astor, John J. Phelps, Joseph W. Alsop, Stewart Brown, William Wood, Jacob A. Westervelt, Charles O'Conor, Hugh Allen, Theodore W. Riley, Richard W. Weston, Charles Tracy, Murray Hoffman, Nathaniel Sands, Washington R. Vermilye, Samuel U. F Odell, William D. Morgan, Charles H. Marshall, Isaac N. Phelps, Paul N. Spofford, Allan McLane, Aaron Arnold, Marshall O. Roberts, James M. Constable, Francis W. G. Bellows, William B. Dinsmore, Edwin Hoyt, Howard Potter, William E. Dodge, John S. Eldridge, Francis W. J. Hurst, Charles Luling, Cornelius K. Garrison, E. P. Fabbri, Jonathan Sturges, Joseph J. Comstock, William M. Evarts, Benjamin Trask, Robert Mackie, William Nelson, Adam Norrie, James Boorman Johnston, George F. Noyes, Robert L. Stuart, Jonathan Thorne, Samuel Sloan, J. F. D. Lanier, John Jacob Astor, Jr., Cornelius Vanderbilt, Stephen Smith, Joseph F. Daly, John E. Williams, William A. Booth, James H. Frothingham, George Griswold, James K. Place, John A. Weeks, Richard M. Henry, George S. Coe, Le Grand Lockwood, Samuel Willets, George Cabot Ward, Edward Cunard, Frederick Chauncey, Benjamin B. Sherman, Henry G. Delforest, Jesse Hoyt, Edward Hincken, Lewis Roberts, James T. Tapscott, Thomas T. Sturges, David Hoadley, George W. Duer, James Punnett, William B. Duncan, Thomas J. Owen, George M. Clearman, Benjamin D. Silliman, Charles A. Secor, D. R. Martin, Samuel H. Seaman, Augustus E. Silliman, Edward W. Coleman, Percy R. Pyne, Robert L. Taylor, Nathaniel L. McCready, Lewis B. Woodruff, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., William T. Cary, Jr., R. T. Livingston, Henry E. Nesmith, William E. Worthen,