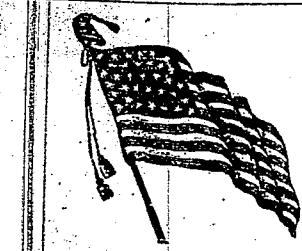


DAILY POST.



The Union is won:
The Constitution, as it is.

See First and Third Page for Commercial Daily Markets and River News.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 27.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Our Harrisburg correspondence should have appeared yesterday, but was crowded out.

GENERAL'S SCOTT AND McCLELLAN.

There have been, since the rebellion broke out, some remarkable changes in the condition of the country. Inconceivable results, hopeless and disheartening disasters, have followed one another in such rapid succession, that the most industrious of our students are unable to keep pace with them. Generals of great ability and patriotism, like Lyon, Baker, Stephen and Kearny, besides thousands of lesser rank, have given up their lives in the defense of the Union, and their memories have passed away, save from the minds of their immediate relatives and friends. Extraordinary legislation, by Congress, alienates and petrifies the nation; confiscations, bills and other measures of serious import have engaged the attention of our national legislators; but amid the gloom occasioned by disaster and death in our army, and the discontent created by legislation among the people, there has been one subject which the Abolition radicals have never lost sight of, and that is the disgrace and humiliation of George B. McClellan. Their program of Indiana would be incomplete, were it not now planted in the hearts of the army and the people. To accomplish this, every expedient has been resorted to, that partisan malice and ingenuity could invent. They are but content with having him removed like several other generals; their object is to blacken his character with suspicion and animosity, in hope of having nothing to fear from him hereafter. Let them proceed; their plans for robbing a patriot and soldier of his well-earned fame are being watched and scrutinized by millions of watchful eyes, which can not be blinded by the schemes of partisans, no matter how cunningly they may be planned.

Our readers will remember that since the four gen. McClellan was last removed from the command of the army of the Potowmack, there has scarcely a day elapsed, that there has not appeared a little dispatch from Washington, hinting at McClellan's loyalty, or the likelihood of his being summoned before a court martial to answer certain charges preferred against him. These insinuations have only fixed the name of General McClellan in the affections of the people. His triumphant entry into and return from New England the other day, shows this, and hence the desperation of his enemies to prostrate him forever.

To accomplish these base designs upon an officer, who, although stripped of all command, is still the idol of the army, the abolitionists began, some two weeks since, to hint at the existence, proof of an overwhelming character against the loyalty of McClellan. The abolition papers took the cue, and had their readers prepared for something crushing; what it was after all that appeared, in a letter from Gen. Scott to the Post, commented, written in October, a paralytic plaining of "dropping in neglect upon the small of his back," to report to on the east coast connected with the origin of the war. This is the man's secret, whose discovery, though he himself has been soundly beaten.

The reader will not forget that this letter of Gen. Scott's is nineteen months old, and while that honest old patriot exhibited the meanness incident to one who has been so long in command, receiving absolute submission, even to his infirmities, he, in the letter, alluded to, states that McClellan was communicating with the President of the United States. This simple statement scatters the charge of disloyalty to the winds. But if there is anything bad in this long neglected letter, why, it was not produced before? It has been on file in the War Department, so Mr. Stevens informed Congress, since it was written, and was never before even alluded to. It was simply because the President, knowing the state of Gen. Scott's health, directed McClellan to send his less important dispatches to him. The very same instruction he was carrying out when Halleck complained that McClellan had not, after the battle of Antietam, followed his instructions to pursue and utterly destroy the rebel army. President Lincoln can explain these little circumstances if he will.

But let us proceed, with further reference to the 4th of October, 1861. Gen. Scott writes the letter in question on the 31st of the same month and year. Gen. Scott resigns his position of Lieut. General, becoming "increasingly infirm," when McClellan, at his suggestion, and by the unanimous resolution of the President and cabinet, became his successor. On Friday, November the 11th, Gen. Scott took his departure for Europe, prior to which he received the "Chamber of Commerce" and the "Union Defense Committee" of New York, and the like societies in the cities to which he was to go. In the present case, he addressed to the caving out about Washington, but to go right on to the present point. Said he, "you will come from little and

"on to Congress."

He was then to go to the

We have thus disposed of the letter of October 4th, 1861. How is it with Gen. Scott and McClellan now? The old veteran calls him his boy; and old as he is, he does not fail to pay the young and discarded commander that heed of attention, which genius and patriotism never awarded to their equals. We are, therefore, content to let McClellan make his most out of this newly discovered disrespect from McClellan to Gen. Scott. The whole thing is worthy of its notorious champion, Thaddeus Stevens—an unfortunate man who was sealed in his nativity as one abhorred. His life has been a fight with fortune, for having curtailed him of a man's proportion, and he, like others like him, has had to struggle.

"Since Heaven has spared my body so let Hell make crook my mind to answer it."

Special Correspondent of the Post.

FROM HARRISBURG.

House of Representatives.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

GENERAL'S SCOTT AND McCLELLAN.

There have been, since the rebellion broke out, some remarkable changes in the condition of the country. Inconceivable results, hopeless and disheartening disasters,

THE NEW TEST NOT THE TRUE TEST.

What is an American's loyalty? It is a passion as free from personal color as his love of heaven, and as pure from partisan bias as the most act of intellect. No man commands it, as in monarchies—order as in oligarchies. It is due solely to that in which the sovereignty of the nation is embodied—to the Constitution and the laws. Its sacrament is expressed in the oath of allegiance to these, which every official takes. The existing government, like the citizen, the servant of these—and both the governors and the governed; acting under these as the common superior, have the right to require from each other obedience to what these prescribe. It is of the guardians of the Constitution and the laws that the governed have made the governors what they are—and for faithlessness to that trust the power to unmake them is given to the people. If not, if they would, abdicate this power, and yield the government during its term *corte blanche* to do as it wills with the sovereignty.

It is exactly against this mistaken transference of loyalty from itself to the government that the Constitution has most carefully provided. Our legislature is not like the British Parliament omnipotent. The laws it may enact certainly are our rule of conduct, and must be obeyed by every good citizen, but they are liable to the freest discussion and the sharpest criticism until they have undergone the scrutiny of the Supreme Court, and, according to its decision upon their constitutionality, have been affirmed or annulled. This arrangement was originally designed by the founders of our nationality, as one of the strongest securities against legislative tyranny. Even after such decision no check is imposed, and in a free country none can be imposed upon their discussion with a view of amendment or appeal. Surely we need hardly refer to the famous agitation arising out of the Dred Scott decision. How were all attempts to check discussion upon the policy of the government which gave birth to that judicial determination of law resisted by the nascent Republican party? Now if the constitution intends public discussion before the judicial department of the government and final settlement by it of the acts passed by the legislative department, what warrant is there for assuming that the mere mandate of the executive department stands above comment, too sacred to be spoken of but with hallowed breath? Especially when mandate rests upon the assertion of novel and uncertain powers, when it was ridiculed by its very author three weeks before it was launched, and when it is pregnant with war and woes for centuries and generations to come! Are we referred to the war power as transcending the Constitution and sealing the lips of debate upon this momentous policy of the government? But the constitution was made for war and peace alike, and we have faith in its enduring vitality, unless it is thus embodied in the house of ill-judging gods, and set aside for unqualified and unquestioned despotism. Such the act may suit the Ottoman empire, but not the American state into aborough, approved the 18th of February, A. D. 1834."

The following bills were passed finally:

"An act extending the provisions of that act of March 6, A. D. 1849, in regard to floating timber, to oil and oil barrels, upon the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers."

"A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act relating to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1841, and the supplement thereto, approved April 8, 1847.'

"An act to authorize the Auditor-General and State Treasurer to re-examine the account between the Commonwealth and Darragh & Mellon."

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