SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

ADITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPIDS -- COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Millard Fillmore.

From the N. Y. Tribune. A very mysterious and thrilling question has recently agitated the political world; and, although we cannot at present see how its auswer can possibly affect the result of the Presidential canvass, yet, for the sake of fair play, we are willing to state all which we can learn upon the exciting topic. It is pretty certain, we believe, that Mr. Millard Fillmore is at present lending the influence of his venerable name to the cause of Blair and Saymour, nor does this in the least astonish us, for, with his often-avowed opinions, we do not see why Mr. Fillmore should not naturally gravitate into that slough, though he has such a propensity for chitting his political quarters that any new party starting between this time and the election, and offering him a nomination for the Presidency, would probably secure his priceless co-operation. It may be considered, however, as set-tled that for the present Mr. Millard Fillmore is upon the side of Blair and Seymour-a fact which is of more importance to him than it is to the public in general or the Democratic party in particular. This, however, is a trifle. The main question now is whether Mr. Fill-more "has the gout?" The World recently asserted that he has it dreadfully. The same journal now asserts that he never had it at all! He 'is one of the most abstemious of men." His father was "one of the most abstemious of men." Very abstemious men, it is true, sometimes do have the gout; it has even been known to afflict old ladies, and this fact may have given rise to the rumor respecting Mr. Fillmore, which, we are pleased to hear, is without the least foundation. It may make very little difference to mankind whether Mr. Fillmore has the gout or not, but it makes a great difference to that gentleman himself; for to join the Blair and Seymour party must, under any circumstances, be a great trial of his stomach, and when that organ becomes enfeebled, the gout is apt to fly to it with the most disastrous results. The country, however, may now discuts its apprehensions. It has been suggested, it is true, that Mr. Fillmore may have rheumatism, a complaint so like the gout that one is oftentimes mistaken for the other. If the Buffalo Courier can honestly assure us that Mr. Fillmore is entirely free from rheumatism, and can truthfully add that he has no symptoms of lumbago, society at large, we have reason to believe, will experience an immediate and tremendous relief.

The Party of Fraud.

From the Chicago Post. The so-catled, but falsely called, Democratic party is the party that most favors the laboring man, is it? It is the party above all others, that, according to its own claim, is the party of labor against capital. We think the claim is a fraud, a cheat, a swindle, a lie; but let us see the facts: -

Labor in the South is mostly done by black men. The black men are, indeed, the laboring men of the Southern country. When one has a job to do, he says-"I will go and get so many hands,"-meaning, of course, so many pairs of black hands, each pair having a body, a head, a pair of eyes, and an immortal soul attached; and in the sense of the country so truly is the black man the laboring man, he

means nothing else.

The black man, with this soul, these legs, these hands, and this body was formerly a Elavery is a system by which he cheated, or rather, as we prefer the word, was robbed, of all the proceeds of his labor, except that he had a peck of meal and three pounds of bacon a week, and one pair of shoes, one hat and two suits of poor clothes a year, worth in all perhaps lifty dollars, as the gross result of his endless toil. The war and the consequent proclamation of emancipation put an end to slavery; and what is the condition of the black man now, and what is his relation to the Democratic party? As soon as this laborer became free, did that party hold to him any such speech as this:- 'Oh, brother, how shall we aid you? You, poor-you, ignorant-you, low in the social scale-you, oppressed by tyranuyyou, struggling against the hard forces of this world-you, formerly owned by capital-you, with nothing to begin with-houseless, landless, unprotected, friendless-you, a man as we are men-you, with a soul and a hereafter -you, come hither under our protection. We will tenderly care for your infirmities. We will forgive your ignorance as we know what caused it. Come, learn, improve. These are your rights as men; take and wisely use them. Meanwhile our ægis is over you. Whoso oppresses you attacks us?" To have said this would have been Democratic. And Democracy is the application of Christianity te the affairs of State. But, did the falsely called Democratic party do this, or any of these things? On the contrary, it showed the bar sinister-its bastardy-in its acts. It was, as might, from its winking at slavery, have been expected, quite another song that this party sung. See what it did in Mississippi:-"You nigger," said the Democrats, "you

working nigger, you black, loud smelling, ignorant, and barbarous nigger-there is your place; take it. There is belotism, peonage, seridom-all that slavery asked for with none of the ameliorations it conferred! You shall own no land. You shall have no civil rights. Your oath shall not be regarded. You shall be a thing under our feet. You and your children shall be apprenticed as we choose. Your wages shall be at our discretion. You shall have no schools. Ignorant you are, and ignorant you shall remain. Low you are, and you shall not be raised up. You are brutalized, and we will bru alize you still more!" was what Mississippi said; other Southern States repeated the formula, and all the Democracy of the North cried, Amen! Yet this party is Democratic, and the Republicans are

radical and destructive! But we need not go back for instances. The day and its history are sufficient. At this hour, what does the South want? Slavery? She knows that that is impossible; but she would have the nearest approach that can be madethe black men as toilers and the white race as enjoyers—the black man as a laborer for such poor pay as his white employers will give him, and the whites as the recipients of the fruit of his toil. If slavery was a system of pay, the system now striven for is one of half pay or part pay. In either case, robbery is what is sought-robbery by the forms of the law. Having the laboring man beneath their feet, will not the ingennity of the Southerners do the rest? If they may not have all the laborers' wages, may they not have a part? How cruel in the Republicaus to insist upon the observance of that law which binds all communities together-the laborer is worthy of his hire-a full day's wages for an honest day's work. For striving for this law, and its application to every man on whom the shadow of the flag falls, the Republicans are con-termed. Yet our opposents are the laboring A New Radical Organ.

From the N. Y. World.

New York is at last to have a real representative organ of the gennine Radical party. The leading men of this party, of whom it may be said, as it was of the farmer's horse, that they are 'rum ones to look at but rare ones to go, have for some time past been very restive under the dull conservative weight imposed upon them by the moral cowardice and egotistical carnal-mindedness of the Tribune. They feel that the imminent defeat and dissoution of the old Republican party must be largely attributed to the halting and uncertain leadership of that journal. One after another H. G. has denied all the vital and exacting articles of the radical faith. He has openly abandoned the saving grace of Free Live, either under the influence of some mysterious siren whose name occasionally appears in "Personal" column of the Herald, or of a low and wretched subserviency to the prejudices of the fashionable circles into which the Tribune has been endeavoring to make its way since the Union League got into Madison avenue, and the "blockheads" once more receive the "scarecrow" into their favor. H. G. is supposed to have become possessed of a few Unit-d States bonds, and it is to this circumstance that the real radicals impute his recent and ostentations repudiation, also, of another sacred principle of their creed, the "community of goods," of which for years he had been the trusted and truculent advocate. Frequently, too, of late, the Tribune has been observed to use profane language of a sort which would seem to indicate that the editor is willing to wink at the narrow and soul degrading dogma of the existence of a Supreme

Facts like these have naturally excited a profound disgust in every well-regulated radical mind, and those who still hope to achieve the final and complete annihilation of the moral slavery involved in the ideas of a monogamic union between the sexes, and of a constitutional union between States, have for some time been looking abroad over the country for a more trustworthy opponent of the spirit of progress and of the genuine radical temper. "Attractions," said Fourier, under the calm and convicting gaze of whose injured ghost the guilty face even of H. G. must sometimes blanch beyond its native pallor-"attractions are proportional to destinies." The hour having come the man has come with it, and with the man the news-

That well-known and truly representative radical, the Hon. Smellrungus Poldoodle, who five years ago was a type-setter in the office of the Skowhegan Catamount, but who is now the prosperous proprietor of the most widely circulated, political weekly in the world, the Crosstown Radical, published at Crosstown, in Florida, has made up his mind to establish in New York, a real, ringing, enorting, slash ing, smiting, cursing, swearing, stamping, first-class daily radical newspaper. No mushand milk-eating, sentimentalizing, turnipplanting, prize-strawberry touting sardines will be employed in the compilation, composition, and distribution of the New York Evening Radical. The Honorable Theophilus Callicott, pardoned out for the purpose by Governor Fenton, will take charge of its financial column, and the Honorable Aaron alpeoria Bradley, of Georgia, Sing-Sing, and Boston, will be associated with the incisive and irresistible Smellfungus in the political direction of the journal. All that the Tribune squirms away from and dodges, the Radical will boldly and elequently advocate. It will give voice to the deep and hitherto unattered aspirations which a tyrannical society has thus far repressed in the bosoms of the thousands of true and practical radicals upon whom the gaslemps of Marcov street and the builts age of the perambulating policeman are now suffered to throw their false and sickly glare. These profoundly misunderstood victims of the faith that is in them, these to whom Free Love is a reality, and the community of goods a creed to live by, have never yet enjoyed their just share in the counsels, though they have greatly contributed to the success, of the radical party. They held up the right arm of Stanton during the darkest hours of the great rebellion, and history alone will one day do justice to their services in the detection of "disloyalty" and the suppression of that licentious freedom of individual opinion which was the life of Copperheadism. The Tribune has been willing to profit by their sacrifices, but never to recognize their rights as a great organized influence in the party. All this the Honorable Smellfungus Poldoodle will see put

Those whose bold and lusty souls, chafing under the insolence of the churches, the brutality of bankers, and the contumely of the policeman's club, the Tribune has had no power to comfort with its wishy-washy dribblings from the pap-boats, and the panada-pots of the Union League Club, will now be made glad by the glowing utterances of Poldoodle. Poldoodle means to force the fighting. Poldoodle will speak up for universal miscegenation at the South, and for the abolition of matrimony at the North; for confiscating the estates of Rebels, and for carving up the bloated opulence of the few into the jovial competence of the many. Poldoodie will demand the suppression of the pulpit, and the simultaneons erection of the guillotine for the venders of lager-beer, for Democratic editors, and for all who wear clean shirts. For our own parts we need not say that we look forward with much compla ency to this coming event in New York journalism. If there is one thing we like rather than another, it is a straightforward and bold antagonist. To us Smellfungus' political principles are detestable, but we honor his pluck and his enterprise amazingly. Poldoodle as a radical will be the right | conflicts, will render retrenchment impossible, man in the right place. Behind him will rally all the real constituents of the radical force, all who hate their fellow-creatures and despise them; all who rejoice in profanity and in violence, the lawless and the ignorant, the scamps who make the popularity of such as Butler, and the noodles who make the reputation of such as Sumner. Welcome, then, to Poldoodle, and let the Tribune make way for the real radical organ!

The Democratic Appeal to the Pocket.

From the N. Y. Times. There can be no objection to the earnestress or frequency with which Democratic orators appeal to the pockets of the people in favor of reduced taxation and economy in expenditures. The public mind has been so debanched by habits of personal extravagance, that even dull times may have compensating advantages in their tendency to necessitate thrift. And the unavoidable lavishness of the war period so diverted the attention of parties from the wise frugality which best bafits republican government, that all just criticism in the direction of diminished outlay deserves to be welcomed. Only it should be just, or

disease. And the prevalent Democratic criticism does not happen to be just. It is not honest or candid. It perverts some facts and suppresses others, rendering it impossible, with the data furnished, to form a correct estimate of the marshalling negroes to a place of political discase with which legislators and statesmen are man's party-are Democrats. Is it not time required to deal. Even Mr. Pendleton is not | age in which we live. that certain political definitions were reviscu? | whelly exempt from the vice of his party. In

the pretended remedy will be worse than the

his speech at Portland, the other day, he crites and fanatics immediately after the war, arraigned the entire policy of Congress as too Large colored meetings were held (when the arraigned the entire policy of Congress as too costly to be endured by the country, and preferred in detail a long list of charges:-

'You might lose your liberty, for human endurance knows no limit; but you cannot buy more than you can pay for, and you cannot pay more than the exterilors of the tax-gatherer can squeeze out of a suffering people Freedmen's bureaus, military commissions, military governments, the support of ten State Governments, constitutional amendments, pegro suffiringe, and carpet baggers are pretty expensive luxuries. And when they bring with them idde luxuries. And when they bring with them idle hands, short crops, no home markets for our Western products, and no articles for Eastern suips to carry to other nations, they are more expensive still; and when you superadd to these things high (ariffs and high taxes) as a recertain supply of work, a high price for all the necessa-ries of life, a low price for labor, and an increase in the hours of labor, then thesa luxuries come to be so expensive that they are sltogether in-

Had Mr. Pendleton desired to enlist the intelligence rather than the ignorance of his hearers, he would have supplemented his enumeration of items with the statement that a Republican Congress has wiped out several of them. Thus the Freedmen's Bureau will cease to exist, except as an educational agency, after the first of January next. Military Commissions and Military Governments have already come to an end in seven of the ten Southern States, and will be withdrawn from the remaining three so soon as they comply with the conditions of restoration. As for the Constitutional amendment, negro suffrage, and "carpet-baggers," they have no proper connection with the expenditure except as incidents of reconstruction, the value of which must be taken into consideration when discussing the question of cost.

It is not surprising that the Copperheads who assail every feature of reconstruction, and demand for Rebel leaders instant and unconditional restoration to the councils of the republic, object to expenditures incurred on the reconstruction account. They were equally opposed to expenditures on account of the war. Could Mr. Pendleton be brought to the confessional, he would be constrained to acknowledge that in his opinion the means employed to put down the Rebellion were alike extravagant and unconstitutional. The whole expense of the war was, from his point of view, a "pretty expensive luxury." It is the same with reconstruction. As he sees the matter, every dollar spent in reorganizing the Rebel States on a broad and loyal basis is a dollar wasted. He would have the R-bel regiments march triumphantly back to power, under white men's governments, with the freedmen condemned to civil inferiority and political bendage. Had this been allowed, of course outlay for reconstruction would have been nunecessary.

Obviously, however, any criticism of expenditure which ignores the object intented to be effected is mere demagoguem. It is superfloial, tricky, and discreditable. The country submitted cheerfully to the cost of the war, and having sustained Congress in its policy of reconstruction, must be prepared to pay its price. These are questions of principle, into which figures do not properly enter. They come in when we proceed to discuss the capacity and integrity of the Republican party, as the party responsible for the money aspect of measures resulting from the war.

The best evidence of the financial capacity of the party, and of the confidence felt in its integrity, is furnished by the record of loans negotiated, and by the general absence of business disaster during and since the war. To the test afforded by four years' terrible experience, Republisans may appeal for an answer to those who taunt them with financial feebleness or recklessness. In regard to what has since occurred, the point to be decided is whether the measures of Congress have been marked by waste. Have the high standards of expenditure produced by the war and the condition of the currency been kept up unnecessarily? Has practicable retrenchment been neglected, and extravagance wantonly persisted in? Has there been no large reduction of appropriations?-no earnest attempt to lessen taxation? These are really the questions to be answered, and they are the questions which Mr. Pendleton disingenuously keeps out of sight.

The truth is, however, that with all its short-comings, Congress has pushed forward the work of economy with a result which only needs to be known to establish the Republican title to popular favor. The last session was especially preductive of amendment. The aggregate appropriations for ordinary expenses were reduced from \$148,000,000 to \$91,000,000. And internal taxes were abolshed which yielded upward of \$167,000,000. These two facts are alone sufficient to prove that there is no fondness for expensive luxuries-no neglect of the great duty which devolves on the party in power as the stewards of the people. As Mr. Sherman has well remarked, where appropriations for local improvements, or other purposes not imperatively necessary, have been carried, it has been with the help of Democratic votes.

Another fact which Mr. Pendleton will have ifficulty in neutralizing pertains to the origial responsibility for the debt and taxation of which he now complains. Both proceed from the war. And the war was a national struggle for existence, which was jeopardized by a rebellion for which the Democracy is responsible. If the popular pocket is to be appealed to, then, as fairly it may be, it should be against the Democratic party-not in its favor.

So also in regard to the policy of that party on the subject of reconstruction. Reduced appropriations and reduced taxation are possible only on the supposition that the Government has ontlived its peril, and that the peace of the country will not be again disturbed The Democratic plan, however, covers measures which, by reviving flerce and dangerous embarrass the public credit, and necessitate more taxation to meet the increased expenditures which trouble always brings. It the people would save money, and re-tore as quickly as possible an era of prosperity, they must preserve the Government from the hands of the Democratic party.

The Radical Farce.

From the Richmond Disputch. Our local columns give a full account of the radical ratification tarce of yesterday, gotten up by the Military Governor of the State and his associate "carpet-baggers." Hunnicutt was revenged for the affront put upon him by the utterly dispirited and contemptible pro cession under the "carpet-baggers." The white allies of the bamboozled negroes, never appearing to much advantage in association with them in public, had an unusually hangdog look; and even the negroes caught the intection of shame, which they are hardly ever known to suffer from. The line should have moved to the dead march, for a more impressive indication of a dead party we never witnessed.

What a farce! A long line of negroes marched out to be addressed on the politics of the day, about which they are profoundly ignorant! Would that the Northern people ould have witnessed the grotesque affair and the hypocritical formalities of the few white men in rashes, on horseback, and in carriages, cussion! It was a diagrace to the country and The negroes were taken in hand by hypo-

whites could not meet), and they were addressed by office-hunting adventurers and imported preachers, and every artifice employed to put them against their old masters, sui really their true friends. Not only this, but filled with old conceits of the part they were to play in the world, they went to drilling, making night hideous with their dram ming and clanger and clamer until that bitter radical General Terry saw that order and security were so seriously imperilled that he had to put a stop to it; This was when the whites were disarmed and under the sharpest surveillance of military

The meetings continued, and the agitators lands, and working submissively for their new

The result was there was a negro party in Virginia, which elected white incompetents and scamps and ignorant negroes to make our laws. The issue was forced upon the whites, and it is till the issue. Our dearest rights and most important interests depended upon it. It is a question even beyond mere Radicalism. It is a question of having any government fit to call a government-of having any order, security, and prosperity.

This is the true state of the issue in Virginia. It is for white people to consider and choose sides. But that man who sides against his own white race upon such a division must be assuming his status for life. Parties may change and men may change, but the hue of politics now put on by men who desert their race can never be effaced-never be washed out.

The farce of yesterday was well-it was cheering-it wore a doomed aspect, and foreshadowed the near approach of the end of the abominable mockery of politics and govern-ment with which we have been so fearfully

throughout, to whose plain rule they unflinchingly reduce their conduct.

In a single year, by their persistency of effort they reduced an opposition majority from 27,687 in 1866, to 11,614 in 1867. It they begin to do as well this year, although there are not such local causes to help them as last year, every vestige of radicalism will be wiped out of the State. Mr. Pilisbury is as popular a nominee for the Gubernatorial office as any man that could be taken from his side; and he ought to come very close upon an election. We of course expect more from Maine than Vermont in the way of reducing radical majorities. If the sincere enthusiasm which followed Mr. Pendicton wherever he went bespeaks the calm convictions of the people of Maine-and there is not the slightest reason to question it-the radical majority of last year will be very substantially reduced in September. This will impart wouderful vigor to the canvass on the Democratic side, in the other States whose elections are to follow. The energy shown in Maine at this time will inspire her sister States with like energy in a much greater degree. This being the signal gun of the conflict, its echoes will be sure to reverberate everywhere; and if they speak for Juion and the Constitution, the event will be the certain prelude of a general victory.

The three speeches of Mr. Pendleton have been productive of great good in the State; and those of the gentlemen accompanying him have aided visibly in arousing a wide enthasizem for the cause in whose behalf they were made. They have presented such an array of fact and argument to the people as to have left a deep impression; and the ball is still rolling on. All the enthusiasm in Maine appears on the Democratic side. Radicalism is dull and dead—no meetings, no speaking, no visible hopefulness, no faith. The same apathy which the Tribune laments in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, shows itselfin the radical party in Maine. It signifies that it is about to enter into its rest-let us hope, to trouble

the country no more.

Montana, Oregon, Nebraska, Idaho, and glorious Kentucky-with the fires of constitutional freedom burning so brightly on the hills of these States, the men of Maine may see reflected the general joy which a victory for the Union on their own soil would kindle anew. Let Maine emulate New Hampshire. Let her place herself abreast with Connecticut. Let the line of regenerated States begin with the farthest east, and extend to the gates of the Pacific. Let Maine clasp hands in victory with California. She may not be prepared to give the country a full victory yet, but she is capable of turning out gains so splendid that all the moral effect of a vio tory will be secured. And we confidently expect that she will do it on the 14th of September.

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masters, the carpet-baggers and scalawags.

The Election in Maine.

From the Boston Post. On the 14th of September will occur the election which is really to be the opening gun of the fall campaign. Maine casts her vote for local officers, and will speak out at the ballot-box that independent mind which has of late been manifesting itself in immense gatherings of the people to listen to Democratic orators. The Democrats of Maine are a sturdy, determined, and an invincible party, full of fight and faith. They keep their poise, every man among them, on the footing of their convictions alone. They do not shift their opinions as mariners shift their sails, to catch the wind of popular feeling-not the most reliable counsellor when serious matters demand sound judgment alon-; but bo'd fast the principle

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