SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Seymour's Unfitness.

From the N. Y. Times.

The estimate of Mr. Seymour's character conveyed by the letter of General Dix is verified by his conduct in connection with the nomination for the Presidency. General Dix states the impression left on his mind after more than a quarter of a century's personal and political intercourse with the Democratic candidate. His private excellence is conceded. But, in the opinion of the General, "he has not a single qualification for the successful execution of the high official trust to which he has been nominated." "He is especially deficient in that firmness of purpose which, in critical emergencies, is the only safeguard against public disorder and calamity."

Colonel Brown's exposure of the Democratic movement for the nomination of Chief Justice Chase revealed very plainly the feebleness of purpose or the discreditable insincerity which characterized Mr. Seymour's part in that affair. It is impossible to reconcile his professed anxiety for the selection of Mr. Chase on a moderate and progressive platform, with his own acceptance of the nomination on an extreme and reactionary platform, except on the theory of mental instability or feebleness. A strong and really honest man would not have taken such a course. If alive to the danger of ultraism, and in good faith desirous of having Mr. Chase as a candidate, he would not have succumbed as quietly as Mr. Seymour did to the very influences which he professed to resist. So, also, in regard to his own nomination. Few more pitiful spectacles can be imagined than that of a party leader, who, after solemnly declaring his determination not to be nominated, violated his declaration, and yielded in tears. The most charitable construction of motive cannot save Mr. Seymour from the imputation of weakness. This circumstance alone would justify the remark of General Dix as to his want of decision and self-control. A man who is unable to withstand the temptations of a party convention is not fit for the Presidency at any time, and is especially unfit in times of peril and difficulty.

The same infirmity is apparent in Mr. Seymour's surrender of his convictions on the bond and greenback questions. He held decided views in regard to both. He contended that to pay the bondholders with depreciated paper would be to destroy the national credit and tarnish the national honor. And he depicted the evils attendant upon an inflated currency as among the greatest calamities that could befall the country. These views he cherished, or pretended to cherish, until the eve of the Convention. Nay, in conformity with them, he lent his aid to the strangling of Mr. Pendleton in the house of his friends. And yet, rather than be deprived of a nomination which he protested he would not accept, he abandoned his financial principles without a word of explanation or a sign of remorse, and donned the mantle of the slaughtered Pendleton. Thus tergiversation was added to weakness in a manner as fatal to Mr. Seymour's profession of principle as to his reputation for fixedness of purpose.

These are the latest illustrations of the unfitness of one whose whole political career, as General Dix remarked, "has been in nothing more conspicuously marked than in an utter infirmity of purpose." Such a man may be the best available instrument of the Southern extremists, who made General Blair his associate on the ticket, but he is certainly not qualified to guard the interests and uphold the honor of the country in its great emergency.

Bad Advice from Mr. Pendleton.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A letter has appeared in the newspapers from Mr. George H. Pendleton to a friend in Texas, in which he says:—"About your not being allowed to vote, be not alarmed; we shall see that Texas is represented. Vote by all means." Now it strikes us that this is bad advice from Mr. Pendleton. At the late long session of Congress a law was passed which substantially provides that no Rebel State not recognized by Congress as duly restored to the fellowship of the Union shall participate in this Presidential election. Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas have not been, and will not be, recognized by Congress this side the Presidential election. The law, therefore, will shut them off. Should an election be tried in Texas according to the advice of Mr. Pendleton it will be love's labor lost; for the very Congress which passed this law on the subject will be the judge and jury in the counting of the electoral votes of the several States for President and Vice-President.

What then, does Mr. Pendleton mean when he says we "shall see that Texas is represented?" Should Congress cast out the vote Texas submitted on this pledge, how does Mr. Pendleton propose to "see that Texas is represented?" His letter is dated August 21, and from Bangor, in Maine, but that was several weeks before the Maine election. He thought, perhaps, at the time that there was a good prospect for Seymour, and that if the votes of the unreconstructed States would elect him it would be well to have them ready. But what then? Mr. Pendleton must have meant that the refusal of Congress to count those votes would bring President Johnson, as Commander-in-chief of the army, down upon the two houses in the *rôle* of Cromwell. If this letter, then, means anything, it means the possible contingency for another civil war. We, guess, however, that the votes of the Southern States, if all counted against Grant, will not be enough to upset his election, and that accordingly the vote of Texas will practically amount to nothing, though Mr. Pendleton may see that she is represented.

Inferior Races Not Wanted.

From the Richmond Whig.

We consider every proposition looking to the introduction of inferior races into this country, as laborers, whether from Africa or Asia, as impolitic and dangerous. If the North American States are to hold supremacy and rise to the pinnacle of national fame as being the most powerful government on earth and doing most for the exaltation of mankind, it can only be because the people belong to the highest race of men—that they are the best of that noblest type of our order, the Caucasian. In proportion as we mix up with our population the inferior races we shall impair our national force and diminish our chances for achieving that grand destiny which will certainly be the fate of this country if left to the unmixed rule and energies of the Caucasian race.

We see the horrible condition of the republics south of us—their wretched governments and the rapidly succeeding revolutions, which give their people no rest and deprive industry and art of all opportunity to improve the condition of men. There we have a full view of the evil consequences of mixed populations of incompatible races. The condition of those States never can be improved with such races equally admitted into the constituent body regulating public affairs. We may bring this wonderful country to a similar fate by the active introduction of the inferior races here and admitting them to the elective franchise. To this high privilege they will be admitted whenever they are concentrated upon this continent in large numbers. Demagogical agitations will as surely succeed in securing it for them as those agitations have secured the ballot for the negro—the lowest of all the races existing in any considerable number on this continent.

Therefore let us have neither coolies nor Chinese. Give us Irish, English, Scotch, Germans, French, Greeks, Italians, and any Europeans, but none other if we can possibly avoid it, either from Africa or Asia. We have enough of the inferior type already, God knows. It has brought untold evil upon our land. What do we want with more trouble from mixed races, and the terrible fanatical and demagogical agitations which their presence would engender?

Why should it be assumed that labor must be entrusted to inferior beings? There lies the great error. Is not labor the school from which the greatest human energies proceed? Is it not the nursery of the men of greatest physical force—who, upon the theatre of the world's greatest deeds, take their position amongst the most distinguished of the actors? Is it not the department of life from whence the others are recruited by men perfect in form, fully developed in physique, well balanced in intellect, to take the places of those who have been rendered effete and inert by luxury and vice? In the name of common sense, in the name of all that is wise and beneficent for our country, why should any man desire to degrade the labor of this country by leaving it to inferior imported races? Why shall we deprive ourselves of the great school, the great nursery for men of our own blood, and thus forfeit a resource of energy and power without which no nation can be great?

We are sure no man can reflect upon the subject even for a brief while without being convinced that our happiness, our national harmony, and our greatness depend upon the preservation of the State from the deteriorating influences of the inferior races, and maintaining the dignity of labor by performing it ourselves.

Indian Affairs.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The tenor of all our news from the Indian country of late has been discouraging. Latest advices are so minute and full, and show so irresistibly the existence of a cruel and devastating war on the part of the Indians, that we feel called upon to revise our judgment, and insist upon rigorous measures of repression. We must have peace and order. We must take the tomahawk and scalping-knife from the Indian before we conclude our measures of justice. The savages appear to have risen in small parties simultaneously all over the Plains, from the western line of settlements in Kansas to the mountains of Colorado, and thus far there has been little variation in the story of massacre and rapine. The settlers built their cabins and staked out their homesteads with too little regard of the dangers of their situation, and the outbreak of hostilities found them so widely scattered that they could seldom make common cause against the common enemy. Nor could they depend upon our small frontier army for adequate protection. The savages, therefore, have had things all their own way. They fall in overwhelming force upon remote ranches and isolated forts, and long before a force can be collected to face them they are far out of reach. General Sheridan has sent out pursuing columns, and the well-known ability and energy of this illustrious and far-seeing commander give us assurance that the campaign will be well fought; but for some time to come we can hardly expect any decisive advantage. So long as the prairies afford forage for the Indian ponies, the pursuit will generally be vain. The devastation will spread from post to post along the border, and we shall not be surprised if we hear of several other disasters such as that which we chronicled on Thursday on the Republican river. Before long, however, the winter frosts will help us, so that the savages will no longer be able to scour the Plains as they do now, and the troops will overtake and punish them.

The facts that the war this time has broken out immediately upon the heels of a treaty of peace, and that it seems to have been without provocation from the settlers, afford a pointed condemnation of our past policy towards the Indians, and we hope will prove a good lesson in our future treatment of them. The Peace Commission, from which some persons anticipated so much good, proves to have been only a negative and merely moral success. It ought to be evident by this time that the savages have no faith in our agents and commissioners. They have been cheated by them so often that they will never trust them again; and we cannot blame them. We have brought all this trouble on ourselves—first, by keeping swindling superintendents in office, and then by winking at the wrongs and provocations committed by the settlers. We cannot set matters right, however, by acknowledging our injustice and resolving upon a new course. The dire necessity of a severe war is now upon us, and there is but one policy for us to pursue—let the war be short, sharp, and decisive. But when it is over we insist that this ridiculous, nay, this disastrous Indian Agency business shall be radically and immediately reformed. The army can manage the savages, and the army only. If we place the work in the hands of a Sherman or a Sheridan, we may be confident that it will be done wisely, economically, effectively, and honestly. It will be done by men whom the Indians will soon learn both to trust and to fear; by men who will realize the danger of mismanagement and peculation, and who will be animated by a sense of honor which we need not expect to find in broken-down political adventurers. So long as we intrust Indian affairs to the class of men who have hitherto had charge of them, we may look for a general savage war every season.

The Depression of the Revenue.

From the N. Y. World.

If substantial proof is wanted of the injury which ill-advised legislation has inflicted upon the industrial interests of the country, it may be had in the unprecedented depression of the internal revenue. Of late, for days and days together, the receipts have summed up the discouraging average of about $250,000, and on one day last week they fell as low as $193,000. The time has been when such a sum would have thrown the bureau officers at Washington into a panic. To comprehend the startling smallness of the figures, it is but necessary to reflect that they represent a whole day's receipts of public dues throughout the entire country, from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

If such an average were long continued our whole inland revenue for this fiscal year would be in the neighborhood of $125,000,000, even allowing for the fluctuations which commonly occur at certain periods, due to trade changes.

How this sum would tally with official figures the public can judge for itself. Mr. McCulloch estimated that this year's revenue from internal sources would reach 205 millions, while Mr. Rollins has put it as high as 240 millions. Assuming the Secretary's estimates for customs, lands, and all other sources to be correct, the deficit would thus be just 80 millions; and admitting that the expenditure would not exceed, in all, 372 millions, instead of realizing a surplus of 9 millions, as estimated by him, the deficit would be 71 millions. We waive consideration of the estimates of Mr. Rollins and Mr. Wells.

It may be said that any predictions as to the year's revenue, based upon the results thus far reached, are premature and even unfair. But let it be remembered that it is the common practice of all our financial authorities to accept the results of the first quarter of every fiscal period as a fair index of the year's total. The House Committee of Ways and Means use precisely these results for guidance in tax-legislation for the ensuing year. The question is, whether there is any likelihood of something occurring between now and next July to carry the average receipts of the remaining three-quarters above those of the one now almost passed. There is no good reason to expect such a result, and we are forced to the belief that a large deficiency cannot be avoided, except in the event of honest, remedial laws being provided early next session. Until some such change is made, the problem whether a low rate of whisky tax will yield as much revenue as a high one cannot be solved; for the reason that under the existing state of things as arranged by the radicals, bent upon the perpetuation of their power, no correct and complete results can be obtained. We certainly have no encouragement to expect that either whisky or tobacco will come to the relief of the Treasury and bring the year's yield up to the needed amount, controlled as those two sources are by radical influence now as well as before the tax was reduced last July. Nor can the general business of the country be looked to in the contingency, depressed as it has been kept by radical maladministration. Viewing the situation from the most hopeful standpoint, the whole revenue for the year may reach 175 millions, which will then leave a deficiency of twenty-one millions, that must be made up by customs, lands, and other sources, or be covered by increased taxation next year. It would be idle to suppose that even the lowest of the official estimates will be met fully; and the fact cannot be concealed from the people. Nearly an entire quarter has gone by, and yet the aggregate revenue for that period stands on the Treasury books at thirty-eight millions only. This of itself is an indication of the general mercantile prostration; owing chiefly to the disturbed state of the country, produced by the unconstitutional attempts of the Rump to postpone the reconstruction of the Southern States until it could be made the foundation of permanent radical domination.

Revenue deficits are among the least of the evils which must inevitably afflict the country so long as those attempts are continued, and they will continue until the overthrow of the radicals is effected. Under the radical system it is but rational to expect business depression, oppressive taxation, a corrupt civil service, blundering legislation, national demoralization, and those flagrant violations of individual rights that are the natural concomitants of arbitrary political rule. The people have the power to decide whether they will longer submit to these gross abuses at the hands of their trusted servants.

The Constitution or Revolution.

From the Mobile Register.

Don't be alarmed at this caption, ye who are afraid to open your mouths so much as to chirp, lest radical liars by speech and pen follow their calling and wallow in their inevitable mire. This caption is at bottom, and should be boldly pronounced and on top, the key-note of the struggle for the liberty of the nation, with usurpers and Constitution-breakers. We say it should be, otherwise the American people have ceased to deserve to be free. Tyrants know instinctively when that period of emasculation arrives in the history of a people, and the sword and the yoke are ever at hand to take advantage of it. Say what you please about taxation, unheard-of profligacy in the public expenditures, the infamies of reconstruction, and that dark catalogue of public sins which will blacken the fame of the radical administrators of this era on the pages of history, the vital thread in the tangled web of the times is that which is resisting the strain of revolutionists and usurpers upon the liberty of the people. The Constitution represents that thread, and all this vast turmoil of energy of mind and body from one ocean to the other, and from the lakes to the Gulf, is but the reeling to and fro of the armies that fight for the liberty embodied in the Constitution on one side, and for the power of despotism to annihilate that Constitution on the other. What sense is there in fearing to read the word "revolution" at the head of a Southern Democratic paper, when for nearly eight years the nation has been rocking in the throes of the greatest revolution of modern times? Grant and Colfax elected, and the high priests of the usurpers assured of power for another four years, and this revolution against constitutional liberty will have been completed. The question will then be, shall its hateful fruits be accepted in perpetuity? Will a race of men that has never long submitted to tyranny, a nation made up of the fighting bloods of the civilized world, submit to the rule of the sword in the hands of the Puritan, and agree to have their rights and liberties measured by the will of an epauletted soldier and a despotic and lawless Parliament? We trust not and we hope not. We are not hinting now at another Southern "rebellion;" we are not thinking of a second experiment of secession, and of arraying a weak section, panoplied only by a just cause, against a stronger one, armed with the sword, and strong in numbers and organized power. We are not dreaming of making a contest upon an issue so false that one-half of the friends of constitutional liberty will be found fighting against conviction and principle on the side of tyranny. We speak of the American people, for the cause of Southern liberty has become the cause of American liberty. The Constitution which has been struck down to commit murder on the States of the South, and to enslave its people, cannot survive as a divided entity for the protection of the liberty of the North. Sweet and bitter water cannot flow from the same fountain, nor can the same government dispense the blessings of freedom and the curses of slavery on the two sides of a geographical boundary. It is, therefore, a common American question. And it is whether that people will endure any government that is founded by usurpation upon the ruins of the political fabric which their fathers fought for, reared, and transmitted to them as their most precious inheritance. That such is the banquet to which radicalism invites them is too clear for argument. John Quincy Adams has just fixed the demonstration in the compass of a nutshell, when he quoted the late leader of the radical party—the dead Stevens, as saying "there were only two d—d fools in the radical party who held that the reconstruction acts of the Rump Congress were constitutional." That Congress has openly departed from, violated, and legislated "outside the Constitution" in the passage of nearly forty acts. Indeed, it has become the fashion not only to "spit upon the Constitution," but openly to deride it, and to laugh in the face of every honest man who appeals to it. So defiant are the usurpers, and so contemptuous of the spirit and intelligence of the people! The time comes apace to determine whether the people deserve that contempt. We do not read the temper of the nation aright if they do. We see the old fires of freedom burning as brightly in the North and East and West as they did in the best days of the republic, and, besides, we read what they will do in the history of a blood that tells but one story from the days of the Barons down through the Hampdens to the present era. The American Constitution cannot die without a struggle. So enormous a political change was never yet made without the effusion of blood. We, therefore, only assert the inevitable when we repeat, "The Constitution or revolution."

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Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Drying Machines. 6 30

WINES, ETC.

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTER OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.
1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA R. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.
The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand 9 2 2m

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
At prices much below usual rates.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
8 27 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 9 11

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 3 13

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
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QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 6 29 3m4p

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE, SECOND DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, No. 239 DOCK Street,
SATURDAY, Sept. 26, 1868.
Will be sold at Public Sale, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Twenty-third and South streets the fixtures of a Distillery, consisting of three Copper Stills, three Worms, one Doubler, lot of empty Hogsheads, etc., seized under warrant of distraint, and to be sold as the property of Michael Murphey, for United States Internal Revenue taxes due and unpaid.
9 16 10t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
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To No. 134 DOCK Street,
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JOHN GRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.