THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Mr. Blaine Starts the Ball in the Pine Tree State Which Is to Roll on to Victory—The Tariff Policy, the Labor and the Fishery Questions—An Undignified Display of Insolence Toward Mexico—The Third Party.

Hon. James G. Blaine has opened the campaign in Maine with great enthusiasm and effect. His effort at Sebago Lake was eloquent and broad-minded and the earnest of a grand Republican triumph. A synopsis of it, and liberal extracts are given below:

Mr. Blaine opened his speech by protesting against the idea that the issues between Republicans and Democrats were growing more and more indistinct; on the contrary, he claimed that the "American people just now begin to see with clearer vision the aims and intentions, the methods, and the measures of each party, and they are waking to a new and more earnest struggle over policies that are irreconcilable, over measures that are inherently and inevitably in conflict." He then proceeded to show that never in the history of industrial questions had a party been so united as the Republican in support of a protective tariff.

"On the other hand, the vast majority of the Democratic members support the free-trade side of the question; but a small minority, uniting with the Republicans, found themselves able to defeat the Morrison tariff measure. The reason the Democratic papers quote generally throughout the country denounced the recreants as unfaithful to the creed of their party, and the journal in New York which is said to reflect the views of the National Administration gave formal notice to the Democrats, North and South, who lean toward the policy of protection, that they must retract their opinions or leave the party, because with their views they can find no sympathy in Democratic ranks and no standing-ground on Democratic platforms.

"These leading facts indicate that the policy of protection versus free trade is an issue shaped and determined no longer by politicians, but has become general and national, affording a distinct, well-marked line of division between the Republican and Democratic parties. I do not recall these facts as preparatory to an analytic discussion of the protective system, but with the view of calling them to certain current movements and great events. The speaker went on to compare the condition of the country at different periods under free trade and protection, and also the prosperity of the working-men of the United States, when protected, in comparison with the condition of the laborers of Great Britain who suffered under free trade.

Mr. Blaine further discussed the labor question in relation to the tariff, and inquired how "with the present cheap modes of intercourse and transportation of commodities, I inquire of these gentlemen how, under the rule of free trade, can wages in the United States be reduced to the standard of European wages? I do not stop for the detail of argument, I only desire to judge the question in the minds of the millions of American laborers who have it in their power to maintain protection or to inaugurate free trade; who have it in their power to uphold the party of protection, or the party of free trade. I recur to the points already made. There are two parties in this country, viz: First, if the Democratic party shall succeed, as they have been attempting for twelve years past, in breaking down the protective tariff, the act says to the United States will be thrown into direct competition with the highly skilled and miserably paid labor of Europe. Secondly, if those parts of the South shall be able to hold control of the vote of the colored laborer in the Southern States will remain where the former masters have placed him politically throughout the world, the white man, and fix the price or command the vote of the colored man. The colored man is a laborer, generally unskilled, and with his ignorance and his poverty he is a constant quantity in the labor market, generally unemployed and steadily crowding the market for white labor. I need not say that I have no feeling yet far been in the just application of the law to the colored race.

"I care not, therefore, whether it be in the South or elsewhere, whether it be in the North or elsewhere, whether it be in the South, in which the white man is forced to compete with the colored man, I care not whether it be in the South, in which the white man is forced to compete with the colored man, I care not whether it be in the South, in which the white man is forced to compete with the colored man, I care not