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Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals
Upon Current Topics Compiled Every
Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE SOUTH AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From the N. Y. Times. In the calculation of political chances, the Democratic press has not seemed to doubt the future position of the Southern States. They have been claimed as States that will, of necessity, gravitate towards their old relations with the Democratic party. The Virginis election has been treated as proof of this tendency. Some dozens of journals have boasted of that election as a Democratic victory. They have contended that it was the result of Democratic effort, and have insisted

that that party will once more rule the State. The protests of Richmond editors were not needed to demolish these pretensions. The entreaty to be let alone addressed by the Whig to the World was effective as an illustration of the falsity of the exultation indulged in by the latter newspaper; but it was not necessary as a rejection of the Demo-cratic claim. That was too manifestly untenable to merit elaborate argumentation. An event that is distinguished by the election of Republican officials on a Republican platform cannot by any ingenuity be tortured into a Democratic triumph. Boasting in such circumstances breaks down under the crush-

ing weight of facts. Everywhere in the South the denial assumes a more positive shape. If the Democracy might reasonably claim a foothold in that section, it would surely be in Georgia. There, if anywhere, the Democrats have power, as the State knows to its cost. Yet the prevailing opinion, even in quarters inimical to the principles and objects of the Republican party, is decidedly adverse to the Democrats, their leaders and their tactics. "However strong may be many of their claims upon us,' remarks the leading journal of Savannah, "the South would be foolish to pin her faith to the skirts of any such party." Why? "They cannot take care of themselves at home," is the answer, "much less should they be trusted with the vast interests we have at stake." This is obvious and positive enough. But our Savannah contemporary, not satisfied with a general repudiation of Democratic overtures, undertakes to particularize with an emphasis which Messrs. Packer & Co. will not consider complimentary. These are its

"It is a rare thing for the Northern Democrats to "It is a rare thing for the Northern Democrats to make a judicious nomination. Indued, since the North has been left out of their councils, the parly appears to have lost its brains. There seems to be a fatality that drives them away from every road that can possibly lead to victory. They appear incapable of learning anything from the past. It is their blunders alone that have kept alive the radical narty which has long since been condemned by the capable of learning anything from the past. It is their blunders alone that have kept alive the radical party, which has long since been condemned by the American people. In the late Presidential campaign, they not only brought out a ticket that was obliged to be beaten, but took special pains to secure its defeat by putting the party on the defensive in a long and silly string of irrelevant resolutions. In the States they have been guilty of equal folly. With the exception of Hoffman, in New York, and Rosecrans, in Ohio, they have blundered in almost every nomination made since the close of the war. The Pennsylvania nomination for Governor affords a striking example. They could have had the services of Hancock by anything like a unanimous nomination, and his name would have put a Democratic victory beyond a peradventure; but no, they must go off into a wild goose chase after a 'Copperhead' nominee, a well-known partisan who will keep his minority party together and the opposition quite as minority party together and the opposition quite as firmly united."

Hard words, those, for the Democracy! 'The party appears to have lost its brains.' "They appear incapable of learning anything from the past." "They must go off into a wild goose chase after a Copperhead nominee." The savings are severe because true. They are especially severe because cmanating from a source whose natural affiliation is with the

party thus roundly condemned. The terms of the indictment we quote denote a remarkable change in Southern sympathy, and, by contrast, a remarkable blindness and obstinacy on the part of the Demo-cratic party. To the latter the last eight years have taught 'no lesson. It has learned nothing from the war, and nothing from the course of events since the restoration of peace. When required to nominate candidates, it persists in giving a preference to Copperheads. And to render the preference more marked, it makes "a long and silly string of irrelevant resolutions" the groundwork of its canvass. The candidate, whether Seymour for the Presidency or Packer for the Pennsylvania Governorship, would be more than a sufficient load for any party; but, as though to make defeat inevitable, a bundle of dead yet still obnoxious issues is tie dto its neck, and sinking become quick and sure. This course, suicidal as it is, the orators and journalists of the party extol as the ne plus ultra of party management. They repeat it on almost all possible occasions, with a pertinacity which has led many beside the Savannah Republican to declare that the party has lost its brains.

Meanwhile Southern opinion has undergone a revolution. While Pennsylvania Copperheads stand where they stood during the war, those who did the Southern fighting have advanced with the music of the times. Tired of battling for extinct ideas and for a cause that is hopelessly lost, they have quietly accepted the change which the Democracy in these latitudes impotently denounce. Negro suffrage, which is here assailed as an abomination to be resisted at all hazards, is there an accomplished fact, and one to which the Southern whites are rapidly becoming reconciled. They are not afraid of it, as has been shown in Virginia, and is now being shown in Mississippi. The fifteenth amendment, which those who nominated Rosecrans and Packer decry as intolerable in its iniquity, is assured of atification by the South generally. And the whole scheme of reconstruction, which the wise men of the Democracy assail as equivalent to absolutism, is found by expe ience to be the precursor of peace and sel -government. Between the party at the North, therefore, and those who formerly belonged to the party in the South, a great gulf yawns, which not even Hancock's name would effectually bridge.

Having learned wisdom in the school of adversity, the South understands too well its interests to resume connection with the Democracy. Its wants are material, and it knows that these cannot be satisfied by Copperhead and repudiation resolutions. It craves the renewal of cordial fellowship with the Union, and knows that no help can be rendered in this direction by those who have proved themselves incapable of learning anything from the past. It has need of fresh vitality, of health, and energy, and purpose. and, in the search for these objects, it declines to encumber itself with the burden of a party that is crippled and predestined to

REMOVING THE CAPITAL. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The West has taken up with some earnest ness the project of transferring the national capital from Washington to the Mississippi Valley, and, strange to say, is nearly unanimous in urging the selection of St. Louis for posed to the recognition of the result of the

the new seat of government. Chicago kes | Virginia election a recognition to which the the nomination, and Omaha seconds . cago is the vainest place in the world, and if he would, avoid. This factions and narrow believes herself already the cynosure of the copposition of the Secretary of the Treasury eyes of mankind, and the metropolis of American wealth and enterprise. Omaha having ington to New York, and the Tribune bluntly come into a fine property very early in life, is naturally inflated with an extravagant and juvenile ambition. Yet in the very handsomest nanner both yield to that most respectable old town, St. Louis. Such harmony is touching. Cincinnati, to be sure, makes a faint protest; and there is a place called Keokuk which prefers a claim, for some reason which we do not now remember. Cincinnati, however, is hardly in earnest, and will soon fall into line, and Keekuk is ruled out, of course, by its preposterous name. We could not have our national capital called Keokuk on any account. Fancy how M. Rouher would feel it Louis Napoleon should called him into his private cabinet some day and say, "M. Rouher, I have appointed you minister plenipotentiary at Keokuk.

There are some considerations which might induce us to look upon this plan of a Westward emigration of Congress with favor, if there were not other considerations inducing us to look in an opposite direction. Washington has no special recommendations for a seat of government (or indeed for anything else except a penitentiary), and on many accounts is highly objectionable. It is one of the wickedest places in the world, one of the muddiest, one of the dustiest, one of the dullest, and, worse than all, it contains the national collection of works of art. All these are excellent reasons for going away from it -not to speak of its inconvenient geographical situation, and of the important fact that in a military point of view it is so easy to take and so hard to hold. Nor need the Government buildings prove an embarrassment. They might be taken to pieces and carted away, stone by stone, or they might even be moved bodily across the continent. Chicago, we remember, was built in a mud-hole considerably below water mark, and after it had grown to maturity the whole city was raised ip in a mass some eight or ten feet. The engineers who could perform this exploit would make nothing of freighting the Capitol or the Treasury building on a big platform car and whirling it from the Potomac to the Mississippi or the Hudson.

The clamor for the change comes, as we have already said, from the West, and St. Louis is by general consent the elected city. St. Louis is a very nice place. It contains some estimable old families who might teach the Congressmen mahners. But we fear that the reason why Chicago, and Hannibal, and Oshkosh, and Promontory Station, and the other principal cities of the West are so ready to yield it precedence in this matter, is that they have no fear of its rivalship in any other. Theoretically, it is all very well to put Congress out in the rural districts, and expect honorable members to grow in virtue by the smell of the cows and the new-mown hay, and by contact with a bold peasantry, their country's pride. Practically, however, we know very well that rustic simplicity flies the approach of legislatures, and unless we can plant them in a busy, prosperous, ready-made city, they will soon be surrounded by a bogus metropolis of dramshops, gambling-hells, claim offices, and boarding-houses. If Congress went to St.
Louis, it would have nothing to do in its
hours of case but stand on the levee and
watch the shipment of breadstuffs. If it went to Chicago, its sole amusement would be looking at the Lake tunnel and getting divorced. Cincinnati has no genteel family amusement except pork slaughtering, and Oshkosh can only entertain its guests with statistics of its own greatness.

It results as a matter of course that, whenthe capital is moved, it must be moved to New York. This city is the commercial and intellectual centre of the United States, and is likely always to remain so. If the political centre is ever moved from its present position, it will inevitably gravitate to the same point, and any change which carries the capital elsewhere will be but a temporary expedient. We have every means of making Congress comfortable, as well as some facilities for keeping it respectable. We have good hotels, and a plenty of them, excellent theatres, Croton water, the Central Park, and the Tribune every morning before daylight. Let these considerations be well weighed; and if the seat of government is disturbed at all, we believe every impartial mind will perceive that it ought by all means to be

THE RAID ON MR. BOUTWELL. From the N. Y. World.

The clouds thicken above the head of the Secretary of the Treasury. They threaten to burst upon him in violence. The tactics employed to effect the retirement or the belittlement of this gentleman display the workings of the inner circle of the Republican politicians in a very characteristic and amusing manner.

First, Mr. Boutwell is accused of desiring to be the nominee of his party for the Presidency in 1872. To give color to this charge, certain backstair politicians are telegraphi cally announced to be combining to secure him the official candidacy. Mr. Boutwell may have friends who are fools and enemies who are wise, and either or both of these must be in such a business as this. The candidate for the next Presidency will be the man who is not pushed for it now or within the next twenty months. But be these Presidential efforts in behalf of the Secretary mythical or actual, the purport of the circulation of them has been realized. No amount of disclaimer, no degree of unselfishness in appointments, will divorce from Mr. Boutwell's actions hereafter the popular supposition that he is scheming for the succession. He has entered the lists, whether he purposes to enter them or not; henceforth he is every rival's enemy and

everybody's target. Secondly, following this ascription of Presidential willingness to the Secretary comes the report that he has had a precious row with one Dent, no less a man than a brother-in-law to the President, and an own brother to the President's doorkeeper. To offend the King's mistress sends a man to the Tower. To run against an Executive brother-in-law sends a politician to Coventry. This Mr. Boutwell is said to have done. His Puritan temper must have got the better of his political shrewdness thus to defile the feelings of one of his family. To be sure, the "unpleasantness" is denied: but demals of such kind confirm more than they confound, and can be had in blank at so much per one. To make probable the first story, which was that there was a stormy interview, it can be mentioned that all the correspondents, of every grade of politics, told the tale at once and to the same effect; Judge Dent, too, is undoubtedly the candidate of the conservative Republicans (whoever they are) for Governor of Mississippi; he wants patronage, which he solicited and which the Secretary of the Treasury refused; and if this be not an unpleasantness, make the most of it.

Thirdly, Mr. Boutwell is admitted to be op-

and the sound place are not a long to extend the sound of the sound of

Chi. President is committed, and which he cannot. and forcibly told him not to do so any more but to chime in with the administration of which he is part.

These three things-Presidential aspirations, an offense to a brother-in-law, and fruitless butting against the rocky conservatism of the Old Dominion, which is also butting against the President-are being and will be urged against Mr. Boutwell with effect by his political enemies. All three of them are dexterously managed so as to embroil him respectively with the ambition, the family, and the policy of Mr. Grant. Doubtess, however, they are mere expedients to cover the far more serious war made upon him which is as yet kept out of the public prints. As a financier, Mr. Boutwell is ailure, and every Republican except Mr. Boutwell knows it. Money is tighter to-day and scarcer than when he assumed his present position. His whole course has been to prostrate every interest and bend every resource to the sensational end that the debt may appear considerably reduced at the close of each month. That this reduction be ona fide, that contemporary interests do not suffer, that what effects reduction now will assuredly secure expansion hereafter, are considerations which the Secretary subordinates to the programme of present compression to which he has devoted himself. The fallacy of this course every one who reflects admits. The effect of it Wall street feels and deplores, and connects relief from it with the necessity of Mr. Boutwell's retirement.

Again, in the distribution of his enormous patronage it was certain that the Secretary yould offend many politicians; but the result has exceeded the expectation, and about all of that selfish class are disaffected towards him and far from loyal to him. It is these men who, scenting his impolicy, industri-ously labor in the manner we have mentioned to compass his downfall. The result of their machinations it will be interesting to

FACTS OF HISTORY-AN APOLOGY TO SECRETARY FISH. From the N. Y. Sun.

We owe a respectful apology to Secretary Fish, and we hereby proffer it. The severe remarks we have had occasion to make respecting the weakness displayed by the administration in the matter of the French cable cannot justly be applied to him. He has all along been in favor of a firm policy in accordance with law and the dignity of the naion. We have the facts from a source in Washington not likely to be mistaken: they are as follows:-

The question of the law respecting the design of the rebel French Cable Company was submitted to the Attorney-General by the President. General Grant at first evinced a decided disposition to act upon Mr. Hoar's opinion. Accordingly, on Saturday, July 10, the day when the Secretary of State sent his letter on the subject to the British and French Ministers, Mr. Fish told Mr. Thornton verbally that the cable could not be allowed to land without the permission of Congress, and that, if necessary, it would be pre vented by force. On the 11th this verbal announcement was communicated by Mr. Thornton to Count Faverney, the French Charge d'Affaires, and to Mr. Watson, the agent of the cable company, then, we believe, in Boston, Mr. Watson, however, did not reach Washington until Thursday the 17th inst., having stopped by the way to consult the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, now openly the counsel of the company, as he seems to have been privately while Minister in England.

Finally the subject came up for discussion in the Cabinet at a meeting of that body on Saturday last, July 19. Then the attitude of the Government was suddenly changed, and the opinion of the Attorney-General and the policy which the Secretary of State had announced to the British Minister were set aside by President Grant. In compliance with his wishes, the illegal compromise, for which the Secretary of State has been held responsible, was devised, and the humiliation of the Government before the deliberate insult of this French rebel enterprise was determined on and put in the way of execution.

This is the President from whom an admin istration of the Government for the interest and honor of the American people was fondly hoped for. On the one side, he panders to the cruelty of the Spanish slave traders in Cuba. On the other side, he surrenders to a company of rebel adventurers, who flout and deride the national authority.

STRUGGLE FOR THE MONOPOLY OF THE SOUTHERN COOLIE TRADE.

From the N. Y. Herald. The struggle for the monopoly of the Southern coolie or Chinese labor trade has already begun. The agent of one company left on Wednesday in the steamer for San Francisco, and another was to leave Memphis yesterday, on the same errand, by way of the Union Pacific Railroad—the latter with cash capital and letters of credit sufficient to purhase a gang of one thousand coolies for labor in the Southern cotton fields. This is a new avenue of commercial enterprise opened to our go-ahead fellow-citizens. The wonder is that the traffic was not long since commenced by the descendants of the original Yankee slave-traders in some seaport town in Massachusetts, like Salem, for example, which has the credit of having carried on an extensive business in the nigger-trade line in the earlier days of this "celebrated republic." One of the agents above mentioned is expected to take in his ship load of coolies and return by sea around Cape Horn or Cape of Good Hope direct to New Orleans, where the living freight, or the surviving members thereof, will be shipped up the Red river into the interior of Arkansas, and have a nice time of it during their natural lives on the plantations in that delightful section. This is a trade, therefore, the New England shipowners can engage in without soiling their irreproachable consciences on the nigger issue. It would, we have no doubt, be a safe speculation for ome of them to telegraph to captains of their ships now in the Chinese waters to abandon the idea of loading with return cargoes of teas, silks, cassia, satinwood, fire crackers, and so on, and fill their ships with cargoes of human flesh, all alive and kicking, and carry them directly to the Mississippi, where the market is high, purchasers plenty, and the cash ready. Thus will the struggle for the monopoly of the Southern coolie trade be fairly inaugurated between the descendants of the original Yankee slave traders, the original Southern slave drivers, and Dutchmen with unpronounceable names.

THE RETURN OF SOUTHERNERS FROM BRAZIL.

From the N. Y. Herald. At the close of the Rebellion a considerable number of Southerners, shrinking from the I

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dreaded consequences of the triumph of the Federal Government, organized colonizing expeditions from Mobile, Charleston, Baltimore, and New York-where they were joined by certain Northern emigrants—to Brazil. In the Brazilian empire the Southerners hoped to find in the existence of negro slavery a guarantee for something like the advantages which they used to claim in behalf of their own "peculiar institution" before it had been destroyed by the war. They had not the slightest idea that negro equality, as well as tegro slavery, was possible in Brazil. Moreover, they had been misled by glowing descriptions of the prodigious fertility of Frazilian soil and the inexhaustible wealth of Brazilian diamonds, and they were not aware of what an ineffectual struggle had been maintained for centuries by civilized man against the overpowering forces of nature in that strange land. The pitiful story of their disappointments was recounted in Wednesday's *Herabl*, which also announced the return of the survivors of the ill-fated expeditions to Brazil. The last of the homesick American colonists arrived in New York on Sunday evening, on board the United States steam frigate Guerriere, from Rio Janeiro. The Northerners among them are satisfied that this is a better country for immigration than for emigration, and the Southerners are now ready to prefer their old homes, with all the drawbacks of negro emancipation and negro suffrage, to the state of society and to poverty and death in Brazil, notwithstanding its negro slavery (which cannot last forever), its surplus of vegetable and animal life, and its flashing diamonds. They agree that, after all, the United States will do to live and die in. The most tempting offers on the part of the Emperor of Brazil will not tempt them to emigrate again.

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