

DAILY POST

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1863. The Union as it Was. Five Centimes an Issue.

Where there is no Law there is no Freedom.

OUTSIDE READING MATTER. First Page.—The Emperor Napoleon's Letter.—The Reported Resignation of Judge Taney; Solomon Beliefs Upon It.—A Free Country; The Freedom of Speech and the Press; Freedom Follows the Flag.

FOURTH PAGE.—Omens.—Escape of John Morgan and Several Rebel Prisoners from the Ohio Penitentiary.

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR. JOHN MORGAN, in a letter to the Richmond Examiner, a few days since, observed that those engaged in the rebellion had no conception at first that it would reach its present condition; if they had they never would have gone into it. There can be no little, if any doubt of the truth of Mr. Morgan's observation. Everywhere in the rebellious States—especially in Eastern Virginia—last and desolation have followed our conquering legions. These results were frequently predicted, in the event of hostilities once commencing.

The Southern leaders now see how hopeless is their cause, but they also see a predetermination upon the part of the Abolition leaders to prolong hostilities, until the Southern country is utterly subjugated. This was not anticipated by JEFF. DAVIS, or that crafty individual would not have counseled the firing upon Sumter, in order "to fire the Southern heart."

But did Davis and STEPHENS and their leading coadjutors believe, that the firing upon Sumter would inaugurate a war, which would end in their prostration; it was folly to think so. They had too many assurances from Northern men, of EDWARD EVERETT's character and ability, to induce them to conclude otherwise. In yesterday's Post, in commenting upon that gentleman's oration at Gettysburg, we quoted from his speeches and letters of 1850 and '61. He had been a candidate for Vice President of the United States, upon the American ticket, and his utterances were taken as those of his party throughout the country, North and South. He deprecated everything looking to coercion, and was satisfied by his party everywhere. So, with numerous Democrats, who are now leading Abolition agitators; they, too, not only condemned everything like coercive measures against Sovereign States, but promised to interpose to save any State threatened by the General Government. These patriots, however, after our troubles began were the first to rush to the embrace of Abolitionism; and they have ever since been counselling the most violent measures for the subjugation of the South. Lastly, the real prospectors, which made the prospective rebels doubly sure of a peaceful separation; these indications and assurances lead the South to inaugurate what has proved to them and to us all most terrible and desolating war.

We cannot but conclude that by copying the following from the New York Tribune:

From the Tribune of Nov. 9, 1860. If the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union, we have no objection to their going. The right to secede may be a legal one, but it is not a moral one. We would never consent to a secession which would divide the Union, and which would leave the States, which remain, a mere collection of geographical points, and which would leave the people, who remain, a mere collection of geographical points.

From the Tribune of December 17, 1860. If the Declaration of Independence justifies the secession of the Cotton States, it justifies the secession of the non-Cotton States. The Union is a compact, and a compact may be dissolved.

From the Tribune of February 23, 1861. We have repeatedly said, and we once more repeat, that the great principle embodied in Jefferson's Declaration of Independence is, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

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But we forbear; our only object being to note its very sudden determination to mend its manners, we shall say no more, until entitled to do so by its sudden relapsing into sin; or as it would more nicely express it, "the degenerating." In the meantime, we desire to return to the assurance of our professed consideration, hoping that gentlemen of exalted character and talents, like its numerous editors and proprietors, may be spared the infliction of "grossly offensive epigrams."

History of the Discovery of Petroleum. It is one of the most remarkable things connected with the immense trade now daily springing up from the distillation of our coal oil, that while the existence of oil springs has been known from the most remote antiquity, the knowledge should never have been turned to any great practical purposes until our own times. Nothing will show more completely the value of that sort of practical education and intelligence which is common in America, than this simple fact. Here is a substance which the oldest naturalists of the world, such as Pliny, have written upon, which Tacitus and Vitruvius have both mentioned, yet not turned to any practical utility of moment until within a few years, by a gentleman (Colonel Drake) from Connecticut, the very central land of all Yankee notions.

The oldest allusion to it probably is in Deut. 32: "He made him to suck out of the flinty rock." At least it is well known that in the thicker and more resinous form of solid bitumen it is found in quantities on the shores of the Dead Sea, and for thousands of years has been called "Jews' pitch" on this account. Strange to say, Herodotus mentions a spring of this sort of oil in the island of Sicily, recently relinquished by the British government, no doubt assignment of its value as the Mexicans of the gold of California. But for more than two thousand years in the island of Zante, that oil spring has been flowing and known in history, its value being unknown. At Agriguntum, in Sicily, the petroleum was collected and used in lamps before the Christian Era, as a substitute for oil. This has been the case since the time of the Greeks, and in Bagdad, and now higher up the river Tigris very large springs are being discovered. At Baku, on the Caspian, from the most remote ages, the oil has been worshipped, but never, turned to any practical account of consequence, and certainly never considered as within the past five years by Americans, although it is said that about three million francs worth has been annually sold to Persia. In Parma and Modena oil wells have been dug for the last two hundred years, but as a method of purifying these oils have been adopted, they have never risen to much value.

Ag Pennsylvania, while the French occupied Fort Duquesne, opposite Pittsburgh, the Commander wrote to General Moulton attending a meeting of Indians, which Oil Creek, which is a tributary of the Allegheny, was suddenly lighted up by setting fire to the oil floating on the surface of the lake, just after the manner of the fire worshippers on the Caspian.

In Ohio, in boring for salt springs a vein of this oil was struck, and as early as 1826, in the American Journal of Science, it was predicted that this sort of oil would be valued some day for lighting the streets of the cities of Ohio. It was not till 1847, however, that the Allegheny, the real prospectors, which made the prospective rebels doubly sure of a peaceful separation; these indications and assurances lead the South to inaugurate what has proved to them and to us all most terrible and desolating war.

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DIED. PATTON.—On Tuesday morning, at 12:40, Major Patton, of the 10th Ohio Infantry, died at his residence in Allegheny City, aged 37 years and 11 months. He was a native of Allegheny City, and was a member of the 10th Ohio Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. He was a brave and gallant soldier, and was highly respected by his comrades. He was buried in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

NO MORE GREY HAIR! AN INVARIANT HAIR GREYING, THE REJUVENATOR, For Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. This is an article that recently introduced into the country, but has long been favorably known by the nobility of France, as their only effectual and permanent restorer of the hair. It is a most valuable and desirable article, and is highly recommended by the most distinguished physicians and chemists of the continent. It is a most valuable and desirable article, and is highly recommended by the most distinguished physicians and chemists of the continent.

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