TITTEBURGH: MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1864.

THE FUTURE OF THE DEMOC-The New York World in an able arti cle upon the "political situation" re marks that: The Democratic party siese on the heels of defeat, is not called upon to define its future policy. That, if enlightened, must need be shaped by sweats yet to emerge, and not within in the ken of present prophecy."

The Democratic party, even if it had was Washington himself. We believe are helpless in every branch of the Govgrament the new Congress being that he will act with complete indepenagainst us by over two to one. For more than two years, therefore, the Demecracy must remain mere spectators to what is going on in the legislation of the country. When the time for action again arrives we must accept things as we find them and try to shape events ecordingly.

In order that we may be successfulor that we may deserve success, it will be necessary for many of us to forget as well as learn. Had some of our leaders, In shaping the issues of the late contest, forgotten some things, which were not worth remembering, the result might have been quite different from what it But when factious men, are permitted to make platforms, upon which a candidate will not or cannot stand, nothing can be looked for but disaster and defeat. But it is idle to discuss the past; let us look to the future, and in doing so we desire our readers to reflect the Chicago Times, speaking of the recent advance against Richmond, says: from the World's article to which we

have already alluded. The questions of foreign interven tion, and other questions which not even the administration (much less the opposition) can control, may so change the aspect of affairs before another election, as to render any programme ab surd that might be devised at present. It is the duty of the Democratic party to keep a vigilant eye upon events, and; when the time shall have again come for action, to accept their logic. Its freedom from responsibility imposes on it no duty but to watch for the public safety. For ourselves, we have no desire to see it fitted with a dogmatic desire to see it fitted with a dogmatic strait jacket, to impede its free growth and development. Let the next two ers, and the result was that General years be a period of free mental activity fettered by no narrow and repressive formulas . Whoever strikes out any new truth, or even starts a plausible nundred of his report that whatever measure of least ly given, accompanied by music and the quicken intelligent investigation, is a his report that whatever measure of public benefactor. In the new epoch

"This an excellent sign. It betokens that the late political excitement will not seitle down into more and malignity, out of shield grow section and section and section of seitle down into more and malignity, out of shield grow section and section and section of section of the section of section of the section of section of the sectio

orters of Gen. McClellan have cotracted the idea that President Lincoln has no object but to restore the South to the observance of its constitutional du-

"Nor ought any any dislike or distrust of any particular portion of the Union party to prejudice honest Democrats against, President Lincoln. All portions of the Union party; of every shade do personal or sectional obligations. He owes nothing but to the people who have given him their confidence, and isjust as free to follow the prompting of hisownjudgement and conscience as that he thoroughly appreciates this, and dence, and an absolute singleness of purpose, for the good of his country, as the President of the people, and not as the mere head of a party."

Pesistent Malice. While the respectable portion of the Abolition press has ceased its late ca lumnies against the patriotism of Mc-Clellan and his supporters, a few of the more stolld and malignant, like the Pittsburgh Commercial, still indulges in the stale cry of "sympathizers with treason." And this contemptible practice it calls "the lesson of the hour." Falsehood, detraction and professional meanness, seem to constitute the only lesson which our neighbor is capable of either teaching or learning.

Why Richmond was not Assaulted. The Washington correspondent of General Grant wished an assault be made however, by the corps of Han-cook and Warren on the right of the enemy's line, near the point where the Boynton plank road crosses Hatcher's Run, in order that by carrying the Confederate works there, he might strike Run, in order that by carrying federate works there, he might strike the Lynchburg railroad at a point about twelve miles west of Petersburg. "Still twelve miles west of Petersburg." He still the still twelve miles west of Petersburg. harping on my daughter" He still hankers after Lynchburg and the Lynchburg railroad. General Hancock and General Warren, however, who understand perfectly the nature of such an understand that, while they were willing to lead their men to an assault where there was the least prospect of success, they would not send their sol diers-men who trusted in them simpli-Grant was obliged to order Hancock, a corps to fall back, as stated above. Grant's thirst for blood, however, had already cost Hancock the lives of three manders. success had attended the movement was due to the personal gallantry of General The Pacific Railroad Progress of

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THE POST PETERBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1864. We fear that many of the honest sup | Another Speech by Mr. Lincoln. The few speeches made by Presiden is wedded to the war policy by malice toward the South Nothing could be further from the truth. Them is not man in the Democratic party less disposed to humiliate and injure the South, needlessly, than Abraham Lincoln. He

brought our republic to a severe test, and a Presidential election, occurring in regular course during the rebellion, has of sentiment, have given him the same loyal people, united, were put to the utcordial support. He is trammeled by must they not fall when divided and par-tially paralyzed by a political war smong themselves?
But the election was a necessity. We cannot have a free government without elections, and if the rebellion could force

us to forego or postpone a National elec-tion, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us.

The strife of the election is but human nature practically applied to the facts of of the case. What has occurred in this of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever occur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great 'National trial,' compared with the men who have passed through this, we shall have as weak and as strong, and as silly and as wise as bad and as good. Let us therefore atndy the incidents of this as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be revenged. [Cheera.]

But the election, along with its incidental and undestrable strife, has done good, too: It has demonstrated that a good, too: It has demonstrated that a people's government can sustain a Na-tional election in the midst of a great civil war. [Renewed cheers.] Until civil war. [Renewed cheers.] Until now it has not been known to the world that this was a possibility. It show also how sound and how strong we still are. It shows that eyen among candidates of the same party, he who is most devoted to the Union and most opposed to trea-son, can receive most of the people's the extent yet unknown, that we have more men now than we had when the more men now than we nau water and war begun. Gold is good in its place, war begun. The strictic men are bet

But the rebellion continues, and now that the election is over, may not all having a common interest, re-unite in a common effort to save our common country? [Cheers.] For my own part, I have striven, and shall strive, to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. [Cheers.] So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's boson. While I am deeply sensible to the high compliment of a re-election, and duly grateful, as I trust, to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their own good, it adds nothing to my satis faction that any other man may be dis-oppointed or pained by the result. [Cheers.]

ter than gold. [Cheers and other demonstrations of applause.]

May I ask those who have not differed with me to join with me in the same spirit towards those who have? And now let me close by asking three hearty cheers for our brave, soldiers, and sea-men, and their gallant and skillful com-

BELLOUPED TWEST The few speeches made by President Lincold since his Telection, and in The reliance to cross the Tengress of compression admirable spir testing at the month of the Bluit the following delivered by him on Thursday evening is faultless.

The President appeared at an upper spindow, and, when the cheers with which he was greated had ceased, he spoke as follows:

It has long been a grave question whether any Government, not too strong for the liberties of its people, can be trong enough to maintain its existence in great emergencies.

The few speeches made by President with the tends and the publican, Nov. 3.

What is Said About Peace.

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BELL Blow At the residence of the bring the prison township and stempt to wind the savannah Republican, Nov. 3.

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were told by soldiers and others, who came up from Tuscumbia, that the main portion of Beauregard's army has gone to Corinth. He had just one corps across the river at Florence, and com menced fortifying, but he had moved on himself, and had now withdrawn part of the forces on this aide.
The statement is confirmed by citizens from the vicinity of Mud Tayern and other points near the foad, to Corinth.
Thirft is not be

There is nothing else of importance. From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 31, If the Confederate forces under Generals Beauregard and Hood are compe tent to cope successfully with the army of Sherman, then it seems to us better that the battle should be fought in Alabama than in Tennessee—on the south side of the Tennessee River rather than on the north side. Defeat Sherman first, and there will be little difficulty in arst, and mere will be mule dimonity in crossing the river, and little danger in marching on Nashville and Chattanooga. Sherman would have to make his escape out of a hostile country short. of supplies, with a wide stream at his back—and there are no iron-clad gunboats east of the Muscle Sho a retreat, if we are not mistaken. He would not have the nucleus of an intact

army upon which to rally reinforcements. The country would lie at our But if the troops in Alabama are not numerous enough to meet and defeat Sherman's forces, to cross over into Tennessee appears to us a piece of strategy fraught with some hazard. Sherman having the advantage of communicating fully with his interior posts, and draw-[Applause.] It shows also, to ing troops and ammunition and sustenance might place Generals Beauregard and Hood in a position of greater peril than that of General Lee in the movement culminating in the retreats from Sharpsburg and from Geftysburg. The Army of the West has never been so well in hand as that of the East, and the Tennessee River has no fords or re-cross

The idea of recruiting our army in

Historical Records. The following is a list of the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States, as well as those who were candidates for each office, since the organization of the Government. 1789 —George Washington and John

Adams, two terms, no opposition.

1797.—John Adams, opposed by Thos.

Jefferson, who, having the next highest electoral vote became Vice President. 1801 — Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr: leating John Adams and Charles C. Pirckney.

NEWS FRO 4 THE SOUTH.

DRUGS: DRUGS: THE SUBSCRIBER has ow hand a large stock of Drug and Medicines, embracing all articles usually kept in a first-class Drug Store, together with Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs; Patent Medicines of all kinds; Tollet Soap and Perfumery; Hair Tooth and Nail Brushes; Trusses, Supporter and Shoulder Braces, in the greatest variety. of adjustment that wercould accept with of adjustment that we could accept with honor. Victory is our sheet anchor, and the only dependence. Our legions transplant and four his floating probably in the face of a conquered foe, will be the only thus harbidgers of peace. The North will never let us go so long as there is a hope left of restoring a Union that has made them prosperous rich and and Shoulder Braces, in the greatest yardey!
Mimeral Water of all sinds; superior Ruppes
Snuff and Tobacea; Qarlougoli; Prime Potasi
and Soda Ash, every-pound of which is warrant
ed; Pure Liquors, purchased exclusively for
medicinal purposes; Thoulds, Bell 2761, a Purs
Rye Whisky, constantly on hand, at

that has made them prosperous, rich, and insolent.
All men at the North, not thoroughly demented, must now see the utter hope-lessness of the struggle to subduc us sack into an unwilling union with them. for nearly four years have they strived with all their vast powers and unlimited resources to make us recant the declaration that we are of right, and intend to be a free separate and independent people, and to day finds us successfully re-

sisting all their attacks, and stronger by far than we were at the beginning. The campaign of the present fall was to be the last throw of the die, and they gathered up all their energies for the bloody task; and yet where stand the respective armies to day? Sherman, for awhile successful, has been compelled to abandoned virtually all his conquests in Georgia, and is now engaged in a life and death struggle to save his army from starvation on the one hand, and destruction on the other. Grant, after six months' effort, such as an army never made before, and causing the soil of Virginia to turn red with the blood of his nearly two hundred thousand slain and wounded, is still before Richmond and Petersburg, balked and thwarted in all his plans, and for the first time con-We have no doubt of the re-election

fronted by a force equal to his own. of Lincoln; and believe such a result to the contest would be best for us. Again firmly seated in power, he would have no motive to pursue a contest that has grown hopeless, and at the same time ruinous to his Government and people. His interests, and the interests of his nation, will be in the path of peace, and a disembarrassed second sober thought will likely lead him to pause in his career of madness. He has already pub-licly intimated his willingness to make peace provided the people will take the responsibility, and it is but one step further to take the responsibility himself. The election of Lincoln will at least acomplish one valuable purpose: with us t will set to rest forever all issues but one—subjugation or independence.
There will be no other alternative, On

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he other hand, with all the noble spirits at his back, we confess we could never

at his back, we confess we could never contemplate the contingency of McClellan's success without an instinctive shudder at the possible consequences of such an event.

A Remarkable Dog.

A correspondent with the Army of the Potomac furnishes the following story:

Néarly every company, certainly every regiment, in the service has a pet of some kind or other. It matters not whether the object of their affection be dog; cat, possum, cow or horse, whatever it is the brute is loved by all, and woe be to the outsider who dares to insult or injure one of these pets. More personal encounters have been brought to the property of the same of the service of the service of the service is the brute is loved by all, and woe be to the outsider who dares to insult or injure one of these pets. More personal encounters have been brought on between soldiers above the continued to the utile service of the servic

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and Italian Campaigus. If the reader of this
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