THE SOUTH AND THE ELECTION.

As the Greeley managers, throwing all other business aside, declared "reconciliation between North and South" to be the main issue, not the only point in their policy, and as the South was thus led to expect something from the election of Greeley which would not result from the election of Grant, there is now some danger that many Southerners may be plunged into despondency by the result of the vote of last week. We think we may safely take upon ourselves to assure them that the election of General Grant does not mean any indifference on the part of the North to their condition and prospects, or any diminution of the disinclination and alarm with which the Northern public has hitherto regarded the fate which has overtaken them. The North is by no means opposed to reconciliation, but it will not have reconciliation through Greeley. What the South asked in the late canvass was that the North should elect Greeley President as a sign of reconciliation, and as the only one of any use. This the North has certainly declined to do. It does not cherish any hatred to the South, but absolutely refuses to hand the affairs of the nation over to Greeley and his Democratic following as a sign of its good-will; but as far as the South is concerned, this is all that the election means. There is, therefore, no occasion either for despair or despondency. Six months have been wasted in the interchange of coarse abuse over Greeley, which is doubtless a misfortune; but otherwise things remain as they were. Republican institutions are in no more danger, carpet-baggers in no more favor, than they were before the canvass began.

What we think about carpet-baggers, and what we think about the Ku-klux Act and other attempts to find a remedy for carpet-baggers, are well-known to our readers. We hold, and we have always held, that conquest entails on the conqueror, among other responsibilities, the responsibility of providing peace and security for the conquered. Unfortunately, the United States did not attempt to provide these things for the South. They set up a government which in many of the States was simply a cover for robbery; and, when Congress attempted to provide a remedy for the resultant disorders, it only went halfway. We should never have said a word against the Ku-klux Act if, in addition to hunting down midnight assassins and robbers, it had sent officers to Charleston to catch Scott and Parker and take charge of the State franchises, and see to it that every taxpayer got the worth of his money in legislation and police. It would doubtless have been unconstitutional, but it would have been that kind of unconstituitionality which great crises justify, and which never lessens the respect of a community for liberty and law. What Congress did was, in practice, to furnish the carpet-baggers with all they needed—protection against the pistols and cowardices of the men they were plundering. This, we hold, was, taken by itself, both wrong and impolitic; but Greeley would not have remedied it. All that he promised with regard to the carpet-baggers was pure moonshine. Nobody believed it. He could if elected have done nothing to the carpet-baggers except denounce them; and if Parker and his kind care for demunciation, we are greatly mistaken in them. It is no doubt true that in the beginning people at the North did encourage the carpet-baggers. It was only two years ago that Parker was cited as a witness against the Nation by the Independent of this city, regarding the intelligence of the South Carolinian Legislature. Many of these fellows left the North in the odor of political sedition, and by hinting for the Union and for human brotherhood, kept up a certain kind of madulian admiration in their rear, and succeeded in persuading a certain portion of the Northern public that they were missionaries carrying light into dark places. But Greeley was one of their most prominent supporters. Nobody did more to hail them on, or encourage the use of United States troops to protect them against the consequences of their crimes. Therefore, it was ridiculous as well as useless for the South to ask the North to select him, as the exponent of Northern indignation against the carpet-bag regime.

But the Northern mind is completely riddled of any delusions it may have ever harbored under with regard to carpet-bag government. There is no desire to perpetuate or continue any of the Southern abuses. There is no hatred of the South, or desire for further impoverishment or humiliation that we know of or meet with. The state of the Northern mind on the Southern question, if we know anything of it, may be described as a hearty willingness to "clasp hands" and let bygones be bygones, provided the South will frankly accept the results of the war—that is, accept them just as they are accepted in the Cincinnati platform: but "accepting them frankly" means to the Northern mind accepting them in deed as well as in word—that is, not only putting the acceptance into platforms, but putting candidates and parties on the platform, whom we know to be really favorable to these results, and not candidates and parties who never did accept them until they saw a chance of electing a President on whose weakness and want of persistency they thought they could count with certainty, and not only writing newspaper articles inviting Northern settlers, but making Northern settlers comfortable and secure after they have settled. On these things the North insists as the only true signs that the war is really over and nothing can take the place of them.

We wish most sincerely the South could now be convinced that her future is in her own hands, and yet such is the truth—nay, even more—it may be, yet still the truth. Congress has done all that it can do; the North has done all that it will do. Every Southern State is now handed over, as all States are, to the rule of the majority of its own people. If it be true, as many think, that where the negro voters are in a majority, or where they hold the balance of power, there is no hope of improvement from the education of public opinion, the South must look to immigration for her resuscitation. Those white men who groan so dreadfully under negro and carpet-bag rule must get other white men to come down and settle on their wastes, and give them a majority. If they can neither do this nor win the negroes over, they must suffer on. They may rely upon it, there is something wrong in their own policy, as long as hundreds of thousands of new-comers from Europe seek homes two thousand miles away on the semi-barbarous Western frontier, when they could have them almost for the asking all along the Atlantic seaboard, within a day's journey of French and German and British steamer. It is not for nothing men thus plunge into the heart of the continent. If the South can find no means of attracting them beyond the publication of flattering advertisements, if they get strangers down there they cannot make them so happy and hopeful that they shall ask their friends to follow, we do not know what remedy there is for Southern ills. All restrictive and coercive legislation is done away with, and if the white race is so far paralyzed or degraded that it can find no honest way of ridding itself of the domination which it makes a boast of despising, it must make up its mind to suffer without help if not without pity. We do not, however, believe that this is the case. In more than one State, the modern spirit—the spirit which takes facts as they stand and makes the best of them, and meets difficulties, not with oaths and executions, but with labor and craft—is rapidly showing itself, and it will doubtless spread and do its work.

THE REISSUE OF GREENBACKS.

A short time since there appeared in various Republican newspapers a series of "money articles" which would have puzzled a good deal an old-fashioned American statesman. On their face they purported to discuss a rumor which they announced to the public as ab inito, to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury intended to issue some four or five millions greenbacks which had been retired from circulation by Mr. McCulloch. They mentioned the advantages of the plan, and its disadvantages—on the one hand, the effect which it would have in easing the money market, in facilitating the transportation of the crops to deep water; on the other, the objections to it which would arise from the danger of increasing the supply of the protested notes of the Govern-
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