

The Daily Post.



WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1864.

Abolition Lamentations.

The Union League of Philadelphia, a highly respectable society of shabby contractors and gony artists, has become alarmed at the indifference of the people regarding the further prosecution of hostilities against the South.

In a circular, issued by these well fed and complacent parasites, whose aim is the prolongation of hostilities, in the hope of adding to their already fabulous wealth, there occurs this singular (if not to utter) admission; they say:

"All living interest in the war is deadened, and all sense of personal responsibility is lost. The only substitute for men, this spirit rapidly extending, is must be checked if we would overcome the dire emergency of the South, would take a desperate mass, and wield the strong arm of military despotism."

This language, spoken or written during the late Presidential contest, by Democrats, would have been denounced as "outrageous treason" by every "Loyal Leaguer" in the land, that it is now uttered by the very embodiment of loyalty only proves that, even contractors, under the Administration, are forced to acknowledge the lamentable condition to which their infamous policy has reduced the nation; and how, let us ask, could it be otherwise than it is?

The Administration has been lying most outrageously to the people, until now they place no more faith in its announcements, than they would in Diocletian's oaths. And it has compelled our Generals in the field to lie, also, in order to corroborate its falsifications.

About the first of September the War Department published a telegram purporting to be from General Grant, announcing that "one hundred thousand" more men were all that he required to capture Richmond and give the final blow to the rebellion. This was echoed by every Abolition paper and spouter in the country. Just before the election Solicitor Whiting, of the War Department, announced as one "having authority" to do so, that there were "men enough in the army" and that, consequently, no new draft would be made. Did he not, in this instance, lie deliberately for the purpose of countering an Administration with which he was and is disconnected? If not we must believe that he met with great disaster, instead of victories in the field, for three hundred thousand more are called for to keep our armies strong enough to contend against the fiery energy of the South. The truth is that the Administration succeeded in lying itself into a re-election; its entire power and patronage it used for that purpose; and now, that it has succeeded, there is no further necessity for retarding the same falsehood; and hence the prompt and sweeping order for another conscription. It is easy under such circumstances to find excuses for the Philadelphia League's should find much sympathy among the people, regarding the war? They cannot forget the deliberate falsehoods to which we have alluded. They were told that no more drafts would be required, and that the re-election of Lincoln would cause the rebellion to crumble to pieces. Since then the rebel Hood has been ordered and crushed in Tennessee, his army being utterly routed and destroyed; Sherman's march through Georgia, has been but a lead frolic for him and his army; Lee's forces in Virginia, according to the oft repeated assurances of the War Department, is wasting away like leaves in a wintry weather; and yet, three hundred thousand more are required to fight those miserable, beaten, thumped and scattered rebels, who, three months since, were according to Abolition authority, preparing to lay down their arms and sue for forgiveness.

It was, we presume, because of these monstrous deceptions of the Administration upon the people, that it and its leaders are now so anxious for a cessation of political hostilities; which means that they are desirous for the Democrats to govern their arms, and no further oppose their duplicity and falsehood. But, when Loyal Leaguers begin to grow over the "situation," we are permitted to mingle our indignation with theirs. In the meantime, however, let it not be forgotten that three hundred thousand more are required to put down a rebellion, which was utterly crushed before the late election, requiring but the re-election of "Honest Abe" to cause the rebels to acknowledge the failure of their undertaking.

A Nice Place to Live. Before the Southern leaders took up arms against the government, they used to talk about forming a confederacy, by which New England would be left "out in the cold." How little did they know of the future to store for her. Now, instead of being either cold or wet, New England is like the Irishman's jacket, "both warm and dry."

When Pennsylvania was first invaded by rebel legions, our Governor applied to the Washington government for assistance to back the invaders; but none could be spared, and this, too, after our state had furnished two hundred thousand men at the call of the President. Since then other invasions of our Southern border have taken place, but they produced no uneasiness whatever in Washington. After crying for and imploring assistance, the National Administration, at length, gave our State authorities permission to raise forces for state defense, after our "obligations" to the general government shall have been discharged.

BATTLE OF PITTSBURGH.

LANDING.

Verification of General Grant's Letter to the President.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

DEAR SIR:—In the June number of the

Philadelphia "Globe," I find a

brief sketch of Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, in which I see you are likely

perpetrating an error, which General Grant may not deem of sufficient im-

portance to correct. To General Buell's

noble, able and gallant conduct you

attribute the fact that the disaster of April

6, at Pittsburg Landing, was retrieved,

and made the victory of the following

day. As General Taylor said in his

later days to have doubted whether he

was at the battle of Buena Vista at all,

on account of the many things having

transpired there, according to his

testimony, which he did not see, so I begin

to doubt whether I was at the battle of

Pittsburg Landing, or whether I was

not at the battle of Corinth, which I

was at. I am, however, very certain

that I was at the battle of Corinth, and

that I was at the battle of Vicksburg,

and that I was at the battle of

Memphis, and that I was at the

battle of Chattanooga, and that I

was at the battle of the Clouds, and

that I was at the battle of the

Red Bank, and that I was at the

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