The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1864.

1,792,677.

This is the number of free and independent voters who cast their votes for General McClellan at the late Presidential election. That is to say, by the grace of our graceful, elegant, refined and intelligent President, we Democrats were allowed to count at the polls 1,792,677 votes. But by managing the campaign "in his own way," through his satraps and his satellites, he counts for himself, (soldiers' vote and all,) the aggregate of 2,197,117. His majority on the whole vote is 401,440—150,000 thousand of this majority was obtained in the army, leaving his majority of the people, and counted "in his own way," about 250,000. So it would seem that if every ballot counted for Lincoln was actually cast by a flesh-and-blood voter who voted according to his right and his conscience, Lincoln has secured about 7 per cent. more of the whole home vote than McClellan—in other words throughout the country, for every 100 votes cast for McClellan about 114 were cast for Lincoln. But we don't believe the facts to be so. Never, since elections were settled by ballots, have figures been made to lie so stupendously. "Nothing," said Sidney Smith, "is so deceiving as figures—except facts." The figures in this case are used to set forth the facts that Lincoln is fairly elected, and that he is the choice of the people. Both assumptions are utterly false and deceptive—and we shall give some reasons.

We assume

1. That the number placed at the head of this article is given to McClellan, were all polled for him, by legal voters—or at least that they contain fewer fraudulent ballots than were ever before contained in t he like number of votes at any previous election whatever.

2. That bayonets and test oaths, in Maryland, Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky and Western Virginia prevented McClellan from receiving at least 200,000 votes more than he received, and would have had at a fair election in those States.

3. That the fraudulent and repeated voting of soldiers in Indiana and elsewhere—the stuffing of ballot-boxes, and the opening of soldier's proxies and the changing of their votes lost our candidate at least another 100,000.

4. That the shameful intimidation used upon West[illegible] holding military or civil offices, or employed in common mechanical labor in Arsenals, Dockyards, &c., lost him many thousands more. We know, personally, some striking instances in this connection.

5. The misguided, or treacherous, or vindictive course of many other Peace men, who in Ohio and other States are known and shown by the returns to have voted for Lincoln or refused to vote at all.

How many votes McClellan lost, through the caprice or the waywardness of the class last mentioned, and how many Lincoln gained from the same cause, of course we cannot tell—but we know that Lincoln was not the choice of these men. They gratified their hate alone if they voted for him. Nor was he the choice of Fremont and his friends, for Fremont denounced his administration as a failure—politically, militarily, and financially,—nor was he the choice of Chase's friends—nor of Wade and Davis whose eloquent manifesto against his trickery and fraud, would have defeated any candidate of any time but this. It would seem that McClellan lost votes for luck of a fair trial, while Lincoln gained votes because he was tried and found wanting.

We therefore think that Figures and Facts have been forced into an unholy conjunction to make Lincoln appear to be the President of the people's choice—and we don't for a moment believe that for every 100 men that voted for McClellan there are 114 that voted for Lincoln—nor were there 90 of them.

But if the people are so evenly divided in their opinions as 100 is to 114, this fact should give pause to the dominant and vindictive party of the country. They know, much more accurately than we do, how many votes they made by fraud, force, and threats—and they should consider that 100 unbought and unterrified voters, united on principle, are more reliable than even 150 held together by deceptive promises, or terror, or the "cohesive power of public plunder."

New England Principles.

Secretary Seward, having played conservative, until the Radicals, at the last session of Congress, demanded his removal from the Cabinet, is now, that the President will soon have to form a new one, beginning to toady to what he styles New England principles; this is of course for the purpose of being able to retain his present position. Seward from the days of Anti-masonry in Western New York, until the transfer of the great body of the old Whig party into Abolitionism, was never anything but a clever trimmer.

To an invitation to the Puritan dinner in New York the other day, this aspiring demagogue sent the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1864.

To Joseph H. Choate, Esq., Chairman, etc.

DEAR SIR:—I thank the New England Society for their kind invitation to the Annual Festival. My engagement will not allow me to be absent from Washington the 22d instant. The society, however, may be assured that if occasion offers I shall improve the day, here, *by defending New England principles and sentiments*, which have now become national principles and sentiments, against their assailants in America and Europe.

I am dear sir, your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Without desiring to disparage the people of New England in general, many of whom we admire and venerate, there is no hesitation in saying that the peculiar "principles" to which Mr. Seward alludes, whose principles have been fitly described by the Marquis of Lorrain in a new work upon America, he says:

In the language of Theodore Parker, one of her favorite sons, the love of "the almighty dollar" is the ruling passion of New England. This is the heart soul and body of all her policy. This is the one principle of her loyalty. If the Union take "the almighty dollar" from her pocket, then it deserves to be destroyed, and she is ready to secede. But only let the Union restore this tutelary god, and then, though it rob all the world beside, it is more glorious than the sun, and blots out secession like a star by the full blaze of noon. "The almighty dollar" is, indeed, the great light that rules by day in Yankeedom, without whose presence all is darkness and decay. It is the one idea of New England, which absorbs, directs and rules all the restless energies of her too active soul.

Does the World Move?

Horace Greeley, in his *Tribune*, when ever the Abolitionists succeed in some new undertaking, always announces his gratification with the assurance that the "World moves." But with others, it is certain that creation has, for some time, been standing still. As an instance, we found in our box at the Post-office, yesterday, a letter from Bedford, Cayahoga Co, Ohio, directed to "Whitney & Dunn," requesting them to send the writer a copy of the Weekly *Iron City*, as he had a desire to subscribe for it.

The firm mentioned dissolved in 1849—fifteen years ago, and the *Iron City* newspaper has not been in existence for ten years, at least. The question then occurs to us where has this admirer of the old *Iron City* been these fifteen years? Has he, like Rip Van Winkle in the Catskill Mountains, been asleep all this time; and wakes he now to begin life where he then left off? If so, he will, like, "old Rip," soon discover, in the absence of old faces and the presence of new ones, that very wonderful changes have been going on.

When our correspondent became oblivious, fifteen years ago, our country was in the full tide of prosperity and greatness. No internal commotion was threatened, and she commanded respect abroad wherever her name was known. Webster, Clay, Benton and Cass, patriots, controlled the political sentiments of the country, and lashed fanaticism into submission whenever it intruded itself into the deliberations of the Senate. No where indeed will our slow and sleepy correspondent observe greater changes than in the United States' Congress. When he went to sleep the great men mentioned, with others of almost equal ability and virtue adorned the Senate; they are all gone long since, save Gen. Cass, and he, years ago advanced into "the dean and slippered pantaloon." Their places are now filled by such fanatics as Wilson of Massachusetts, Gatz Brown of Missouri, the drunken Chandler of Michigan and the garulous Davis, of Ky. These are the men who fill the seats of the great departed, and who have the destinies of this great country intrusted to their keeping. In other branches of the government, beside the Senate, our *antique* friend will also see a degeneracy. The country is rent asunder, caused by the teachings of her degenerate sons; until now she is in a transition state, from a representative Democracy to a centralized despotism. But we trust that he may now remain wide awake and that after astonishing his neighbors with the recital of his fifteen years experience in the land of dreams and legends, he will live to see the country as united and happy as it was when he bade the world a temporary farewell.

New Military Developments.

A correspondent of the New York *News* is under the impression that new and startling developments it regard to the military condition of the country, will be brought to light as soon as Congress re-assembles. General Grant, it is understood is convinced that he has made a great mistake in conducting the campaign against Richmond in person during the past year, and is desirous, in future, of having his headquarters in Washington; and intends, in future, not to confine his attention to one army, but to make brief visits to all the armies in the field, instead of staying with one army all the time.

It is felt by all those prominent members of the Republican party, who consider themselves, and who are really, in many respects, the confidential advisers of the President, and who were influential in procuring the appointment of General Grant to his present high rank last winter, that they acted too hastily, that they made a wrong selection; and that General Sherman, and not General Grant, is the man whom they ought to have chosen to be the General in-Chief. Privately, and among themselves, these prominent Republicans do not hesitate to admit General Grant's management of the campaigns of 1864 have resulted in sad failure; and that if it were not for what General Sherman has done the achievement of our armies in 1864 would present but a dismal picture.

As regards the campaign of 1865, the correspondent in question thinks that it will be conducted more than ever upon political principles and with the principles of the science of war more than ever before ignored. Extermination of the white people of the South, and the arming of all slaves who can be induced to desert their masters, these are to be the key notes of the new campaigns. The pro-consuls and military Governors of the Provinces (formerly States) have already received their instructions on these points. Those given to General Banks, for Louisiana, and those that have been sent to the satraps in Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri, will soon become manifest in their results in those States.

☞ We call attention to the card of W. H. Allen, Esq., in reference to the disposition of the agricultural Land Script—in reply to the misstatements of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of the 28th. The different colleges now contending for a portion of the Scrip would act wisely if they would employ another mouth-piece than the "*Gazette*."

Pennsylvania Land Scrip.

[illegible] Harrisburg Telegraph & U. S. Gazette:—

MR. EDITOR:—An article in the Pittsburg *Gazette*, of December 19th, under the title of "*School Lands and the State*," charges the Commissioners, or a majority of them, who have the custody of the agricultural land scrip granted by Congress to this commonwealth, and whose duty it is to sell the scrip and invest the proceeds according to law, with an intention to defraud the State for the benefit of speculators by a clandestine sale.

The writer of the article, among other thing, says: "Advertisements were obscurely inserted, a few weeks since, in one or two papers only, stating that bids would be received for these lands, and we learn that barely three or four bids were put in, the expectation among the knowing ones being that they would have been opened and the whole awarded on the 2d instant. Fortunately, the sickness of the Auditor General prevented the accomplishment of the object evidently intended—the sale of these lands at a low figure to harpies who fancied they had chanced on a good thing."

I pronounce the whole and every part of the above statement absolutely untrue. Whether the writer was deceived by the false representations of others, or meant to deceive the public, charges so unfounded and infamous can harm no one but himself when the facts of the case are known.

The following are the facts. In July last the undersigned was appointed by the Commissioners to make arrangements for the sale of the scrip, and report to the Surveyor General. Not having been able to obtain proposals satisfactory to the Commissioners from the large land operators, it was deemed advisable to offer the scrip directly to the people. Accordingly a full and explicit advertisement, dated October 31, 1864, was inserted in several of the leading daily papers in Philadelphia, New York Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh, four times in each paper, offering the scrip for the competition of bidders, but reserving the right to decline any or all bids, and giving notice that the bids would be opened on the first day of December, at the office of the Surveyor General in Harrisburg. Among the newspapers in which the writer thinks that an advertisement must be obscure were the New York *Tribune*, Philadelphia *North American*, and United States *Gazettes*, Harrisburg *Intelligencer*, and Pittsburgh *Commercial*. The advertisement was also printed as a circular, and widely distributed through the post office.

Numerous bids were received from citizens of Pennsylvania and other States, and these were opened and recorded on the day named in the advertisement, in the presence of the Governor and Surveyor General. There were bids for more than two hundred thousand acres at various prices, eighty-five cents per acre being the maximum. On account of the absence of the Auditor General, none of the bids were accepted on that day, but at a subsequent meeting, of which all the Commissioners were notified, the bids which were considered advantageous to the State were accepted, and the bidders notified thereof.

The undersigned has not been informed how much of the scrip was awarded, but he is authorized to say that no bid of less than 80½ cents per acre was accepted. If the commissioners accepted all bids of 80½ cents and upwards, as I presume they did, the amount sold was somewhat more than forty thousand acres. After much correspondence and inquiry on the subject, I am not informed that any other State, which has put its scrip on the market has realized more than from 80 to 85 cents per acre.

The commissioners have instructed me to continue the sale of the scrip at the minimum price of 85 cents per acre, and several parcels have been sold at that price since the awards to bidders were made.

As the writer in the Pittsburgh Gazette alleges that the scrip is worth "at least a million dollars," which would be about $1 28 per acre, he has now a rare opportunity "to chance on a good thing," and to prove himself to be "a knowing one," by organizing a company to take the whole lot of the scrip at 85, and make a clear profit, if he believes his own statements, of 43 cents per acre.

WM. H. ALLEN,
Agent for the sale of the Agricultural Land Scrip of Pennsylvania.

From the Toronto Leader.

Gunboats on the Lakes.

The prohibition which England and the United States mutually imposed upon themselves at the close of the last war, to keep each not more than one revenue-cutter on each of the lakes is about to expire. In the month of October last, the Federal Government gave the requisite six months' notice of their intention to discontinue the arrangement. There will, therefore, be an end to the prohibition next April. Both parties will then be at liberty to place a naval marine on the lakes.

A change of so much importance, interests this province in a very high degree. It was quite optional with the Washington Cabinet to take the step on which they determined in last October, it would not have been in the power of England or Canada to have prevented it, if they had desired. Upon the examination of all the bearings of the case, we think that it will be found that there is no cause for the other party to the arrangement which is on the point of being annulled, to regret that the Americans have done what they have. For some time past—for three full years—the obligation had been operating very unequally. The Americans have been building a suspicious class of vessels on the lakes, during the last two or three seasons; vessels of a strength altogether beyond anything that the necessities of commerce require; vessels which might without any great difficulty, be converted into ships of war, and which appear to have been built with direct reference to this contingency. In this way, our neighbors have been getting undue advantage over us; and one which they would not have obtained, if the prohibition against war vessels being placed on the lakes had not existed. And if, in this way, the spirit of the treaty has been encroached upon, its letters have lately, we believe, not been fully respected. Under these circumstances, the best thing for us that could be done, and the fairest to both parties, is to put an end to the prohibition.

But the question of how a counter-demonstration is to be made remains. The assistance which England has always declared her ability and willingness to furnish us was a of naval character. She possesses a large fleet of gunboats, many of which are rotting in the docks at home for the want of use. Some of them are capable of being passed through the St. Lawrence canal; though it probably would be necessary to build such as would be required on the upper lakes.

GENERAL TOM THUMB and family have ceased to give receptions in London, having decided to make a private tour of pleasure through Europe. Recently, the General and his wife, with the lady's sister, Miss Minnie Warren, have visited some of the sights of London, including the British Museum, the Queen's stables and Mr. Mitchell's library, at which latter place the General selected a number of impressions of the recently-published portrait of her Majesty, for transmission to friends in America.

Suppression of Monastic Establishments in Poland.

WARSAW, Nov. 28.—For several days past arrangements have been made, and the military authorities have received secret orders to hold themselves in readiness for the impending suppression of all monastic establishments throughout the kingdom. The final instructions arrived yesterday by courier and telegraph. In the capital the suppression was carried out as follows: Punctually at midnight a colonel, with a body of troops, repaired to each religious house, assembled the monks, read to them the Viceroy's order, and desired them to get ready to leave at half past four by railway for a foreign country. Of the twelve religious establishments in Warsaw three were exempted, upon condition that they should receive no more novices, and thus die out gradually. The other nine were suppressed in the manner stated, the officer in some cases leaving two monks, in others, three, and appointing one of these as the future Superior. By two o'clock the suppression was completed in this city, and probably throughout the kingdom. The monasteries remained in the hands of the military, and the monks were conducted under a strong escort, at the appointed hour, to the railway station, where Adjutant General Baron Korff, with his staff, superintended their departure. Each of the exiles received a sum of one hundred and fifty roubles to pay his expenses. Everything passed off without disturbance. Religious houses devoted to a charitable purpose—as, for instance, the care of the sick, and which have in no degree taken part in the insurrection, remain exempt from the suppression. Whither the banished monks will go is not yet known, it is supposed, however, they will distribute themselves over Italy and France.

The full text of the report, drawn up in Russian, German and French, by the special committee appointed to examine the Roman Catholic monasteries and convents throughout the kingdom of Poland, has just appeared. The entire body of evidence, proving undoubted participation in the operations of the insurgents, has been given in the shape of a detailed register of each individual establishment. Nothing has been admitted, says the report, which has not been distinctly proved, but—

"Notwithstanding incompleteness of the evidence, the committee has been unable to arrive at any other conclusion than that the monasteries and convents were among the chief instruments of the revolution, taking therein more or less active part."

The report then divides into the following heads:

"The condition of the religious houses: a general view of their participation in the insurrection; singing hymns; processions; assemblages of clerical percuriting for the bands and participation in active hostilities; concealment of insurgent leaders; hanging gendarmes; daggermen, administering the oath to daggermen; participation of monks in the revolutionary organization; and lastly, murders actually carried out. All the features portrayed in these chapters by no means afford a complete picture of this complicated appearance, of which hardly anything approaching to an example is to be found in the history of any other country."

The report concluded:

"Of the 155 monasteries and 42 convents (containing 1,685 monks and 549 nuns), 71 monasteries with 304 monks and four convents with 14 nuns, exist in contravention of the canonical rules, which ordain that, for the better observance or discipline, each religious house shall contain at least eight monks or nuns. Many of these have been found guilty of supporting the insurrection, of concealing bands of individual insurgents, of containing arms and secret printing presses, of administering the oath to assassinate, etc. Among the establishments possessing the cononical number of inmates, 39, containing 674 monks, have been convicted of open and distinctly proved participation in the insurrection."

The Tendencies of Public Debt.

We take the following extract from Arnold's "Lectures on Modern History"

Suppose, then, that a statesman, appalled by all those difficulties, resolve to share the burden with posterity, and begins to raise money by loans. No doubt, for the present, his work is greatly facilitated; instead of providing for the money which he wants, he has only to provide for the interest of it. But observe what follows. In the first place, by an almost universal law of our nature, money lightly gained is lightly spent; a revenue raised at the expense of posterity, is sure to be squandered wastefully. Waste, as usual, begetting want, the sums raised by loans will commonly be large. Now these large sums and a mortgage on all the property, on all industry, on all the skill and ability of a country forever. Every acre of and from henceforth has not only to maintain its owner and his family, and to answer the just demands of the actual public service, but it has also to feed one or more extraneous persons besides the State's creditors, or their heirs, who in times past lent it their money. Every man who would have labored twelve hours for the support of his family and the public service of his own generation, must labor one or two hours in addition for the support of a stranger, the State's creditor. So with all its property, with all its industry, with all its powers thus burdened, thus strained to the very extremity of endurance, the nation is committed to the vicissitudes of all coming time, to run the race with other nations who are in full freshness of their unstrained strength,—to battle with occasioned storms which try the lightest and stoutest vessel, but in which one overloaded till the timbers are well nigh starting, must necessarily expect to be foundered."

Latest from Mexico.

By a gentleman recently arrived from Matamoras, we have a few items of news from that place up to the 4th instant.

He says that the Emperor, on his new tour to the Gulf States, was expected at Matamoras on the 10th, and that preparations were being made for his reception. It is likely, then, that he has come in sight of United States territory. Our informant also says that all the commercial classes were in favor of the empire as the only means to give security to life and property. General Mejia is said to be very popular, and maintains the best order in the department under his orders, which comprises the States of Nuevo, Leon, Coahuila and the district of Matamoras. There was no signs of a leaning to the rebel States, and strict neutrality was observed by the imperial authorities. Trade is brisk under the encouragement of order, and cotton was firm; the price for good qualities is 40c to 41c. The crops in Texas have been most bountiful this year, but the cotton in some sections has been damaged. In the interior 40,000 bales have been rendered of no value. The frost has done some damage to the sugar cane. We are told also, that the strength of the rebel army in Texas is 35,000 men, and that it is in the very best condition, being very well fed, clothed, and armed—that it is in want of nothing. Our informant says that the blockade of Galveston is very often run, and that all sorts of goods are carried into that port. He concludes by saying the empire is firmly established, and that all reports about successes on the part of the late Juarist forces are false.

NEWS ITEMS.

THE pay rolls of the four largest Corporations in Lawrence, Massachusetts, amount to $22,000 per month, or at the rate of $7,700,000 per annum.

IT is reported that Major General Joseph Hooker, at present commanding the Northern Department, is to be married in the spring to an accomplished lady resident within his military command.

LOCUSTS.—A Cape of Good Hope paper says that fresh flights of locusts have visited Queen's Town and done great damage. They had eaten up every green thing in their path, and had finally settled on some thorn bushes, "which appeared as though they were covered with a thick glittering brown moss, while all round the roots the locusts lay about six inches thick."

THE home Secretary has decided that the cabman Mathews is entitled to the whole of the reward of £300 for giving information which led to the conviction of Muller for the murder of Mr. Briggs. The sum has been ordered to be paid to him in a few days. In the meanwhile, unfortunately for him, he has been arrested for a debt of £30 by one of his numerous small creditors, whose aggregate claims amount to £560.

THREE more of the Saint Albans raiders, it is stated by a telegram from Concord, New Hampshire, have been taken. They came from Canada and proceeded in the cars to Lebanon, where they enlisted, with a view, it is said, to get into the enemy's lines. Being detected, they were sent to prison. A considerable amount of money was found upon them, beside the bounties which they had received. Still another raider has been captured at Toronto.

FROM recent St. Domingo journals, we learn that the people are still fighting vigorously against Spanish domination. At a meeting of the chief officials General Salcedo, the Provisional President, had been repudiated and General Gasper Polenco placed at the head of affairs. On the fifteenth of October, the latter issued his manifesto. He criticizes General Salcedo's administration, and declares that the Government shall not be subjugated by Spain.

A BOSTON horse accomplished some astonishing feats on Wednesday evening. He was attached to a pung containing a piano, and hitched in front of the Worchester depot. Becoming frightened, he broke away, made a partial circuit of the depot, and jumped entirely over a platform car. Subsequently he ran into a horse car at full speed, and forced his way entirely through the side, breaking his neck and fore legs.

PRICE REORGANIZING HIS ARMY.—A gentleman direct from the Trans-Mississippi Department brings information that General Price has organized the recruits brought out of Missouri by him into five new brigades. General Joe Kelly and General John B. Clark, Jr., have each a division. General Jeff. Thompson commands Kelly's brigade. Colonel John T. Coffee has recruited a regiment one thousand eight hundred strong. On the 18th of November Gen. Price was issuing rations to thirty-three thousand men. His expedition into Missouri was as completely successful as his orders permitted it to be. He has now the largest corps in the Confederate army, and every man is a Missourian. General Fagan, whom he detached for that purpose, captured Fayetteville, with its garrison of eight hundred men, on the 4th of November.—*Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 23.*

DIED.

CREIGHTON—On Thursday morning, December 29th, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Thomas Simmons, 49 Rom street, Miss SARAH B. CREIGHTON.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.