DAILY POST.

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1863.

Where there is no Law there is no Freedom.

The Union as it Was,
The Constitution as it Is.

☞ There will be an adjourned meeting this evening at Democratic Headquarters, corner of 5th and Smithfield streets, of the First Ward Democracy.

MEEK AND HUMBLE.

Upon the arrival of Secretary CHASE in Cincinnati, to vote for BROUGH, the *Inquirer* of that city, remarked that his vote would count no more than that of the commonest man in the community. Since the election the Secretary made a speech at Indianapolis, in which he alluded to the *Inquirer's* remarks, as follows:

"The man that carries a hod can kill CHASE'S vote.' That, my fellow citizens, is the crowning glory of our institutions. I am proud and glad to know that there is a country in which no man, however high in office, no man of wealth or distinction, or of talent, can give a vote which can not be balanced by the vote of the humblest man in the nation."

History is full of instances of men, who, while deliberately plotting the usurpation of the rights of the people, have appeared, by honeyed phrase, the greatest champions of popular rights. Secretary CHASE is a Presidential aspirant, and while in counsel he advocates measures intended to utterly exterminate the white population of the South, he, in the State of Indiana, rejoices that the humblest hod carrier in the land is his equal at the polls. In order to enfranchise three or four millions of unfortunate and debased slaves, Mr. CHASE would see the habitations of men, women and children given to the flames; but, upon the stump, he tickles the hod carriers of the country by exulting in the fact of their being his equal at the ballot-box. We don't believe Mr. CHASE; like the human demagogue, he merely wishes to secure the votes of the "commoners" in order to enable him to reach the goal of his ambition. Should he succeed in his designs, instead of placing upon himself the humble estimate of a hod carrier, we would find him improving upon our present, almost, imperialism, and making preparations for prolonging his power. In the name of military necessity he might suspend future Presidential elections, and then make preparations that his sceptre should not be "wrenched by unlineal hands," but descend to the legitimate heirs of his usurpation. The patience of the people in submitting to so many outrages, encourages additional infringements upon their liberties, inviting the ambitious to resorts to the old and successful practice of fawning upon the people.

'Tis a common proof,
That lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face,
But when he once attains the utmost round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks into the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend.

But another year's experience will, we imagine, sicken the people of radicalism; the recent successes of that party at the polls will encourage them to unmask their entire policy in the next Congress; that once done the people will crush them at the succeeding election. Mr. CHASE will then be permitted to return to Ohio, and announce with some sincerity, that what ever he may think, he is indeed no better at the polls than the humblest hod carrier.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

Now that the election is over, and that the rebels in Virginia last week advanced upon our forces, the Abolition press throughout the State deny that any soldiers were sent from the army to vote for CURTIN. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Friday is particularly emphatic in its denial; it says:-

"It is as well known to these sympathizers with treason as it is to every loyal man in the State that the soldiers who were granted furloughs for the purpose of enabling them to vote, were, *without exception*, those who from wounds or disease were inmates of hospitals in and about Washington, Alexandria and Baltimore."

The *Bulletin* must have a face of brass to print such a stupid falsehood. Our streets, here, were crowded with returned soldiers, from the army, as sound and hearty as the day they enlisted, men who never spent an hour in a hospital anywhere. But depleting the army of the Potomac, in order to carry an election, was but what the Administration did last spring in the elections in New England. In our case the army was so weakened, by furloughing soldiers, that Gen. LEE was tempted to advance upon our army in the hope of not only beating it, but of actually capturing Washington. The Abolitionists because of this attempt of LEE find it necessary to make the denial they do, but it is all false. Prior to the election, from stump and through their organs, it was boldly proclaimed that the defeat of the Democracy of Pennsylvania was of more importance than the destruction of LEE's army, and to effect our defeat they furloughed soldiers enough to induce the rebels to make an effort for the destruction of our capital. That they did not succeed is no fault of our Abolition administration. The necessities of Abolitionists in Pennsylvania were greater than those of the nation, and to keep itself in power, it was, and is, willing to risk the nation's existence. Such is the degeneracy of a party which pretends to be actuated solely by solicitude for the restoration of the Union.

☞ A call for 300,000 volunteers has been made by the President. If the volunteers don't come, the draft will. We were informed immediately before the election there would not be any more drafts if CURTIN was elected. There will be a draft for not only three hundred thousand but three times that number before the war is over. But go ahead, there are plenty of men left, Allegheny county alone has twenty eight thousand voters.

THE PROBABLE RESULT.

Below we give the result of the election for Governor in Pennsylvania as near as we can with the returns before us. In a day or two we shall be able to give the official vote. Those counties marked thus [*] are official.

COUNTIES.	Curtin.	Woodward.	COUNTIES.	Curtin.	Woodward.
*Adams		228	Juniata	150	
Alleg'ny	7,661		*Lancaster	5,691	
Armstr'ng	175		Lawrence	1,750	
Beaver	900		Lebanon	1,010	
Bedford		400	*Lehigh		1,830
*Berks		6,632	Luzerne		2,786
Blair	905		Lycoming		200
*Bradford	3,786		M'Kean	200	
Bucks		491	Mercer	538	
Butler	250		Mifflin	[illegible]	
Cambria		1,000	Monroe		2,025
Cameron	75		*Mongom'y		1,251
*Carbon		577	*Montour		338
Centre		344	*Northat'n		2,899
Chester	2,600		Northrl'd		800
*Clarion		989	Perry	200	
Clearfield		850	*Phil'a	7,080	
Clinton		300	Pike		600
Columbia		1,400	Potter	750	
Crawford	2,000		*Schuylkill		2,011
*Cumberl'd		541	Snyder	450	
*Dauphin	1,190		Somerset	1,500	
*Delaware	1,673		Sullivan		275
Elk		200	Susqueh'a	1,270	
Erie	2,900		Tioga	2,500	
Fayette		700	Union	750	
Franklin	250		Venango	317	
*Fulton		261	Warren	907	
Forrest	75		Wash'gtn	250	
Greene		1,500	Wayne		941
Hundgt'n	1,085		Westm'ld		1,090
Indiana	1,800		Wyoming		700
Jefferson	60		*York		2,559
Curtin				52,604	
Woodward				36,020	
				16,484	

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION—Official.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Curtin.....13,341 | Woodward.....7,650
Majority for Curtin.....691
Agnew.....13,354 | Lowrie.....7,628

The Senators elected are Benjamin Champneys and Dr. John M Dunlap.

Assemblymen elected are E. Smith, E Billingfleet, Nathaniel Mayer and Dr. Henry B. Bowman.

The whole Union county ticket is elected by equal majorities.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Curtin.....6,566 | Agnew.....6,162
Woodward.....3,547 | Lowrie.....3,563

CARBON COUNTY.

Woodward.....2,719 | Curtin.....1,542

LEHIGH COUNTY.

Woodward.....5,526 | Curtin.....3,997

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Woodward.....6,358 | Curtin.....3,465

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Woodward.....7,489 | Curtin.....6,338

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Woodward.....4,075 | Curtin.....3,434
Lowrie.....4,161 | Agnew.....3,400

FULTON COUNTY.

261 majority for Woodward.

BERKS COUNTY.

Woodward.....12,637 | Lowrie.....12,071
Curtin.....9,00 | Agnew.....5,3[illegible]

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Curtin's majority 1,190.

☞ Secretary STANTON and Gen. HALLECK passed through this city on Saturday night, in a special train, on their way to Cleveland. What is up?

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

The mails of the Jura, from Liverpool, Oct. 1, via Queenstown, Oct. 2, arrived here yesterday. We receive by her two days later foreign files.

The French in Mexico.

The *Moniteur* of Sept. 30 states that the Minister of War had received dispatches from Mexico to the 24th of August. The Emperor's fete had been celebrated on the 15th of that month with much display, "the population taking part in it with the utmost eagerness." In the city of Mexico salvos of artillery were fired, a solemn mass was performed in the cathedral, the Council of Regency, authorities being followed. In the afternoon bull fighting took place, under the auspices of the Mayor, to whom part of the garrison was invited. All the principal buildings of the city were gaily decked with the flags of France and Mexico, and at night were illuminated. A display of fireworks terminated the day's festivities.

At Soledad it was much the same, the inhabitants of the neighboring villages taking part in the fete from an early hour in the morning until very late at night. In contrast with these peaceful proceedings, we find that armed bands, numbering 600 men, had attacked Ozumba; but the urban band made an energetic resistance, and aided by the inhabitants of a neighboring village, who hastened to the spot at the sound of the tocsin, repulsed the "bandits," with severe loss. The bands retreated to the mountains, but upon descending into the State of Puebla were pursued by a French General, and dispersed with the loss of eighty men and 110 horses. "Intelligence received from the North says the official journal, "states that the Juarist Party is in a condition of progressive dissolution. Its principal members think in some instances of withdrawing to the United States, and others of joining us. Declarations in the latter sense are spoken of as about to be made at San Luiz Potosi."

At Vera Cruz, and in the various places occupied by the French troops, trade, we are told, is improving, and business people no longer complain of the consequences of the war. The sanitary condition of the troops was as good as it could be at this season of the year. There had been rain at Vera Cruz toward the middle of August, the north winds are coming, and sickness, already on the decline, was soon to disappear altogether. The railway had not much advanced. Portions already finished, had been damaged by the rains, and 300 men were sent to repair the injury. It was reported, however, that the line would be open on the 1st of October. The *Moniteur* also contains the following letter from Mexico, dated Aug 26th:

"Every day the situation becomes more satisfactory in Mexico. Adhesions multiply in every direction with such ardor and enthusiasm that it is difficult to keep a complete list of them. All the inhabitants of the important districts of Misteca and Huasteca, who have risen in favor of the new order of things, have armed themselves, for want of muskets, with pitchforks, sticks and slings, and they have chased without mercy, the bands which held the country and employed themselves in brigandage. Followed up thus on all sides, these bands are successively annihilated, or else they surrender. Several declarations in favor of the Empire have been made in the State of Chiapas. The movement makes great progress also in Oajaca, Juarez's own State, where the inhabitants have been excited beyond endurance by the depredations and the excesses of the Jaurist agents, and especially by the pitiless application of the odious system of the Leva. Every moment the news is expected that this State has pronounced en masse for the monarchy. In the interior of the country where they still maintain their position by terror, the remains of the demagogical party can no longer agree. At Morelia, and upon various points of Michacan, several leaders have come to blows. The same circumstance has been reproduced in other States. At San Luiz, where the whole population is in favor of the new order of things, the Juarist camp, according to all accounts is a center of discord and anarchy.

"The army of Juarez is said to be reduced to a few hundred men, part of whom are not even provided with muskets, and who have no other means of subsistence than that of pillaging the peaceful inhabitants. It is stated that all the Ministers of Juarez have resigned except M. Nunez, who is said to have resumed the portfolio of the finances. M. Doblado has been named, it is said, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Interior, and of *fomento*, Uraga is reported to have received the Ministry of War and the command of the army. It is added that Doblado and Ursga have merely entered into this simulacrum of cabinet for the purpose of being better able to oust Mr. Juarez. The latter on his side only awaits an opportunity, it is said, of ridding himself of two men whom he has always detested, and whom he puts up with unwillingly. Doblado is to continue to organize in his State a semblance of resistance. His sole object, according to some accounts, is to place himself in a position for arranging the conditions of his adhesion. According to others, on the contrary, he is said to have determined to quit the country and go to the United States, and all this warlike display is merely intended to conceal his secret preparations for departure."

The Approaching Session of the French Chambers.

The *Independence Belge* says: "The opening of the French Chambers will very probably take place during the second week in October, as *The Nation* has already announced. Very animated debates are expected respecting the return of certain members, the opposition being thoroughly determined to denounce every measure by which M. de Persigny's administration carried in various districts the candidates it recommended to the electors. During these discussions, in anticipation of the publicity of which one of the members already thinks, it is said, of resigning, the Council of State will finish its examination of the bills which are to occupy the attention of the Legislature this year. It is the Emperor's wish that the session should end in April."

The Polish Question.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—*La France* of this evening says: "We believe we are able to announce that up to the present the French Government has not addressed any fresh dispatch to the Cabinets of London and Vienna on the subject of Poland. The same journal, in an article on the Polish Question, applauds the declaration of Earl Russell relative to the treaties of 1815, and believe it to be impossible for the other powers to refrain from expressing their sentiments in the consequences of the attitude of Russia from the point of view of the abrogation of the acts of the Vienna Congress."

The *Presse* says: "We believe that France and England have decided to make a declaration to the effect that they consider the treaties of 1815 as no longer in force, and consequently have ceased to guarantee the portion of Poland to Russia.

The *Patrie* extols the idea put forward by Earl Russell to declare that Russia has forfeited her right to the kingdom of Poland since she has not fulfilled the conditions imposed by the treaties of 1812.

RUSSIA, Oct. 1.—The *Breslau Zeitung* of to day publishes the following from Warsaw: "All workmen employed in the *Official Russian Journal* of Warsaw have left the printing office. Several persons have refused to accept the editorship of the journal. Baron Korff, Chief of Police, has been summoned to St. Petersburg. A fresh proclamation has been issued by the National Military Chief of Warsaw exhorting the inhabitants to have patience, and declaring that the gendarmes will redouble their vigilance."

The *Pays* of Oct. 1, says the French and Austrian Embassadors in London had a long conference the day before with Earl Russell. A perfect understanding continues to exist between the three Powers relative to the Polish question.

The *Constitutionel* of Sept. 30, in an article signed by M. Pauline Limayrac, dwells upon the importance of the passage of Earl Russell's speech at Blairgowrie, in which he said that since Russia had not fulfilled the conditions imposed by the treaties of 1815 her title to possess Poland could hardly any longer be vindicated.

A correspondent of the *Gazette Nationale* [illegible] of the during which the peasants in that province has reached since they received arms from the Government. In the district of Taraszezan, in the Government of Kiew, the inhabitants of the village of Lisianka, and Zatnia-Gora, becoming furious because the Russian landed proprietors impose forced labor and seignorial rights, and because the Russian Government has supported them in their demands have retired with their arms into the woods. Other villagers joined them, and their numbers having increased to more than 6,000 men, they marched against the Russian forces. Those who were decorated for having massacred the insurgents marched at their head. They were determined, they said, to fight for the possession of the land they had conquered. The same correspondent visited the province of Volhynia, which, he says, has been so ill treated by the Russians as Lithuania and Ukraine.

The Russian Generals established military posts, guarded by peasants, under the pretense of protecting the population against the attacks of the insurgents. The landed proprietors were forced to pay those guards armed against them. These peasants, finding arms in their hands, imagine that they are masters of the country. Being assured of impunity, they pillage the harvest, destroy the woods, and take possession of all that suits them. They are generally commanded by a Russian officer in their expeditions. Two squadrons of the Dragoons attached to the division of Gen. Kazlainnow, being lately on their march from Lokaez to Korochow, suffered their horses to feed on an immense field of oats belonging to M. Bozezinski, at the village of Kopytow, and the entire crop was destroyed. The owner was at that time a prisoner at Wlodzimrez, but he was afterwards declared to be innocent and set at liberty.

The Democratic Party

In all countries which enjoy the inestimable blessing of free institutions government by party is the normal mode of conducting public affairs. Party government has prevailed in England ever since the tendencies the throne to absolutism were extinguished by the revolution of 1688; and it has always been the method in this country. Free government is government by public opinion, and it is only by party organization that public opinion can be so collected and concentrated as to correct or displace bad rulers.

The most salutary influence of parties is perhaps this restraining agency on men clothed with power. A government might change hands every few years, and still be as bad as possible, if the men in power were under no restraint in the interval between the elections. A pasha or a proconsul, holding office for a limited period and certain to go out at its termination, will, if corrupt, make the most of his time and surpass a permanent ruler in rapacity; just as a tenant with a short lease and no hope of renewal is sure to impoverish the ground of a farm. It is, therefore, an advantage to a free country that political parties are more permanent than the tenure of office of the men whom they elect. The government cannot be conducted by an administration deserted by its own party; and as the party has hopes and fears which extend into the future, the administration is made amenable to public opinion through the hopes and fears of its partizans. A vigorous and vigilant opposition party exerts a restraining influence on the party in power by operating on its fears, and thus enforcing respect, real or pretended, for public opinion.

In this view of the subject—a view which every thoughtful man must acknowledge to be just—a party cannot be said to have failed merely because it has lost this or that election. If the demonstrations of its strength in preceding elections have alarmed the fears of the party opposed to it, and have thus compelled its antagonist to change front to save itself from ruin, it has thereby rendered a great and valuable service to the country, even though the benefit conferred may receive no formal recognition at the ballot box. And this is the precise service the Democratic party has rendered to the country by its vigorous activity during the last fifteen months.

If the Republicans had carried the elections last fall, what would have been the fair interpretation put upon them? Why, that the country indorsed the Emancipation Proclamation, which President Lincoln had then recently issued; that its approval of the arbitrary arrests then so frequent and so causeless; and that it was content with the military imbecility at Washington. But no candid men puts such an interpretation on the result of the Ohio election this year. The Republicans themselves do not claim, and dare not claim, that anything has been indorsed but the war. But the Democratic party has revived and won its great successes last year, on the war pure and simple—the war conducted as a *war* on military principles, without the sham of universal emancipation, without usurpation of power and without violations of the Constitution. War simply to subdue, destroy and scatter the rebel armies, leaving the rights of northern citizens and of southern slaveholders just where the Constitution leaves them—this was, has been, and continues to be, the Democratic platform; and it is only by dishonestly pretending to stand upon it that the Republicans under the *alias* of Union men, have succeeded. The foolish peace principles of Mr. Vallandigham and his immediate followers afforded a plausible pretext for charging the Democratic party with opposition to the war, and covered the movement by which the Republican party changed its ground. The great Democratic successes last year are what compelled the administration party to mask the emancipation issue, and present, or pretended to present, the naked war issue as the sole thing to be decided by the election. We have extorted from the Republicans this practical acknowledgment that we were right and they were wrong, last fall. Imitation, says the proverb, is the sincerest flattery; and the enemies of the Democratic party could not have paid it a higher compliment than by this attempt to steal its livery.

If the Republican party in Ohio had dared to go before the people as a *Republican* party, with a candidate of Republican antecedents for Governor, and presenting the distinctive Republican measures for popular indorsement, it would have been disastrously beaten even by Vallandigham. It is absurd to say that the Democratic party has failed when it has compelled its opponent to change its name, disguise its principles, and borrow its candidates. By these disguises the Abolitionists have temporarily escaped justice in Ohio, like a thief with a new *alias*; but it will be a short respite. Next year matters in that state will wear a very different face. Either the war will have ended before the Presidential election, or it will not. In case it ends, the election cannot be carried on a war issue, and the Republicans will be compelled boldly to show their colors respecting the final adjustment, which will then be the dominant question. If the war does not end, the people will decide that they have had enough of the mismanagement by which it has been protracted for four long years, and will insist on putting its direction into more competent hands.

In New York the Democratic party has had the sagacity and patriotism to steadily repudiate peace principles; and going into the contest with no doubtful record, it is confident of the success which the Democracy of some of our sister states have foolishly forfeited by daubing with untempered mortar.—*World.*

MEADE'S ARMY.

Skirmishing at Several Points but No Engagement on Thursday—No Infantry Fighting—Cavalry and Troops Sent Out to Meet Them—Speculation Respecting the Designs of Lee—Meade Prepared to repel any Attack.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 16, 1863.

The second army corps was in line of battle yesterday afternoon, with the left resting on Bull Run, when the rebels opened with a battery at long range on the supply train of the corps; but they failed to destroy even a single wagon. Their battery was speedily silenced, and a lively infantry skirmish ensued, continuing some two hours, General Webb's and General Hayes' divisions sustaining the principal fire of the enemy, with a loss of five slightly wounded in the former and two only in the latter division. The enemy's loss was greater.

Up to six this evening all has been quiet to day along the entire front. I rode down the lines of the First and Second corps, and with the aid of a powerful field glass only discovered three or four rebels, and they were mounted. There is no appearance otherwise of the enemy in front of our lines at any point.

The smoke of the rebel camp fires indicates that they have fallen back to Manassas, in the immediate vicinity of the famous brick house where General Beauregard had his headquarters before the first Bull Run battle.

Col. Ruffin, of the First North Carolina cavalry, was not killed during the engagement with the Second corps, but was wounded and is a prisoner in our hands. The first report, however, was that he was killed.

There are various speculations and camp rumors as to what Lee intends to do, and the strength of his forces. Gen. Meade is undoubtedly well informed as to the movements of the rebel army, and prepared for any contingency.

The report is extensively circulated that Lee has received large reinforcements from both Bragg and Joe Johnston, and there are some, strange to relate, who credit it.

General Meade has issued a general order directing all sutlers and sutlers' teams to proceed at once to Alexandria and Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1863.

Reports from the front indicate a movement on the part of the enemy's cavalry towards the Potomac, and steps are being taken for the prevention of another cavalry raid in that direction.

Four hundred sick and wounded men from the Army of the Potomac were sent down to day.

In addition to the large number of soldiers already employed in strengthening the defences, one thousand men more were detailed from the Convalescent Camp to day for that duty. The fact that, while sick men are detailed for this duty, there are several negro regiments lying in idleness, excites no little comment. It may be proper to state that the latter were not under the jurisdiction of the commandant of the department.

To-day there has been a perfect torrent of army sutlers pouring into Washington, in consequence of an order directing all that class to leave the front by five o'clock this afternoon. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of goods are being stored, and vacant rooms, cellars, &c., are disposed of at exorbitant rates.

The military authorities here appear to understand the recent movement of the rebel army of Virginia. By some it is contended that Lee's army numbers no more than thirty thousand; but it is incredible that our own splendid Army of the Potomac should have been pressed back from the Rapidan by an inferior force to avoid being flanked and taken in the rear. The best opinion is that large reinforcements have been sent from Bragg's army to Lee, to enable him to make a dash upon the federal capital. It is not believed by experienced military men that he would make such an attempt without a powerful force at his command. The alternative is plain that Lee has either pushed our army back with a mere handful of men, or he has a tremendous army to sustain him. The latter is probably true, and an attempt to flank Meade's army by attacking Washington may be expected.

Captain Curtis has been released from his duties as superintendent of transportation between Washington and the Army of the Potomac, and Captain Garretson assigned to the post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1863.

Last night at about 8 o'clock, according to the reports of passengers from the army, information came to Gen. Meade's headquarters that a corps of the rebel army, supposed to be A. P. Hill's corps, had moved from our front in the direction of Leesburg.

The *Star* says a heavy reconnoissance was immediately started in the direction of Aldie, the reconnoitering party moving light, without knapsacks, and the enemy will make little by their motion should they be undertaking any surprise game in that direction. There was more or less skirmishing between the pickets on either side, and several casualties were reported.

Yesterday there was skirmishing all along the lines of our army, and some firing also on the old Bull Run battle field; but there was no general engagement.

Our army last night was in line of battle. The whole baggage and transportation train was sent to the rear and the sutlers were ordered to Alexandria.

The skirmishing yesterday was principally for position, and the report is that in every instance General Meade had succeeded in getting the advance.

Three hundred and ninety-two prisoners of war, captured on Wednesday last near Bristoe Station, reached this city last night, and were committed to the Old Capitol.

The President on Thanksgiving.

From the Metropolitan Record.

The august personage who is supposed to administer the affairs of the Republic has issued a proclamation setting apart the last Thursday of November next as a day of Thanksgiving. The document is a strange blending of fact and fiction, of affected fervor and pretentious zeal. Like all emanations from the Presidential pen, it is a sort of literary curiosity, and, for aught the public knows to the contrary, it may have been inspired by some of those spiritual meeting which, we are told, are of such frequent occurrence now-a-days at the White House. We do not propose to afflict our readers by its reproduction in our columns, but we have a few comments to make upon some remarkable statements therein set forth. The following paragraph will, we have no doubt, be read with considerable surprise, in view of the events which have recently occurred, and which are still fresh on the public mind:

In the midst of a civil war of unqualified magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to invite and provoke the aggression of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theater of military conflict, while that theater has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

The President coolly and deliberately in forms us that "the laws have been respected and obeyed." By whom? Is it by himself or the people? If by the people, how comes it that he deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus; to deprive us of the right of trial by jury; to suppress the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press; to send and quarter among us large armies of occupation, and to convert the forts, which were intended for the protection of the country, fellow citizens? the incarceration of our

But we are rather inclined to regard this assertion of our jocular chief magistrate as a badinage. We know he likes his joke, and that even the grief and mourning that overspreads the land can not repress the natural hilarity of his disposition. Thus, when he tells us that "harmony has prevailed everywhere," we can hardly suppress a smile. Our minds unconsciously revert to the Cabinet at Washington, where the opposing factions, in their jealous aspirations for the next Presidency, are almost ready to tear each other to pieces.

But the atmosphere of Washington is so redolent of falsehood that it would be absurd to expect a true statement to come from that quarter. After depicting such a happy condition of the country as to remind us of a vision of Utopia, he presents us with the following horrid picture:

Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battlefield, and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years with large increase of freedom.

For this unbounded prospect opened up to us by the Presidential pen we can never be sufficiently grateful, especially when we are promised through his gracious bounty such a "large increase of freedom." We wonder what response would be made to this assertion by the three thousand citizens who at various times since the President's inauguration were restrained of their liberty, and who, we trust, will have justice done to them when the Constitution is re-established in all its former force and integrity.

The President concludes by an exhortation to the people to commend to the tender care of Heaven, "all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in whichwe are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility and union."

Some people are of the opinion that we shall have no "peace, harmony, tranquility and union" until Mr. Lincoln is out of the Presidential chair. In fact, he told them in his letter to the Springfield Convention that there was no prospect of a speedy end to the war. If he pledged himself to non intervention at the ballot box in the approaching elections, the country might soon be restored to the enjoyment of "peace, harmony, tranquillity and union," and, let us add, perfect and unrestrained freedom.

A Deserter Shot Dead.

On Tuesday a party of deserters, twenty four in number, were brought to New York from New London, Connecticut. While passing down Albany street, on their way to the boat to take them to Governor's Island, one of them (Lawrence Killough,) attempted to run away. The guard called upon him to halt three times in succession, but the deserter still keeping on the run, the latter (Sergeant Butler, of the 19th Connecticut Volunteers,) raised his gun and shot him dead on the spot. Butler immediately surrendered himself to the police, who conducted him to the station-house, where a brief coroner's inquest was held, uniting a verdict justifying the action of Butler, whereupon he was immediately discharged.

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