

ERIE VILLAGES BY THE PLOTS IN THE FACE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY - Andrew Jackson.

Result in the State.

We have delayed our paper in the hope of being able to give our readers some reliable intelligence in reference to the result in the State, but the returns come in so slowly that, even at this late date, we are unable to tell the actual situation of matters. The Republicans, who were quite positive of electing Curtin, by majorities ranging from thirty to sixty thousand, according to the temper of the individual, on the night of the election and the day following, begin to look more sedate, and a few of the less sanguine acknowledge now that his majority will not go beyond fifteen or twenty thousand.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Vote. Lists names like Erie, Wayne, Northampton, etc., and their respective vote counts.

The Republicans have obtained a success, but a victory purchased by such means and in such a manner as leaves them slight cause to boast over. They can depend upon it, that while the Democratic party is defeated, it is far from being crushed out of existence.

Result in the County.

The election throughout the county appears to have been everywhere conducted in the same quiet spirit that marked the day in this city. The majority for Curtin will reach about 3,000, being a few less than he had in 1860.

Below we give a table of the vote as far as received, together with the actual and reported majorities in the several election districts. We will publish the full official result in our next issue:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Vote, and Majority. Lists names like Erie, 1st Ward, Erie, 2d Ward, etc., with their votes and margins.

Woodward's maj'y, 118 C's maj'y, 8121 The whole Republican county ticket is elected, by majorities ranging about the same as that for Governor.

Ohio Election.

The Ohio election has gone overwhelmingly in favor of the Republicans, as we expected it would. Brough's majority is estimated at from sixty to a hundred thousand. Our friends there made a mistake in their leading nomination which has not only damaged their cause at home, but done us incalculable harm in every Northern State.

The Danger of Extremes.

In times like the present there is a tendency to extreme views on public questions, and that tendency produces now such a broad and decided line between various persons and parties that it cannot be regarded as one of the most dangerous features of our difficult and dark position as a nation.

Now it would be well for all radical politicians to think calmly and seriously a few minutes on these questions. Is not a conservative, a Democrat or a copperhead, an American citizen? Is not his right to think as a freeman for himself?

It is devoutly to be hoped that this country is not to be always divided in the way it now is, by extreme views at the North and rebellion at the South.

Radicals will not convert all the people to their notions. Let them dismiss that idea from their minds. The majority against them among the people of this country, re-united, will be a million.

Edward Everett on Party. Mr. Everett—who was as unqualified, three years ago, in his opposition to the doctrine of coercion, as his fellow-citizen, Gerrard, was in the Federal Convention, when he argued against giving the General Government any such right, and declared that "he would never consent that its myriads should overrun the people of his State"—has written a letter, in which he attempts to sustain the old fallacy that in time of war there should be no such thing as an opposition party.

The argument is unanswerable, and the illustration which he offered from the history of the times of Charles II. is just as applicable now as it was then.

Until the recent canvass in Maine, we do not remember to have seen the name of the Vice-President mentioned, except at the time he left his seat as presiding officer of the Senate to greet Wendell Phillips.

At a meeting of the "Republican Unionists," held in New York, to give aid and comfort to the Missouri radicals, resolutions were adopted denouncing President Lincoln for "endangering and sustaining the disloyal and oppressive course of Gov. Gamble, Gen. Schofield, &c."

Gen. McClellan has written the following letter, called out by the persistent use of his name by the radicals in Pennsylvania, and their invention of falsehoods about him to aid their ticket.

Gen. CHARLES J. BIDDLE. DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to an article in the Philadelphia Press, asserting that I had written to the managers of the Democratic meeting at Allentown, disapproving the objects of the meeting, and that, if I voted and spoke, it would be in favor of Gov. Curtin.

At no time since the beginning of the war was there a fiercer determination displayed by the rebel councils to make no terms with the North than now—City papers.

The latest news from Virginia is that our forces under Meade have fallen back to the neighborhood of Washington, closely pursued by Lee.

Opposition to an Administration. The everlasting moaning of the radicals over the impediments which they pretend to find in the course of the Democracy to the suppression of the rebellion, was justly stigmatized before they were born.

"When we ask, sir, for the cause of these disappointments we are told that they are owing to the opposition which the war encounters in this house and among the people. All the evils which afflict the country are imputed to opposition.

What minister ever yet acknowledged that the evils which fell upon his country were the necessary consequence of his own incapacity, his own folly or his own corruption?

Warren is reported to have gone 800 and Crawford 2,800 for Curtin.

More about the Republican "Wink Movement" in the Army of the Potomac. We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by a soldier who has been in the army ever since the commencement of this war, and participated with gallantry and credit in every battle in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged.

At a meeting of the "Republican Unionists," held in New York, to give aid and comfort to the Missouri radicals, resolutions were adopted denouncing President Lincoln for "endangering and sustaining the disloyal and oppressive course of Gov. Gamble, Gen. Schofield, &c."

From these proceedings we may consider this principle settled: That the Administration may be condemned when it fails to carry out ultra-measures of fanaticism, but when it violates its constitutional obligations, the least criticism upon it is treason.

The total number of Union prisoners now in Richmond is given in the following article, from the Richmond Enquirer, of Wednesday last, which also fixes the number captured by Bragg at Chattanooga:

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