### Bancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1864. "The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of goyernment; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence."—Constitution of Pennsylvania.

FOR PRESIDENT: MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN OF NEW JERSEY

> FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEORGE H. PENDLETON. ELECTORS AT LARGE.

ROBERT L. JOHNSON, of Cambria RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia DISTRICT ELECTORS.

2d. E. R. Helinbold, 3d. Ew'd P. Dunn, 4th. T. M'Cullongh, 5th. Edward T. Hess, 6th. Phillips. Gerhard, 7th. Geo. G. Lepler, 8th. Michael Seltzer, 9th. Patrick M'Evoy, 10th. T. H. Walker, 11th. O. S. Dimmiek, 12th. A. B. Dunning, John M. Irvir J. M. Thomp Rasselas Brov

The Democracy, and the Conservativ men of Lancaster county, achieved the glorious triumph of vesterday rather in spite of want of organization, than in consequence of such organization as should have existed. Our opponents were organized closely in their Union Leagues in every township. We had no efficient working organization, exwe felt the imperious influence of their more perfect organization all day yesterday at the Poils. We would therefore urge the immediate formation of McClellan Clubs in every election dis

These organizations should have a President: a Vice-President; a recording, and a corresponding secretary; a treasurer; a committee on finance whose duty it should be to collect such sums of money as may be needed for a vigorous campaign; and an Executive Committee to attend to all business matters connected with the campaign, and such other committees as may be necessary. -

If in spite of a want of openization we achieved the triumph of vesterday what could we not have done had we been properly\_organized. Let not a single day be lost. Let our friends go to work ber. There will be no pause in this campaign. We carried the entrenchments of the enemy yearday; they are trembling before the advance of our victorious legions; close up the ranks then, and forward—forward to a grand victory under our glorious leader, George B. McClellan.

### The Result in Lancaster County. The result of the election of vesteriay

in this great county is especially gratifying. There is such a decided indications of returning reason in almost every district, as to argue still more glorious achievements in the November election. For weeks past we had been told by our friends of the change that was quietly taking place in the mindof the people, and we believed it would be great; but the reality for exceeds our most sanguine anticipations. We were told, too, that there was no doubt but that in the November election, in the contest for President, the clause would be marked in every township by much larger figures than we could look for certainly vote for a change of adminitration, would remain quietly at home until the day came when they could go to the polls and do so directly, by youing against Abraham Lincoln, Thi we also took for true, and the result to yesterday abundantly proved it. Democrats and conservative men of

glorious work on yesterday. By reducing the majority of Theidens Steven to the great extent which the return show you have, you stamped his fanatical doctrines with the seal of your disapproval. You have great reason to congratulate youselves on what has al ready been done. There is not a man who voted against STEVENS vesterday, not one who refused on principle to vote for him, who has not a right to be glad and proud both; proud of the great change which has been wrought, and glad when he considers that it is only the harbinger of a more glorious victory in November.

Mr. Stevens' doctrine of negroequal ity, and his avowed hostility to the Union has disgusted multitudes of sensible men in Lancaster county, and yesterday they showed their good sense, by voting against him, or by not voting at all. There is not a man of them all. who does not know that Mr. Lincoln is entirely controlled by such ultra radicals as Steven's and Horace Greeky: and they will show their disapproval of the negro equality views, and the disunion proclivities of Lincoln, and his partisans more clearly, and by greatly larger figures, in November than they did on yesterday.

The Conservative men of Lancaster acchieved a great triumph yesterday; but when the result of the vote for Preesident comes to be counted out, the glory of last night, will pale away before the splendor of that grander coming victory. Let every Conscrvative thinking man in the country, see to it, that no effort of his is spared in the few weeks that remain for work .-Let there be such an earnest, united effort, as will tell with power, upon the Presidential election. The only hope of the Country is in a change of Administration. The revolution is already inaugurated; and this is a revolution which will never go backward.

Many Counties have done gloriously, but if we are not mistaken old Laneas ter will bear off the palm. So far as heard from, she is the banner er unty in the good work of yesterday.

Lincoln's Patriotism. Old Abe has at last caught Gov. Andrew's disease, "the cannon fever," and cone out to fight-" by his next friend," John Summerfield Staples, of Monroe county, Pa., who seems to covet the distinction of being shot in place of his superfluous highness, O. A. John was introduced to Abraham on Saturday last, who complimented him on his fine personal appearance—a courtesy which John most unfortunately was not able to reciprocate. Abraham is reported to have expressed a hope that John would do his duty manfully. It is not stated whether he instructed him to pay particular attention to one Major Todd of the rebel army. We take it for granted, however, that the President wishes him to look after that chap, for willingness to shed the last drop of blood of ones wife's relations, is an established test of loyalty.

Gen. Franklin. The Philadelphia Press, of Thursday, publishes an article enumerating a number of Generals who were said to be hostile to Gen. McClellan, and in favor of Mr. Lincoln. In the list appeared the name of Major General William B. We have the best authority Franklin. for stating that, as far as Gen. Franklin is concerned, there is no truth in the statement of the Press,. No doubt many names in the list were used in the same improper and unauthorized manner.—

Lincoln's Mortgage on Land. The overshadowing importance of the subject induces us again to allude to the mortgage which the LINCOLN Administration is entering up against the Real

Estate of Pennsylvania. It is not denied that the debt of the United States, at the close of Mr. LIN-COLN's term, on the 4th of March next, will be three thousand million dollars. Nor can it be denied that if Mr. LIN-COLX should be re-elected, and should carry on the war four years longer, the debt at the end of his second term would be at least six thousand million dollars. Distributing this debtamong the loyal

States according to their population respectively, as provided in the Constitution. Pennsylvania's share would be one thousand million dollars. Apportioning Pennsylvania's share among the several counties according to the valuation fixed by the Board of Revenue Commissioners in 1863, we have a result that might well cause the hair of every Lancaster county farmer to stand

The valuation fixed by the Revenue five hundred and ninety-six million ninety-six thousand six hundred and nineteendollars-\$596,096,619. The valuation fixed by them for Lancaster deal and sixty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars—\$35,863,165. See pages 104 and 105 of the Journal of county is about the one-seventeenth part of the valuation of the whole State. Now let us see what her share of Lincoln's debt would be at the end cept in a few places. Even in this city of his second term, if he should be reelected.

We have already stated that Pennsylvania's share of that debt would be one thousand million dollars. Lancaster county's share of this sum, on the basis of taxation fixed by the Board of Revenge Commissioners, would be the one-seventeenth part, or about fiftynine million dollars. This is what LINcotx's mortgage on Lancaster county apportioned among the several counties a single one of them. on the basis established by the Board of Revenue Commissioners.

It may interest the farmers of Lan-The county contains six hundred and eight thousand (608,000) acres. Fiftynine million dollars, distributed over at once with such energy as shall en- six hundred and eight thousand acres sure a doubly grand triumph in Novem- of land, would be a little over ninetyseven dollars on every acre,

The man who buys a farm at two hundred dollars an acre in 1864, and pays one half eash and agrees to pay the balance in four equal annual payments, will find himself very much mistaken in supposing that his farm slightest'ue-ree. will be free of debt when the last payment shall have been made to the late owner, if Lincoln should be re-elected. He may pay off all his notes, and the late owner may enter satisfaction on the docket, but Lincoln's mortgage will remain, and the youngest farmer in the county will never live long enough to see it baid.

After making all his payments to the he still owes about one hundred dollars an here on his land, the interest of which on a farm of one hundred agree will be six hundred dollars a year. This is what four years more of war under AB AHAM LINCOLN will cost the far mers of Lancaster county.

The following extracts from a speech delivered by RICHARD BUSTEED, of New York, some time ago, may be taken as a fair illustration of Abolition radicalism. As he is now on the stump ad vocating the Administration at the invitation of its partizans, his language may be taken as a manifestation of the spirit which governs these intolerant Lancaster city and county you did a linen. The speech was delivered at Danbury, Connecticut, and Mr. Bus-TEED said: "Men and women of Connecticut, there

no use in discuising this matter; some y this war is not for the extermination of avery, but I tell you that the war is wage shavery, but I tell you that the war is waged for the abolition of slavery."

The speaker then went on to say, in sub-stance, that he wished he were Secretary of War for one month, and "he would hang every dovil higher than Haman who dared to find fault with the Administration, and that, too, without judge or jury." He added that "he wished John Brown was Presi-dent for one week; but since he could not dent for one week; but since he could not have him he would have to be content with

Abraham Lincoln," &c., &c. We quote this language in order that moderate, liberal minded men may study in it the reckless spirit of violence and bigotry which controls the radicals The people can judge how much liberty and how much law we will have in this spirit which thus councels the "hanging" of American citizens for differences of opinion ever holds unlimited

### How Will You Decide? Who is it that does not wish this un-

happy war to cease and that peace may be restored upon the basis of the Union? Every good citizen, every christian patriot, must desire such a consummation But Mr. Lincoln declares in his manifesto to Clay and Holcombe, that "the abandonment of slavery" may be superadded to this grand desideratum. He is not satisfied with terms of peace which would simply restore the Union, but insists upon the abolition of slavery as a condition precedent to any settlement of our civil war. Hence he is in favo of prolonging the war, not merely untithe rebellion shall be subdued, but until the last negro slave in the South shall be set free. Now, the man who votes for Mr. Lincoln, endorses his policy. HE VOTES AWAY HIS NEIGHBOR'S LIFE AND HIS OWN LIFE insorder to earry out this vain and foolish purpose. How can any man conscientiously do so great a wrong to his neighbor, to himself? On the other hand, Gen. McClellan says "The Union is the only condition of Peace. We ask no more." The man who votes for Gen. McClellan, votes to support government, not revolutionize it by making war upon state institutions. How will you decide?

# Abolition Insincerity.

Every man out of the army who vote for Abraham Lincoln this fall must be either insincere, and therefore actuated by unworthy motives, or else utterly devoid of personal courage. No Abolitionist who has a spark of truth or manliness in his composition can remain at home when more troops are so urgently demanded for the prosecution of that war against slavery which he pretends to believe to be not only necessary but patriotic and holy. If he believes what he professes, and had the least scintilla of courage, he would esteem it not only a duty, but an invaluable privilege, to be allowed to shoulder a musket, and conquer or die in defence of his cherished principles. On which horn of the dilemma would the blatant patriots prefer to be impaled? Are they liars or cowards?

# Interesting Publications. A loyal publisher in Boston, is about to issue Gen. BUTLER'S famous Norfolk

is to be bound in boards—with the bark on, to suit the subject. The same publisher has in press a colbe bound in sheep—with the wool on, to be to the the got possession of the red men's money, and thus starved them into sublection of LINCOLN'S smutty jokes. To suit the taste of L.'s admirers.

"A Barren Waste." Gen. HUNTER brought destruction upon the town of Chambersburg by his atrocious conduct in the Valley of Virginia. In removing him from that department, it was supposed that Mr. Lin-COLN meant to put a stop to his mode of making war on the enemy, and the people of the border counties of Pennsylvania breathed freer and deeper. They will be surprised and alarmed to learn that the rebels have been furnished with fresh excuses for the commission of outrages, by a no less distinguished personage than the Lieutenant General of the United States Army The following is

to the New York Herald : On Thursday, September 29, Gen. Custer's and Merritt's divisions were sent up the Valley to destroy, according to the following order:

Hence their hatred of it. The following
Hence their hatred of it. The following
can to the railroad and crops. Carry off
stock of all descriptions and negrees, so us o prevent further phastics. It the war is o last another year, let the Shenaraloah

from a letter from the Valley of Virginia

Valley remain a barren waste, U. S. GRANT. It is further given out that Gen. Grant The valuation fixed by the Revenue | It is in the given out and controlled the above to be so completely carried out that a crow, flying over the Valley, will have to carry its own ra-

tions.

All the day of the 20th both Custer and Merritt were changed in destroying the crops, mills and all property of use county is thirty-five million eight hun- to the rebelarmy. The scene presented on this occasion was indeed a very sadenough wheat to sub-ist the whole rethe Board of Revenue Commissioners—bel army for a year to come, basides col-1863.) Thus the valuation of Lancaster—lecting different handred head of cattle and about three thousand sheep. On Friday, the 30th, the destruction and collection operations were contin-

Hampton made their famous cavalry raid through Franklin and Adams coun ties, in the fall of 1862, they did not destroy or injure a single building, with the exception of the railroad denot and shops, and a warehouse containing Government arms and ammunition. They passed by scores or mills filled with flour and grain, and hundreds of the largest barns in the State, crammed with the rich and recently gathered would amount to at the end of his second | harvests of that highly productive reterm, if Pennsylvania's share of it were gion, and yet never applied a match to The next year Lee came with his

whole army into the Cumberland valley. They spread all over Franklin, aster county to know exactly to what Cumberland, York and Adams counties, ) the truth about battles. The rose-colorextent this Lincoln mortgage would and visited every mili and nearly every they went away, every mill and every

affect their land, and we will tell them. barn in all of them; and yet, when barn was standing just as it stood when they came. In Chambersburg, learning that threats had been made to destroy the extensive mills located near the heart of the town, some of the officers. without being requested to do so by the owner of the mills or by any other of the citizens, send a chard with strict orders to permit no damage to be done, to Nor were they damaged in the

When the rebels came again, they came in wrath, to avence Hunter's outrages in the valley, and the centennial anniversary of the fair and flourishing town of Chambersburg was celebrated in a way that will never be forgotten by the witnesses of the scene.

The man who thinks it impossible for the rebels to come into Pennsylvania again, must be influenced by his hope ate owner, the purchaser will find that of the future rather than by his experience of the past. But it ought to be remembered that the tide of victory has on several occasions set quite as strongly in our favor as it has for the last month or two, only to be torned against us by the skill and enterprise of the enemy, or by the bandling of our Administration. It is therefore by no means improbable, that before the close of this sunfortunate was the rebel army pay again tread the sell of Peansylvania. This is almost certain to be the case in the event of Mr. Lincoln's reselection. He offers them notating but rum and degradation as the reward or their submission, and if he is again elected, they will carry on the war with redoubled

energy. And how will they earry it on if its ever varying fortunes should enable them to come here again? This is a question that the maple of Leorenster county should parameter state by Lee, if he comes again, may not confine his operations to the Cumberland Valley and its immediate neighborhood. Hay ing twice failed to accomplish his leading objects by giving leat the in there are gion, he will be very apt to try a new field the next time. Where would be find richer of than in Lancaster, the garden of America? And if he should come with a determination to avener the work of destruction which appears to be going on in the valley of Virginia by order of Gen. Grant, with the sametion of President Lincoln and most once free and happy country if the probably by his express direction, where else would be find so many mills and well-filled barns to destroy, or such fertile fields to convert into "a barren

waste?" Republican farmers of Lancaster county, you are standing over a volcano which your yous on Tuesday next may throw into action, and which may swallow up and consume all that you industry has acquired. If you give a majority in this county heavy enough to carry the State for Lincoln, and thus give the sanction of your approval to the savage warfare he is now waging in the valley of Virginia, you will have yourselves to blame if the torch of the rebel shall one day set your mills and your barns in a blaze.

### + +---+ Lincoln's Views of Free Government. Daniel Meathann, of Illinois, in a reent speech at Tentopolis, in that State, made the following statement concern-

ing Mr. Lincoln: Ing Mr. Lincoln:

I was very intimately accouninted with Mr. Lincoln from his infancy until about thirty years back. His father was extremely poor; a good deal more so than my father, though we were poor too. He was always notorious for his natural gift of telling funny anecdotes, and on that account was much dotes, and on that account was much liked by the young folks. We were together a great deal, and many a time did we split rails together, though he never split the hundreth rail that I have. He at one time courted my sister and I courted his. We talked much about politics, but in this we never could agree. He would strongly oppose my democratic views, saying that he did not believe in our popular form of govern-ment; that sooner or later it must prove a total failure, and that our government ought to placed in flie hands of the rich and the learned. For, said Mr. Lincoln the common, illiterate masses, whose votes in most cases can be bought for a mere trifle, should have no voice in our

elections. This accounts for Mr. Lincoln's efforts to destroy popular government and erect a despotism on its ruins. In depriving the people of their rights and liberties, it seems he has only acted in accordance with convictions long entertained of hostility to free Government.

### ..... General Cameron.

As some of our readers may not know when or how the Chairman of the Lincoln State Central Committee got the high-sounding military title of General, we would inform them that it was conferred upon him twenty-five or thirty years ago, on account of the successful expedition he led against the Winebago dog orders" in book form. The work | Indians. Neither history nor tradition informs us of the number of scalps he took, but both concur in extolling the brilliancy of the flank movement by

mission.

George H. Pendleton Compared with

Treason Unmasked.

and a dynasty of Abolition despotism

be erected on the ruins of the Republic

By opposing a restoration of the Union

they hope to make their power lasting;

to set up a rule of force over the people

of this city, translated from Der Volks

blatant treason by anything which ap-

pears in the rebel organs at Richmond.

It would be copied down there with de

light, and paraded as the utterance of

Where is the Union, "without debts an and without taxation?" No one but a

past, can never return, but that eve

ne past, can never return, but that every estitution must be necessarily a change for ne better or for the worse. Had "the ob-'nion," just as if formerly existed, beer good," it would never have perished, I ee wish to restore it, we must make a change for the better." If we make a change for the worse," it would have still so become a fewer and that lefers of the second

ss prospect of pertuanence than before. The "old Union" is buried for ever an ver; but let us not stand like mourners

ping over its grave, but let us bold!

vho comes to you with the cry " The Union

Bogus War News.

In these days we cannot expect to get

ed despatches of Stanton are not to be

trusted. Lincoln has been conducting

the war, not for the suppression of the

rebellion, but for his own re-election to

the Presidency. He would not permit

McClellan to take Richmond in the

early period of his Administration, be-

cause he feared that success would make

McClellan President. Now Grant ap-

nears not to be able to make any im-

pression upon the real defences of the

rebel capital; but as he started out to

demonstrate the practicability of Lin-

coln's "plan," and as Lincoln is up for

re-election, and the polls are to open in

a few days. Stanton thinks it good policy

o create great victories on paper when

one have been gained in the field. So

ow an estimate do the poor apologies

for statesmen who now conduct our na-

tional affairs place upon the people,

that they seem to think they can be

fooled into the support of the imbecile

to the verge of ruin, by the publication

of buncombe telegrams from Washing-

ton. Stanton went into the War Office

with his head in full possession of th

modest idea that be could not military

affairs through with a hurrah. Failing

in that, he is now trying the effects of

a hurrech on the public. We may there-

fore look for spread-eagle telegrams from

the War Department every few days till

We had a report of a victory near

Petersburg on last Saturday. But in

the telegraphic despatches of yesterday,

(not from Stanton,) the following sig-

nificant paragraph is all the news from

lated. Several of the men had evident

need intrdered after being wounded, a ne holdy presented a spectacle too horri yen to be described."

Yet this fight was given out as a victory

and it was asserted that we held all the

ground gained. If that was true, how

The fact is, the only decided victorie

gained lately by any of our distinguish-

ed Generals, have been gained by SHER-

MAN--and Sherman goes for McClel-

Read the Letter.

We hope that all into whose hands

The intelligent reader does not need

to be told who REVERDY JOHNSON is

For thirty years he has held an exalted

rank among lawyers and statesmen.

never been questioned, and he holds a

of his earnest and unyielding Unionism

united to purity of character and emi-

an intriguing demagogue as Winter

the conservative men of the country

may well congratulate themselves that

The charges made by Mr. Johnson

against President Lincoln are of the

gravest character, and they are true.

Coming from a gentleman who has so

ong been distinguished for high per-

has occupied so many places of public

trust-among others, that of Attorney-

General of the United States under

President TAYLOR-these charges ought

o arrest the attention of every reflect-

ing man in the country. They ought

especially to be taken into serious con-

sideration by persons who were attached

to the late "Whig" and "American"

parties, of both of which, in their time,

When such a man speaks he ought to

e listened to. There must be some-

thing wrong about an administration which he feels it to be his duty to ar-

raign in such strong terms as are em-

ployed in this letter. The fact that he

never was a Democrat, and that he gave

Mr. Lincoln the benefit of his power-

dential career, whilst he now repudiates

him and goes for Gen, McClellan,

ought to convince any reasonable mind

that Mr. LINCOLN must have departed

widely from the path of duty in his ad-

Democratic Triumph in Nevada Territory.

A telegraphic despatch, to a gentle

man of this city, says the Age of this

morning, announces that at the election

just held in Nevada Territory, for the

adoption of a State Constitution and

also for the choice of a delegate to Con-

gress, the Democratic ticket was elected

by some 1,200 majority. A. C. Brad-

ford, Democrat, is the successful can-

didate. This is clearly indicative of a

sure Democratic triumph in California

Indeed, we have information, by very

ecent letters, that leaves us no more

doubt of those two States coming to

swell the triumph of Democracy, than

we have of New Jersey or Pennsyl-

vania. The despatch from Nevada is

unquestionably reliable.

and Oregon.

The Shadow of Coming Events.

ful influence at the outset of his

ministration of public affairs.

Mr. Johnson was a distinguished leader

this paper may fall will give the letter

f the Hon. Reverby Johnson

be murdered on the field?

thoughtful perusal.

against them.

omes it that our wounded were left to

the grand Army of the Potomac.

the elections are over.

reature who has brought the country

adjot can fail to see that which once belongs

Abolition diabolism. If the following

Shenandoah freund of the 4th inst, is not surpassed in

The boldness of the Abolition traitors His Accusers. is astounding. Completely possessed by For a few days past the disunion the infernal demon o devilish fanatishoddy and Abolition organs have been cism, they are ready to destroy every crying in full chorus at the heels of vestige of our former free government Mr. Pendleton. They had "lied out" to see the Union go down amid the on McClellan, and, for the sake of that wreck they have made, to let the Conchange of place, which is a change of stitution perish, to imperil every right their pain, they opened on the candiof white men, if, so be, the negro may date for the Vice-Presidency. but be made the equal of the white man

We propose to compare Mr. Pendle ton with his critics. The blatent demagogues who assail him have records of black and even treasonable infamy, which are best exposed in their real nature by comparison with such a fair and patriotic record as Mr. George H. Pendleton's. Mr. Pendleton said in Congress, July

which will continue without interruption. They know that with a restored Union their miserable party would be politically dead and damned forever. I will heartly, zealously, gladly support any honest effort to maintain the Union and re-invigorate the ties which bind these States together. Hence their hatred of it. The following

Compare what Mr. Lincoln said when he was in Congress, Janury 12, 1848: Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them

Mr. Pendleton said, October 10, 1862,

be not treasonable language we know not what to call it. Can any friend of He was determined to support the consti-tuted authorities of the country in all measures necessary to maintain the government the Union, any lover of the Constitution, any man who desires to see our read enforce obedience to the Constitution public continue to exist fail to disap-Abraham Lincoln everywhere spoke prove of such language as the following and voted against the men and money From the Volksfriend, Oct. 4th.
"The Union as it was?" is the cry of the
'opperheads and their leader, Gen. McClelan. But where are the 200,000 and more
ner whom the rebellion has destroyed? necessary to carry on the Mexican war. and uttered just such infamous and treasonable tirades as these:

To volunteer or vote a dollar to carry on the war is moral treason against the God of reason and the rights of mankind; [and, like another journal of his party at the time, doubtless (hought] "It would be a sail and woful loy to bear that the hordes under Scott and Taylor were, every man of them, swept into the next world,"

Mr Pendleton said October 10 1862 : He was in favor of attaining the ends and surposes of the war in the shortest and

Mr. Lincoln has declared in his "To listen to overtures of peace, till slavery is abolished; and every prominent Republican has declared in favor of a war for abolition, as well as every Republican journal, including even the New York Times, which yesterday covered its treason to the Constitution with a vail of Pharisaic piety, and irreverently exclaims that

form--as "worth more than even

He was opposed to distinion, whether the the was opposed to distillion, whether the demand came from the South or from Euro-pean nations. The greatness and glory of the country depend upon the Union; it was worth every sacrifices worth more than peace, desirable as peace might be. Said Helper in his "Impending Crisis" we quote it because it was indorsed, as every body knows, by all the leaders of

every body knows, by all the leaders of the Republican party — with a hellish spirit, said Helper:

Found sirs, fret found prepare your weapons, threaten, strike, shoot, stab, bring on civil war, dissolve the Union — we have determined to abolish slavery, and, so help us God, abolish it we will.

And no man can read the Republican And no man can read the Republican ournals or hear the Republican orators

of to-day without hearing the proof that they all prefer abolition to Union, prefer abolition and a long war even to Said Mr. Pendleton in the same speech

o his own constituents:

But while the armies are fighting the batles of the Union, they ought to be aided by correspondent civil administration--by a policy which will divide the South and unite the North; which would encourage the South, allay all their apprehensions of in-ustice and wrong at the hands of those who administer the government, and restore, if possible, their love for the Constitution. Compare with such statesmanlike elevation of view the words and spirit of Thad, Stevens, the leader of the Republican party in Congress:

The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. God forbid it! We must conquer the Southern States, and hold them as conquered provinces. "In passing over the ground where the Second Division of the Ninth Corps met with the reverse on Saturday, our dead were found entirely stripped of civiling, and some of the bodies were horribly mu-Compare, too, the confiscation, extermination, subjugation, emancipation policy which the Republican party, violating the promise of the Crittenden resolutions, have since legislated into operation, dividing the North and

uniting the South. Said Mr. Pendleton in this same speech, making no conditions to his support of nation in distress; He had declared this to be his intention at

He had declared this to be his mention at the very opening of the extra session in 1864—on the 9th day of July—and he had exe-cuted it to the letter. He had voted for the men and money asked by the administration. He world continue to do so. Said Secretary Chase when the rebel-

lion broke out : The Union is not worth fighting for, Said Governor Andrew, making con-

litions to his loyalty:

His patriotism and love of country have

seat in the Senate of the United because The Union never shall, with my consent estored under the Constitution as it is, Said Mr. Pendleton, in his speech at the Chicago Convention, accepting this nomination for the Vice Presidency: nent ability. Between him and such Mr. Pendleton being loudly called for, he aid that he had no language in which to Davis there is a wide difference, and express his thanks for this evidence of kind less and contidence. He could only promise of devote himself in the future as in the to devote himself in the future as in the past, with entire devotion, to the great principles which lie at the foundation of our government—the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. In the future, as in the past, he would be faithful to the great training of themselves. Johnson is with them and Davis as in the past, he would be faithful to the great principles of Democracy; and, strong in their cause, with the hearts of millions of ireemen with them, they would again build up the shattered fragments of the Union, and hand it down to the next generation as it was received from the last. sonal character and exalted talents, and

Said the Tribunc, putting into appropriate verse the Abolition creed : Tear down the flaunting lie. Half-mast the starry flag,

## With hate's poluted rag. The Election Yesterday.

The Elections held yesterday in Pennylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, show enormous Democratic gains. We undoubtedly carry this State by a handsome majority, despite all the influence of shoddy, the desperate efforts of the Administration, and a most lavish exexpenditure of money supplied from the secret service fund. The result on the home vote is most gratifying. If the soldiers have had a fair chance to vote. they will only increase our majority. In Ohio the gains for us are immense, and show what may be looked for in November.

The returns from Indiana are very meagre, and we wait further news before even making an estimate of the result.

### Go to Work. Let every conservative man, every Democrat, every man who desires to

see the Union restored and constitutional liberty preserved, go to work at once to secure a grander triumph than the one we achieved yesterday, at the Presidential election in November. Pennsylvania is safe for McClellan and Pendleton by a very large majority, but there is all the greater need for exertion. Let there be such a vigorous canvass made during the time that intervens between this and the Presidential election, as the importance of the crisis demands, and the State will go for Little Mac, by such a majority as has not been known for years.

Opinion of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson on the Legality of the Test Oath Pre-scribed by the Constitutional Conven-tion of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, October 7, 1864.
GENTLEMEN: I have your note of the 4th instant, requesting my opinion "upon the constitutionality, legal and binding effect and bearing of the oathsprescribed by the late Convention of our State, to be taken by the voters of the State as the condition and onelification of the right to your upon the the voters of the State as the condition and qualification of the right to vote upon the new Constitution." Impressed with the gravity of the question. I have given it my best consideration, and proceed to state, in as few words as I can, the conclusion to which I have come with my reasons:

In the existing Constitution no such oath as the one in question is required to give the right of suffrage, nor for voting on any new Constitution that might thereafter be frained under the authority of the Legislaframed under the authority of the Legisla

Nor did the law passed by the Legislature, and under which alone the recent Convention was elected and held, authorize any other qualification for a vote on the Constitution that they might recommend, other than what was required by the exist-ing Constitution. On the contrary, in this respect its terms are perfectly plann. The sixth section provides "that the Constitu-tion and form of government adopted by the call Convention shall be submitted to the said Convention shalf be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection," If the Legislature had the authority so to legislate Legislature had the authority so to legislate, then they have, by doing so, secured to every legal and qualified voter of the State the right to vote on the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution. And no one, I suppose, holds that they did not possess that power. Indeed, they had no authority except six in hight bearguisted by subsequent except as it might be granted by subsequen oopular assent, to prescribe any other qualiation. Their powers being derived from the Constitution, they could not themselves the Constitution, they could not themselves take away any right of suffrage, nor au-thorize it to be done by any other body. The right being secured by the organic law, from its very nature is beyond the reach of mere legislative authority. No one can think that they could, by the mere force of legislation, have extinguished the right, or could have authorized the Convention to extinguish it, in a vote on any Constitution they might propose. they might propose,

The Legislature were but the agents of

The Legislature were lott the agents of the people by whom they were chosen, and these were the then "legal and qualified voters of the State," How can it be that as such agents they could deprive their princi-pals of rights secured by constitutional guarantee? And what difference is there between such an act and that of limiting or controlline such rights! In my opinion controlling such rights! In my opinion each is alike void from want of authority. But the Legislature, in the law providing whom it may concern letter" that the for the Convention, attempted no such usurwar shall not stop, that he will not even that the Constitution which that body might that the Constitution which that body might form should be submitted to those, and to all of those, who, at the time, should have e-right to vote maker the existing Constitution, and no one else. It has been, I bearn, sug-gested, rather than seriously maintained, that the act of the Convention in question was authorized by reason of that part of the law maker chief it was depend which sees law under which it was elected, which say that the Constitution is to be submitted to the people "at such time, in such manne and subject to such regulations as said Con and subject to such regulations as said Convention that

A higher court has decided that for us, too, there shall be no peace or armistice, except through liberty [i, c., abolition.]

Mr. Pendleton, October 10, 1862, put the Union first and foremost in his platform—as "worth more than even peace;"

and subject to such regulations as said Convention may prescribe." This suggestion, it seems to me, is wholly without warrant. The question is to whom, and not under what regulations, the Constitution is to be submitted. And the law says that the persons to whom the submission is to be made are "the legal and qualified voters of the State." At what time, in what manner, and under what regulations the submission was to be made not being provided for by

was to be made, not being provided for by was to be made, not being provided for by any prior law, nor by the law authorizing the Convention, it was proper and necessa-ry that these should be left to the Conven-tion itself. But that this authority was in-tended to give the Convention the power to exclude from the right to vote the persons who, by the same law, were secured in that right, cannot be even plausibly maintained. Indeed, so from this having been the pur-nose of the words anoted, they were used

Virginia when her Constitution of was adopted. Neither of these slightest analogy to the one in question, No man denies that the American prine ple is well settled that all governments orig inate with the people, and may by like at thority be abolished or modified, and that it is not within the power of the people, even for themselves, to surrender this right, much less to surrender it for those who are to suc-ceed them. A provision, therefore, in the less to surrender it for those who are to suc-ceed them. A provision, therefore, in the Constitution of any one of the United States limiting the right of the people to abolish or modify it would be simply void. And it was upon this ground alone that our Con-stitution of 1776 was superseded by that of 1871. In the times months Canyandian whith framed the latter was chosen under a law that not only gave them the right to change that not only gave them the right to change in all particulars the existing Constitution, but gave that right without limitation or restriction. The only restriction to which it was subject came from another quarter, the Constitution of the United States, requiring it to be republican in form. The Constitu-tion, therefore, of 1851 rests on the inherent and inalienable American principle that every people have a right to change their government and is altogether inanolicable government, and is altogether inapplicable to the present case, in which the Conventio usurped a power not only granted, by denied to it, by the very law under which alone they had the authority to act.

The Virginia precedent is sequally inappropriate. The principle just adverted to

The Virginia precedent is sequally map-propriate. The principle just adverted to she recognized. In its nature it is revolu-tionary, but notwithstanding that, it is a legal principle. The people of Virginia, in 1829 might therefore have assembled in mass and changed their Contitution, or have elect-ed their deputies to meet in convention for that purpose; and in the latter case have provided that the change should have been operative at once, without further boundar operative at once, without further popular assent, or that it should become operative when approved by anybody they might de-signate. The Legislature of a State, meallsignate. The Legislature of a State, in call-ing a convention, it was contended in the debate on the question underfeousideration, had the same authority, or at least had it, if the people thereafter assented, and that such assent was given, when under the law they elected the members of the Convention. And this view seems to me to be a sound one. But notwithstanding the terms of that law, (which I will state in a moment, ditions to his loyalty:

If the President will sustain Gen, Hamter [and let the blacks fight], the roads will swarm if need be with multitudes whom New England would pour out to obey your call.

Said Thad, Stevens, making abolition the one condition of his support of the war:

Which I will state in a moment, such statesmen as Randolph, Nicolas, Giles and Mason were of the opinion that the Constitution must be decided upon exclusively by that partion of the people of the State who at the period possessed the right of suffrage. So far as our public have recently been advised, the reasons which led the members of the Convention, including Mr. Madison and Chief Justice Marshall, to take the opinosite view, have not been pre-

take the opposite view, have not been pre-sented. They were very clearly and forcibly stated in the speeches of Mr. Thompson and Chapman Johnson, two amongst the ablest i Chapman Johnson, two amfagst the ablest men in the body. They are now before me in the debates of that Convention, pp. 885, 880, and are not only not in conflict, but clearly continuatory of the view I have taken. In that case the law, under which the Convention was held, provided that the Constitution should be submitted, not as in our law, that those who then possessed the right of suffage, but to "whomeyer the right of suffrage, but to "whomever the Convention might please to declare qualified for members of the House of Burgesses. The Convention was thus made the exclusive judge of the persons to whom their clusive judge or the particle. And yet, even in that instance, such gentleman as I have named were of opinion that the law in that the consecution of the particle is an interest when the particle is a particle in the particle in the particle in the particle is a particle in the particle in the particle in the particle is a particle in the particle i named were of opinion that the law in that respect was unconstitutional, and that the submission corollouly be made to such of the people as had the right of suffrage under the existing Constitution. In that instance too the Convention neither took away any existing right of suffrage, nor imposed any additional qualification. What they did was merely to enlarge the right. At that time it only belonged to freeholders. They gave it also to non-freeholders. And in the debate the authority for so doing was fand. I think, correctly placed by Mr. Thompson debate the authority for so doing was fand. I think, correctly) placed by Mr. Thompson upon the general ground that by the principles upon which free governments rest, it was authorized. His hanguage was this: "That according to the theory and principles of free government and the equal rights of man, the question of ratification or rejection should be submitted to the whole community, freeholder and non-freeholder, whether entitled or not to right of suffrage under the Constitution submitted to the existing one." In our case there has been no extension of the right. No persons who upon principle should have it and had it

no extension of the right. Also persons who apon principle should have it and had it not before, have been allowed it, but on the contrary its exercise, by those who before had it, has been subjected to a restriction to which it was not then liable. And this has been done, notwithanding the plain terms of the law under which the Convention was held, secured it without further restriction. of the law under which the Convention was held, secured it without further restrictions or qualifications than were provided by the present Constitution and laws. I am then upon both principle and authority, clearly of the opinion that the oath prescribed in our case is neither constitutional nor upon any ground legal or binding.

But is there any remedy for the wrong done, and now about to be consummated? I think not, except as I shall presently suggest. Whether our governor could defeat it is a question not submitted to me, and as things now are. I forbear to express an opinion upon it. He has himself carefully considered it, and is convinced (and no one who knows him as well as I do will question

considered it, and is convinced (and no one who knows himas well as I do will question the sincerity of his conviction) that he has no such power. Nor can any practical relief be had by a resort to the courts.

It is not necessary to say why. Every one will see from the nature of the question from the condition of the State—and the near approach of the day when the wrong will be effected—that it cannot be averted in that way. But the wrong is not without remedy. The people possess the power to that way. But the wrong is not without remedy. The people possess the power to defeat it. They can take the oath and vote upon the adoption or rejection of the Constitution. Because the Convention transcended its power, as I am satisfied it has, that is no reason why the people should submit. On the contrary, it should lead them to adopt the only arrest.

indeed, the only way in which they can protect them, and no moral injunction will be violated by such a course, because the exaction of the oath was beyond the authority of the Companion, as a law, and is therefore of the Convention, as a law, and is therefor

oid.
With regard, your obedient servant,

Messrs. Wm. D. Bowie, C. C. Magruder John D. Bowling, Prince George's county REVERDY JOHNSON Letter from Hon. Reverdy Johnson of Maryland.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sept. 16, 1864.
GENTELEMEN.—Your invitation to the

neeting to-morrow, of the Democratic and meeting to-morrow, or the behavior and and Conservative organizations of your city (just received in this place,) to ratify the re-cent Chicago nominations, I would cheer-(just received in this place,) to ratify the recent Chicago nominations, I would cheerfully accept, if it was in my power.

In the early days of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, I lost almost all hope of a successful termination of the rebellion, whilst he was at the head of the Government, and this, the merest hope, is now wholly extinguished. His infirmity of purpose, his unsteadiness in any policy, his once expressed dislike to radicalism—his subsequent adoption of its worst features—his ignorant and mischievous interference with our military campaigns—his appointment, often against advice of high military officers of notorious incompetency—his frequent and nearly fatal change of commanders—his abandonment of the, before, uniform practice of his predecessors of cabinet consultations—his permission of dishonorable dissensions among its members, displaying itself constantly, to his knowledge, before others, and often, as it is known, in his presence, in personal abuse of each other chis whese of his political friends, community and to him on one occasion in the soiemn of the deficit of the world be a free people or if we would be a free people or if we would be a free people or of its wishes of his political friends, community and the distinction. We must crush then both if we would be a free people or if we would be a fre if we would be worthy to be called a nation, form of a committee reduced to him on one occasion in the soleman form of a committee, representing, as he was aware, nine-tenths if not every friend he had in Congress; and again, and re-ently, expressed in terms not to be mistaken, in one of the resolutions of the Convention which nominated him for re-election his permitting military interference with elections, virtually subjecting the ballot to the control of the bayonet—his justifying arrests without specifications of charges, though over and over again demanded, and long continued imprisonment; and, after release, without trial or explanation; his tolerating trial, by military commission, of offences made cognizable exclusively by acts of Congress passed since the rebellion, by the civil courts, and the virtual confise cation of private property, without even a

admini-tration, on the happening of Mr. ncoln's defeat in November, by declaring yough for the safety of the country against he rebels during the interval which chapse before the new administration can constitutionally come into power," and the cauvess may be continued as, with some honorable exceptions, it has begun, by Billingsgate abuse and calumnious charges against our candidates and their friends; yet, from all these causes we have nothing to fear. Success is in our leands if we are o fear. Success is in our hands if we are rue to duty. Under the protection of Di-tine Providence, we can achieve for our ountry a victory, greater in its results than my pressut military success McCiellan and Pendleton in spite of office-holders, c-atractors and administrative in-fluence and power; and that done, in a short time thereafter State after State will be found returning to allegiance, until at a date not remote, the Union will be restored, fra-ternal affections revived, and peace and about and benefit and peace and plenty and happiness, and national charac-er and power, be substituted for division, ional dishonor and comparative weakne

, war, destitution, wretchedness, na With regard, your obedient servant, REVERDY JOHNSON Messes, Matthewson, Eicl ommittee, &c., New York.

## A Change,

The New Castle Gazette, published in awrence county, in this State, on Thursday, the 29th of September, took down the Lincoln flag and hoisted the banner of McClellan, Pendleton and the nion. The Gazette thus defines its

In taking down the name of Abraham Lincoln, and putting in its place the name of General Geo. B. McClellan as our candidate, together with the balance of the Democratic ticket, may require us to define our position, which we pro-pose doing briefly, at this time. Thi paper will be devoted to the interests of | Democratic Ticket. the people of Lawrence county, and be-lieving their interests best secured by the support of the Chicago nominess, George B. McClellan and the Hon, George H. Pendleton, we ha hoisted their names to the mast head, there to remain until the election in November. Our efforts will be devoted; to the dissemination of sound Democratic doctrine; devoted to the Constitution, the integrity of the Union, and as such we place ourselves square on the Chicago platform and the letter of acceptance of General McClellan which our readers will find in to-day

President Lincoln received to-day, by the hands of Col. Julian Allen, the Polander, who is attached to the United States service. who is attached to the United States service, and who has layly been in Europe, a handsome present from Count Sandor, of Vienna, father-in law of Prince Metternich. It consists of a large heavily-gilt album, containing fifty photographic views of scenes in the early life of the Count, taken from the intrinsic expected at the time layer of aintings executed at the time by an emi-nent Engligh artist, and with it is a letter had formed wrong impressions about the President and his purpose, and add: "I am happy to be convinced otherwise, and I un happy to be con un now with you with you and your cause

We clip the above from the Washingon correspondence of the Baltimore Prince Metternich are faithful subjects of the infernally tyrannical government men dare scarcely draw their breath. therefore he advises him to "keep on." Praise from such a source is terrible condemnation in an American point of

₽F Col. McCandless, a plucky soldier, who won promotion by gallantry in the field, declined a Brigadier Generalship, for the following reasons:

520 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, July 30, | Str: -1 have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of War, dated the 21st instant, in-Secretary of War, dated the 21st instant, informing me of my promotion to the position of Brigadier General of Volunteers. This appointment I decline to accept. In order that my motives for so doing may be clearly understood, I will state that when those who administer this government re-adopt the original intention of prosecuting this war for the restoration of the Union, I, together with hundreds of officers, and thousands of men, at present out of service, will be found ready and willing to return. Until such time I consider the post of honor to be the ime I consider the post of honor to be the orivate station.

Four obedient servant,

W.M. M'CANDLESS.

V.C. U.S. A. private station. I am, sir, very respectfully

## Running After Stevens.

The Chambersburg Repository, in noticeing the nomination of our candidate for Congress, used the following language, which we suppose was intended to be witty after the Colonel's est style : We notice that our quodum chum,

Hugh M. North, is running against, or rather after, Hon. Thadeus Stevens for Congress."
The result showed that his chum

hed it has, that is no reason why the people should submit. On the contrary, it should lead them to adopt the only course flet to redress the wrong. The taking of the oath under such circumstances argues no willingness to surrender their rights. It is,

The Pending Contest. The Louisville Journal, long one of the most prominent organs of the Whig party in the country, but now-vigorously supporting General McClellan.

most clearly and eloquently characterises the real issues of the great political contest now going on: There is, no doubt, considerable activity among the friends of the conservative candidates, but not enough. We want more, a great deal more. The present activity is but apathy in comparison with what we might and ought to have. We should, with a wild ringing shout these sections.

might and ought to have. We should, with a wild, ringing shout, throw our wholestrength and energies into the struggle. We should go into it as McClellan and Grant and Sherman and Hooker go into the battles of the country. This canvass is one of the battles of the country, and destined to be, in its results, by far the greatest and mightiest of them all. We hear no roar of artillery we see no smoke nothers for the

offences inade cognizable exclusively by acts of Congress passed since the rebellions by the civil courts, and the virtual confiscation of private property, without even a resort to any mode of trial, and other matter of like illegality and omtrage, too many to detail in a better, whilst they demonstrate his internmitimes for the Presidency, give no promise of a successful result of the contest whilst he is commander in-chief of the army and may, intrusted, by the power he wields, with the shaping of our peace and war policy. This must be arrested, or in my opinion, the country will be ruined. This fatal career can be and would be stopped by the election of almost any loyal main his stead, and the result is certamiften, McClellan becomes the successor. His perfect dovotion to the Union and his expressed determination to make its restoration the condition of peace. The purity of his character, his demonstrated ability, and his military attainments furnish guarantees, that in his hands the Executive power with not be abused, but be directed in strict subjecting action, entirely better than the above of the Constitution, to the sole end of restoring the Union, which is our inheritance, and causing it again to shed its blessings over a now sorely troubled and bleeding aution. Wild, insune and reckless partisans may assail him withevery opprobrous epither-mon who have tasted of that insune root, the obtaining of high office at home or abroad, may tell us, to the disgust of all patriotic men, that "it is not too much to say, "that it would be far better that Robert E. Lee should enter Washington at Robert of twill, Shrink not be described in the content of the content of the solution of the content of the solution of the content of the content of the solution of the content of the content of the solution of the content of the

of all patriotic men, that "if is not too much to say," that it would be far better that Robert E. Lee should enter Washington at the head of his army, as his conqueror, than that George B. Met bellan should enter it and Feel fan you are men, free, high-unided men, and, as such, respect yourselves and President." A hadicrously inconsistent men, and, as such, respect yourselves and make all respect you. If need be, take ore the spin of the Arrayan appears and the fight until death or until you shall have crushed that Satanie party, that fiered wehitect of ruin, which has been rending and prostrating the great pillars of the Constitution and the laws, but is as impotent to rear them up as the earthquake to reconstruct the cities and temples it has shaken

### To the Holders of Bonds.

Let every holder of United States Bonds remember, that four years more of Abolition rule means four years more

That the debt already accumulated is cuttal to fully ourshalf the assessed vol. ue of all the real and personal property of the North, as proven by the figures, and figures which cannot lie: That the debt i

the rate of THREE MILLIONS every dan: That at that rate national bankruptcy must become inevitable if the war for the negro is to be continued: That peace may be speedily gained

and the Union restored, by an abandonment of the ultra demands of Abolition-That the last Republican State Legis latures of New York and Pennsylvania have virtually voted for repudiating an honest debt when they voted not to pay

the interest on the State debt in coin ury longer: That no Democratic Legislature ever ast a vote for reguliation and never

If holders of bonds would make their investments secure, they must vote the

Mr. Pendleton's Record. The Abolition newspapers are assailing Mr. Pendleton, and endeavoring, with their usual fertility in lying, to make people who do not realy believe that he has been entirely hostile to the war for the Union. It is as false as most of their utterances are. He opposed and still opposes a conversion of the war into a mere crusade for the benefit of the negro but he was always ready to lend his aid in restoring the Union, and preserving the Constitution. Two years ago in his canvass for Congress, Mr. Pendleton made a speech before his constituents, in which he used the following patriotic

language to express his honest connec-

" The areatness and along of our contry," Mr. PENDLETON then said, "depend upon the Union; it was worth Verery sacrifice - WORTH MORE THAN " PEACE, DESTRABLE AS PEACE MIGHT " BBL" The whole burden of the attack upon Mr. Pendleton is, that he is a peace man; this language of his shows what kind of a peace man. In that speech he confidently appeals to his congressional record, and votes for the Sam of yesterday. Count Sandor and truth of his assertion, that he had given his carnest support to the Government in all necessary measures for subduing of Austria, under which poor white the rebellion. But he maintained then, as he has maintained since, that force The Count has found out that Lin- does not exclude conciliation, and that coln is squeezing the life out of Re- the war should not be so conducted as publican institutions in America, and to inflame and consolidate resistance and

defeat its own object. Mr. Pendleton's speech was through out as loyal and patriotic as anything that has been uttered during the war: and more true and statesmanlike than anything which any Republican member of Congress has ever uttered,

## Sambo and the Express.

The Express says the black soldiers in the Army of the Potomac "have been doing some pretty big fighting for the benefit of the white man." It asks: Did not every negro who received a rebel bullet there stand between a conperhead and death?"

We answer that this depends upon two things :- 1st. Whether every white man, in that army is a copperhead; and 2d, Whether the bullet hit the negro (and would have hit the white man) in a vital part. Does the Express admit that all the

white men in the Army of the Potomac

belong to the political organization which unmannerly Republicans are in the habit of styling copperheads? And does it seriously maintain that a rebel bullet which hit a negro in the heel would have hit a white man in the heart if he had been standing in the same place?"

# More Evidence of their Guilt. Read the second letter of General

Naglee, which we publish this evening. It furnishes sufficient indisputable testimony to damn Lincoln and his whole corrupt crew to eternal infamy. Let no man fail to read the whole letter from beginning to end!