

Where there is no Law there is

The Union as It Was, The Constitution as It Is

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, George W. Woodward. FOR SUPREME JUDGE, Walter H. Lowrie. FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT.

John H. Bailey. ASSEMBLY, JAMES BENNY, Sr.. CHAS. P. WHISTON Dr. A. G. McQUAIDE, JOHN SILL,

WM, WHIGHAM JAMES BLACKMORE. EDWARD P. KEARNS

JAMES SALISBURY. FOR CLERK OF COURTS, ERNST HEIDELBERG. JIMES IRVIN. COUNTY COMMISSIONER, JACOB KEIL.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, W. H. WIGHTMAS.

WHERE SOLDIESS ARE ENTI TLED 10 VOTE. In the case of Chase vs. Miller, WRIGHT'S Penn'a. Law Reports, page 403 in which the right of the soldiers to vote was thoroughly discussed and reviewed, i connection with the other questions at issue Abolition leaders surpasses all their for in that case in regard to the constitutionality of votes cast outside the limits of the Press took the lead, and the Pittsburgh State. In the syllabus of the case as reported, occurs this plain proposition as to after taking a survey of the field, we think

"THE RIGHT OF A SOLDIER TO VOTE UNDER THE CONSTITUTION IS CONFINED TO THE ELECTION DISTRICT WHERE HE RESIDED AT THE TIME OF HIS ENTERING THE MILITARY SERVICE."

A LAST WORD ABOUT TAXA

There have been few comments, and n reply worthy the name, to our articles about taxation. But it has been saidtor the War Debt is too high, and

ing any part of our burdens. county's share of this is one SIXTEENTE - and then cast his ballot as his honest conwhich will amount to \$2,348,750. Now, victions dictate. our county valuation, made in February of this year, is something over \$26,000. 000-therefore our yearly war taxes are about one-eleventh of our whole valuation! Now, Mr. Chase is authority for the amount of the Federal taxes-\$225, 000,000-and Mr. BIGHAM, member of the Revenue Board, had the valuation of the county fixed at \$26,000,000 or a little more. And according to them, it will take but little more than eleven years to swamp us, altogether!!!!

LOOK INTO THE BALLOT-BOXES Before you commence voting. Democratic Inspectors should see to this. Thousands of Federal Inspectors would scorn to

STAY AT THE POLLS!

Let Democrats be vigilant now, for if they do not, perhaps this may be the last free election that will be held in this country. Give one day to the restoration of your rights! Remember that the revi depend on the election to morrow! Stay, cite you or throw you off your guard!

THE VOTE OF THE SOL-DIERS!

It would be most unjust that a man who had joined the armies of our country, should have any trouble in precuring a vote, if he men and others in authority connected is legally entitled to it. On the contrary, every facility should be extended to him that he shall obtain his rights. But no man, whether in uniform or not, should them, at the risk of discharge, to voting be permitted urongfully to exercise the sacred right of suffrage. Let there he at the promptest manner by the employees. fair election, and then the defeated party We hope no man will suffer himself to be can have no bitter feeling on the subject. can have no bitter feeling on the subject.

A FAIR ELECTION.

All Democrats desire is a fair election Every man, soldier of civilian, who offers to vote should be willing to abide the examination of his claim to the right of good temper.

MORE DERT.

If more men be called out, still more State's share, when all is done, will far of the Administration whilst in command exceed \$30,000,000 a large sum! exceed \$80,000,000-4 large sum!

WATCH YOUR TICKET BOXES!!

boxes from which you hand out your tick in lieu of money. ets, are not tampered with, and the negro icket substituted for your own!

OUR POLITICAL CAMPAIGN. The campaign in which we have been or some time engaged, and which closes it seven o'clock to morrow evening, has been one of the most extraordinary of any yet recorded in the annals of American sections. In the first place we have the strange spectacle presented of a candidate being supported by his party, for re elecion, who was, by that party, proved to be "public plunderer." This of itself is alarming, and goes to prove the utter recklessness and irresponsibility of the Abolition leaders who placed Gov. Currix in re nomination. Then, the tactics made use of by the Abolitionists are CURTIN'S nomination until the present. his friends have not even attempted to explain his connection with the numerous disgraceful transactions with which he has been so intimately connected. They ignore all this, in relation to their own candidate, and confine themselves, exclusively, to slandering ours. Judge Woonwarn's private character defies calumny, The Abolitionists have not assailed it, because they dare not, but nothing have they left unsaid that was at all calculated to damage his reputation for patriotism. The silly cry of copperhead was nothing, but some of the bases: of his calumniators are endeavoring to show that his sympahies are against the State of his pativity This conduct is, of course, intended to turn attention from the charges of cor ruption which stand unexplained and nn

lefended against Gov. Curtin.

Then in regard to plain, open and pal

mer efforts. In this the Philadelphia Commercial brought up the rear. But. proved a failure. The people, with unexampled discrimination and unanimity, are penetrating the thin veil of "loyalty," Amount of the assessments, and the valinstead of taking his stand for the protectir. Chase has stated that he expects of the stated that he expects of the common wealth, abandoned her

A CALCULATION.

The Abolition State Central Committee have made their final estimate of the prob able result of to morrow's election, and have forwarded it to New York for publication. It appears in the New York Tri bune of Saturday, under the caption of 'Pennsylvania Next Tuesday.'' This calculation elects Currin by 19,000, but to show how it does it, it is necessary to refer briefly to the estimate formed of a few neighboring counties. Mark the figures for Curtin: Allegheny is claimed at 5,500, Armstrong 300, Beaver 900, Butler 500, Somerset 1,200, and Washington 200 Here are six counties, which are set down as good for 9,700 for CURTIN, in which he resort to ballot stuffing, but there are cannot obtain the half of it. Armstrong, plenty of them would be guilty of it. The Butler and Washington, instead of giving people in power are determined to hold 1,100 majority for Curtin, will give nearly on to their places—they never did look that number for Woodward, while Alle upon the purity of the ballot box as a gheny, Beaver and Somerset, all three, thing that should be preserved. They will not give Curtin 7,000. Majorities care not who shall be defrauded of his for Woodward in the following counties. vote, so they can win. If they knew that are set down as follows: Bedford 350, they could carry the election by cheating Cambria 700, Fayette 400, Greene 1,400, 20,000 voters out of their rights, they and Westmoreland 300. Anybody who would as leave carry it that way, as by has taken his first lesson in political camhonest means, and a little sooner. Look paigning, could at once see the absurdity of these figures. Instead of the five counties here enumerated giving our candidate 3.750, they will not poll a vote less than

,000 mejority for Judge Woodward. We might go all through this late cal culation of the Abolitionists and show its absurdity; the few neighboring counties val of the habeas corpus, nitimate release however. It is doubtless put forward to from the thralldom of increased taxation, keep up the betting spirits of the contrac freedom from another conscription, all tors, but it is so absurd upon its face that no one can for an instant believe it. It then, at the Polls! Stay all day! Be down to 700 for Woodward, and Greene the Abolitionists must bring Cambria firm in demeanor, temperate in language, to 1400, and Westmoreland to 900, and and abstain from everything that will ex- raise Allegheny up to 6,500 for Curtin, we can inform them that their shoddy can. lidate's chances of re-election are hope

less indeed.

TERRORISM. We are sorry to be informed that forewith the yard in building gunboats here, have attempted to interfere with the work | There was innumerable mottoes and de men in their political rights, and force nts. Let every man be free to vote as his adgment and conscience may dictate. man ever heard of a mechanic or day lab orer discharged by a Democrat because he retused to vote his employer's ticket.

Brigadier General HENRY M. N. suffrage. No man should be challenged ones passed through this city yesterday on in a vexatious spirit, but every man, when his way to join Gen. GRANT at Vicksburg. lawfully and respectfully required to make | Gen. NAGLEE was in command of the Disclear his title to the most valued right of a trict of Virginia, stationed at Norfolk citizen, should comply promptly and in where he earned the confidence of the cit izens and the respect of Government during his administration. We shall publish in a few days an address by the citizens of Norfolk, through the President of the Board of Trade, 6. G. Shaw, esq., to the money will be needed to pay them. Our General, with his reply, covering the acts

ASHUFFLING DERAGOGUE

In his annual message to the Legisla You may depend that the people who ture last year, Governor Curtin recomclaim that "to beat the Democrats at this mended that a law should be passed proelection is more important than to beat hibiting the use of "store orders," or, as the rebels in the battle-field," will stop at is cometimes called, "scrip," a sort of no means to accomplish their infamous paper employed by many mills, foundries, purpose. See, then, Democrats, that the and manufacturers, in payment of hands,

It is known to all persons familiar with the iron or cotton business, that their "orders on the store," connected with whatever establishment a working men may be employed in, are used in place of that the Abolitionists and Black Republiadmirer of the malleable CURTIN, know-State who had suffered, or who thought tional difficulties. that they had suffered from such indirect exactions, were delighted with the pros that LINCOLN and CURTIN, the shoddy equally obnoxious. From the day of pect of receiving money for their work, and horse and mule contractors' candi-

> should be passed. If the working man who knows whether who knows that He did not pay any hing to have it passed, can tell why it was not and is not signed, let him tell all hie fel-

law workmen what he thinks about it. THE ODDS AGAINST THE DEMOU-RACY. pable lying, generally, the conduct of the A special dispatch from Washington to

he New York Hearld says: "Tremendous efforts are being made hore to alhe re-election of Governor Cuarts in Pennsylania. It is estimated that ten thousand voter will go from this city alone Arrangements have the place where soldiers are entitled to that our opponent's plan of campaign has been made to defray all the traveling expenses of

When we reflect upon the immens power of the Administration, because o which is endeavoring to a need the cor- the rebellion, we can readily conceive the ruptions of Abolitionism, and have deter- terrible odds they have against the people. mined to wrest the Commonwealth from Suspending the writ of habeas corpus, in the corrupt dominion of a set of reckless order to deter the citizen from criticising my self respect, I cannot consent to con- be a cruel and absurb charge to accuse nen, whose only desire, in this the day of their proceedings, the Administration ur tribulation, is public plunder. To hoped to silence investigation of their conaccomplish this, the reader must remem | duct, and cause us to despair of their ber that his best efforts are required. Let institutions. Sending into Pennsylvania

him, therefore, resolve that until the polls and Ohio soldiers to vote, who are need 1. That our estimate of \$3,000,000,000 close to morrow he will labor for our ed in the field, is another of the outrages State's regeneration. Let him remember intended to overwhelm the people. Then, a basis that excuses the South from pay. National Administration upon the rights tion has its standing armies of Provest pay of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS of the States and papels. Let him any part of our burdens. of the States and people : let him remem. | Marchals, Tax Assessors and Collectors oustituting, of themselves, a featful pow ment from official documents, as to the of the despetism at Washington, who, er, when acting in concert against the people. But, notwithstanding, all these to his duties as Judge of the Supreme tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in Mr. Chase has stated that he expects of the state the Communically, abandoned her odds, backed by a profusion of money, in raise \$225,000,000 from his various taxes. utterly defenceless, until rescued from ticians, they are not head cambling poli-Court. The share of our State is AT LEAST ONE danger by the Governors of New York and power of the people. The Administra National debt has already been run up to with needs you met in brotherly council not sign the bill to prevent the payment ably significant. Mr. Lincoln had required to run up to with needs you met in brotherly council not sign the bill to prevent the payment ably significant. Mr. Lincoln had required to run up to with needs you met in brotherly council not sign the bill to prevent the payment ably significant. SIXTH of this-one SIXTH is the share the New Jersey. Let him reflect upon these tion, with its bundleds of thousands of

of our State then is \$37,500,000. Our them, in the event of Currix's re-election, people. The bullot bex is our security and to that we uppeal against central to ranny. Give us a fair ballot and we fear not the influx of twice ten thousand hang ers on from Washington.

SALMON P. CHASE, When this functionary went to Wash

ington, three years ago, he was not a rich man -not nearly so rich as the man who owned the famous Ram of Derby-who was said to be extremely opulent. CHASE's salary is \$6,000 a year, and he must keep up a large household. But Sain a daugitter was far oahad by her papa with a \$ 1000 shawl, on the occasion of her marriage with a rich man. Now, the war debt is about \$3,000,000,000, and somebody must have some of it yet, and several persons besides the Secretary of the Treasury have become able to buy time shawls. &c. Put these things together,

"Just take a look and convinced you like that these things are very curious--very curious, indeed. To perpetuate these things, vote for Centin!!

ANOTHER DRAFT.

There will be another draft -there must be another draft, if the war is to go on according to Mr. SUMNER's programme. The New York Evening Post announced it. State. and that Post is good Abolition authority. the fall elections. Don't be deceived-THERE WILL BE ANOTHER DRAFT Provost Marshal General Fay, has decided

tion-not less than fifty thousand persons were here. The music of thirty Brass Bands filled the air. The united proces-sion was upwards of eight miles in length, and consumed three hours in passing a given point. Prominent in the procession were over five hundred ladies on horseback, accompanied by their cavaliers, vices. This is a noble demonstration in favor of our "Exile!" The German The German population was over thirty thousand. This speaks highly in favor of their liberal from power at the ballot box.

If you want "negro equality" vote If you want hard times to continue

If you want the country to go to the

If you want to defeat a pure, upright and honest man, vote for Curtin. If you want to crush out all hope f ending this war, vote for Curtin. If you want to elect a sycophantic nd unprincipled demagogue, vote for

If you want to elect the real " sollier's friend," vote for Woodward. If you revere the Constitution of

TO-MORROW. FRIENDS, TO- TO THE RIGHT BEVERENDALONZO Sezaedly Christian communities divided Language.

Read and Reflect before you Vote To-morrow's election in Pennsylvanis will decide whether or not her citizens are fit for self-government; and we may readily conclude that if we endorse by our votes the outrages and usurpations of the present Administration, these infamies will never be relaxed. In voting to rebuke

usurpation and recover our lost liberties,

a like amount in cash. Well, some sharp cans caused the terrible and bloody war in which we are now engaged, by John ing how much working men hated these Brown raids and interfering with the 'orders' or 'ecrip," told him it would rights and property of the South guaranhelp him in the election if he would teed them by the Constitution and by rerecommend a lew forbidding the issue of fasing to adopt the "Crittenden Comthis kind of paper credits, and so Mr. Cur. promise," which would have been satistin denounced the 'orders,' and asked for factory to the people of the South, and to a law to prevent their issue. The law was an immense majority of the people of the passed, and the workmen all over the North, and would have settled our na-REMEMBER

which they could use to their own pleasure | date for Governor, are not carrying on the or their own profit, at other stores besides war to restore "the Union as it was" in those of the company or proprietor for the most glorious days of the Rewhom they labored. But alas! for the public, but are perverting it to abolpoor laborer! Governor Curtin concluded ish slavery, free the negroes of the South, that a "shoddy" contract was a quicker and turn them loose upon the North, to and a surer way to make money and pop- fill our county prisons with convicts and ularity than doing justice to the working our poor houses with paupers. men. And so, after due consideration, REMEMBER

and most probably, after consultation with that CURTIN placed HALFA MILLION certain large manufacturers who have OF DOLLARS, which was appropriated stores and butcher shops, here and else by the Legislature to clothe and provision where. Gov. CURTIN refused to sign the the Pennsylvania Reserves, into the hands law which he had himself suggested of his political friends, who furnished these gallant soldiers shoddy clothing wooden soled shoos, rotten blankets and that some measure of that character must uch a law as this would benefit him, and bad provisions, for which crimes three of

REMEMBER

hat the Pittsburgh Dispatch, Pittsburgh Gazette and Philadelphia Inquirer. leading Republican papers, have charged Cuarus, and which charges have never been denied, with rank corruption and such dishonorable conduct as should consign him to everlasting disgrace and obscurity, instead of re-electing him Governor of the great State of Pennsylvania.

REMEMBER at the Hon. S. A. Purviance, Curtin's assequence of these monstrous corrup ions, and said in his letter of resigna ton, "That for reasons which appeal to

REMEMBER that Currin is now, and has been, for weeks past, traveling over the State begging for votes, and neglecting, in these per amount from the hard earnings of the per pie, whilst his competitor, Judge of any servant of Jesus Christ," and Woodward, remains at home, attending nothing of "indignant reprobation." But

REMEMBER

the enormous sam of THREE THOU which is increasing at the rate of TWO PER DAY!!! And that a large portion of this daily expenditure is equandered pay of from SIX TO EIGHT THOUSAND ighting the battles of the Union

and actually released the company from the payment of SEVEN BUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS already due the

REMEMBER

It has been contradicted finely to effect that Currix stumped the State for Pot-LECE, the only Know Nothing Governor

been compelled to cry out "shame!"

for ANDREW G. CURTIN, who is the embodiment of rank corruption and wanton extravagance, as shown by his political partisans, or for

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Bishop of the piecese of Pennsylva-I have seen, with great amazement. protest against my letter on the "Bible condemn it as "unworthy of any servant tion, and on the other towards of Jesus Christ." as an effort to sustain, on Bible principles, the States in rebellion times from the devotees of geological against the Government in the wicked at of Jesus Christ," as an effort to sustain, ranny in the name of a Republic, whose corner-stone shall be the perpetual bondage of the African," and as such you say it challenges your "indignant reproba-

hree months before the war began, at a time when no one could anticipate the torm of Government which the Southern tates should adopt, or the course which Congress might take in reference to their ecession. And when I consented to its republication, I did not suppose that it yould be used in the service of any political party. although I had no right to complain, if it were so used, because the let-ter, once published, became public property. But in its present form there is nothing whatever in it that bears on the question of "rebellion," or of the "per petual bondege of the African," or of a tyranny under the name of a Republic, of which slavery should be the "cornertone." On the contrary, I referred on the last page, to my lecture published in Buffalo, in 1850, and to my book called published in The American Citizen," New York, in 1857, where "I set forth

the same views on the subject of slavery adding, however, a plan for its gradua sent, and the whole strength of the Gov ernment could aid in its accomplishment."
"Sooner or later," I added, "I believed be adopted. But it belongs to the slave them were indicted in the Courts at Pitts | a movement. And meanwhile their legal rights and their natural feelings must be

whole object of my letter was to prove, that the plain precepts and practice of from the Bible, that in the relation of the Apostles sanctioned the institution, almoster and shave there was necessarily no sin whatever. The sin, if there were any might come when the South would prelay in the treatment of the slave, and not ler, as the North had done, to employ in the relation itself. Of course it was free labor. Those promises I have kept liable to abuse, as all human relations faithfully to this day—and if, when I am must be. But while it was certain that drawing near to the end of my career, I torney General, resigned that office in held slaves were treating them with kind- and your clergy, because 1 still maintain ness and justice, according to the Aposther to the utmost of my slender ability, tle's rule, and earnestly laboring to imbe assured, my Right Reverened Brother, hardships of the institution. I held it to your account than on my own. tinue any longer in connection with your when they were only doing what the Word of God allowed, under the Constitution unity of the Church of God are the only and established code of their country. I do not know whether your band of in

inhlighed in 1857, but you read it, because section a copy, and I have your momentous times, his official duties at of acknowledgment, in which, while you gentleman. In that letter there is nothing

Yes! the times are indeed sadly changed. and you have changed accordingly. For Federal Government assigns us. The share things, and consider the augmentation of dependents is not too powerful for the SAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, The new light of Eastern Abolitionism. HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS if you then thought as you now think, you letter addressed by Judge Reilly to the ook excellent care that no man amongst your Southern friends should know it. n stealings and useless Government offi inary, only three years ago, was the Virgenseattered over the whole country, and on paper Generals who are drawing their pay of from SIX TO EIGHTTHOUSAND and possible view of the state o Moreover your faverite Theological Sem!

> than he approved a bill, passed by a Re good opinion of your clergy, and am not too strong for the Governor; that after I publican Senate and House of Representatives, which deprived the State of a just it. I respect your office, your talents, let him see it and he would show it to the and equitable revenue to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars a year.
>
> It is spect your once, your union, the wisdom and success with which, for many years, when I called for it he said it might be the Bible except as it may suit themthat ever disgraced Pennsylvania, that he ed founders of our American Church were Provost Marshal General Fay, has decided that the payment of \$300 only exempts from the present draft, so that all who have been drafted and paid their \$300 must pay over again, if this decision holds good.
>
> For the Fost:
>
> THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.
>
> The great Democratic meeting in this city to day, was a tremendous demonstration.
>
> The great Democratic meeting in this decided that the cry of "retrenchment time not less than 6 five thaneand and point the payment of \$300 only exempts wile abuse and persecution of the very for "retrenchment time not less than 6 five thaneand and point the principles of Gospel morality. I do not believe that Washington and his compatitons, who framed our Constitution now courtifig, having become the Know-with such express provisions for the rights of elevent that it was not signed. The case of Constitution with such express provisions for the rights of elevent that it was not signed. To justify the measure, the editor of the Chronicle says, of the case of the Chronicle says, of the case of the core, the court of the same of the principles of Gospel morality. I do not believe that Washington and his compatitons, who framed our Constitution on the such express provisions for the rights of the principles of Gospel morality. I do not believe that Washington and his compatitons, who framed our Constitution on the such express provisions for the rights of the core, without the bill after it was passed. I had no doubt in my mind at the time about the fieldens, who framed our Constitution on the bill after it was passed. I had no doubt in my mind at the time about the fieldens, who framed our Constitution on the bill after it was passed. I had no doubt in my mind at the time about the fieldens, who framed our Constitution on the bill after it was passed. I had no doubt in my mind at the time about the fieldens, who framed our Constitution on the bill after it was passed. I had no doubt in my mind at the time about the fieldens, who for the Chronicle says, of the fieldens, who fields on the fiel arose to his present position through the ignorant of the Scriptures and blind to had no doubt in my mind at the time about in 1860, under the cry of "retrenchment profess to believe. I know that the doc-and reform." Since the inauguration of the control of the co Mr. Lincoln the frauds and plunderlogs eighteen centuries together; and on that of the Abelitionists have been so great point I regard your "protest" and "indig-that many of their own partisans have next reprobation" as the idle wind that passes by.

I wish you, therefore, to be advertised Through the mismanagement and crimitati shall publish, within a few months, nality of the wicked men at the head of if a gracious Providence should spare my the Government, the taxes have been in the people can only save themselves from utter ruin by sweeping these miscreants from power at the ballot-box.

It will be seen by this letter that the statements made in the Miner's Journal dom, he may be heard, and discharged; are false, and that Governor Curtin, after recommending the passage of the bill, and after examing and declaring to Judge the letter that the statements made in the Miner's Journal dom, he may be heard, and discharged; are false, and that Governor Curtin, after recommending the passage of the bill, and after examing and declaring to Judge the letter that the statements made in the Miner's Journal dom, he may be heard, and discharged; with a foul stain attached to his name, and after examing and declaring to Judge the letter that the statements made in the Miner's Journal dom, he may be heard, and discharged; with a foul stain attached to his name, and after examing and declaring to Judge the letter that the statements made in the Miner's Journal dom, he may be heard, and discharged; with a foul stain attached to his name, and after examing and declaring to Judge the letter that the statements made in the Miner's Journal dom, he may be heard, and discharged; with a foul stain attached to his name, and after examing and declaring to Judge the letter that the statements made in the Miner's Journal dom, he may be heard, and discharged; with a foul stain attached to his name, and after examing and declaring to Judge the letter that the statements made in the Miner's Journal dom, he may be heard, and discharged; with a foul stain attached to his name, and after examing and declaring to Judge the letter that the life and factor with the statements made in the Miner's Journal dom, he may be heard, and the foul stain attached to his name, with a foul stain attached to his name, and after examing and declaring to Judge with a foul stain attached to his name, and after examing and declaring to Judge with a foul stain attached to his name, and after examing an REMEMBER
that Curtin slandered our German citizens when on the stump in 1854, where he said: "A Dutchman is not like another person; he has two skulls, and in order to get as idea into his head, you must first mash one of his skulls!"

DEMOCRATS, CONSERVATIVES, HONEST MEN OF ALL PARTIES, and in order that our chard, or abandon her Apostolic claims, and deference that curting the case who are "drivered to sign it. There is no excuse for the conduct of Governor Curtin. If he recommended the passage of such a law merely to make political, capital, then he acted the part of a hypocrite, and is una orthy of the support of the laboting men. If he honeally recommended the passage of the law or the laboting men. If he honeally recommended the passage of the law or the honeally recommended the passage of the law or the laboting men. If he honeally recommended the passage of the law or th

o give you notoriety.
That the nineteenth century is a century

and sub divided on every side. We have seen the rise and spread of Universalism, Millerian, Pantheism, Mormonism and Spiritualism. We have seen even our venerable Mother Church of England 'iew of Slavery," signed by you and a sorely agitated by the contagions fever o long list of your clergy, in which you change, on the one hand towards superstirationalism. And we have heard the intempt to establish by force of arms a tytongued apostles of anti-blavery. We have marked the orators which cry 'Down with the Bible, if it maintains the lawfulness of We have marveled at the lavery.'

Now, my Right Reverend brother, I am sorry to be obliged to charge you, not only with a gross insult against your senior, but with the more serious offense of a but with the more serious offense of a country denounced as "a covenant with false accusation. My letter was first death and hell." We have heard the published in January, 1861, more than boasted determination that the Union shall never be restored until its provision for the protection of slavery are utterly abolished. And what is the result of all this new philanthropy? The fearful judgment of God has descended to chastise these multiplied acts of rebellion against His divine Government, and what the final catastrophe shall be is only known to Him who seeth the end from th

beginning.
After forty years spent in the ministry, more than thirty of which have been passed in the office of a Bishop, I can look ack with humble thankfulness to the Giver of all good for this, at least, that all my best labors have been directed to the proads of doctrinal innovation. At my ordination I promised "so to minister th DOCTRINE and sacraments and discipline f Christ, as the Lord hath commanded and as this Church hath received the same and certain it is that "this Church had not received the modern doctrine of ultra-Abolitionism at that time as trust she never will receive it, be cause it is contrary to the Sacred Scriptures. I also promised "with all away from the Church all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word," and I made those promises in the rights and their natural feelings must be true sense which the venerable Bishop respected, if we would hope for unity and White, my Ordainer, attached to them—I believed then, as he believed, that ou Southern brethren committed no sin in totally at a loss to imagine how even the having slaves, and that they were men of extravagance of party zeal could frame as much piety as any ministers in our coninct mass hilter a denunciation. The Communion. I believed, as he believed, nonsands of our Christian brethren who am to be condemned and vilified by you

rove the comforts and ameliorate the that I shall regret the fact much more o In conclusion, I have only to say that interests which I desire to secure, and am too old in experience to be much moved by the occasional excesses of hu-JOHN H. HOPKINS, man infirmity. JOHN H. HOPKINS, Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont.

Burlington, Vt., Oct. 5, 1863.

Curtin and the ingmen. From the Pottsville Standard.

invited them to the hospitanties of your of wages in store orders, that it was not strong enough to sure the desired than considered the strong enough to sure the desired than the strong enough to sure the desired than the strong enough to sure the desired than the strong enough to sure the strong enoug views, and cited Judge Itelily as authority, cipation. They were perverse, and the We have received the following copy of a portentous manifesto went forth. It is had not yet risen within our Church, and We have received the following copy of a editor of the Miners' Journal:

Petrsville, Sept. 30th, 1863.

pay of from SIX TO EIGHTHOUSAND hothing at variance with my Bible view of their time in overrunning Pennsylvania, making political aperthes for Curtis instead of being at their pasts and aiding the valuant Rosecrass and Meade in the valuant Rosecrass and Meade in REMEMBER

Rememb ture, &c. I am astonished that you should I forty STRIPES save one." to not respect your departure from the made stronger by inserting a clause preold and well settled rule of the Church, and from the Apostolic law of Christian tarness and courtesy. I do not believe in the modern discovery of those Eastern Governor said, very well, it is a good bill

That was the only conversation I had with you on the subject, I never spoke to him about the bill after it was passed. I

ginning; that slavery was held to be urging him to pass it, basely neurally carceration? The Unronice says it is processistent with Christian principle by the interests of the workingmen by refining rathers and Councils, and by all Protest to sign it. There is no excuse for the contant divines and commentators, up to the duct of Governor Curtin. If he recommendately person before the Court, dc." If he hanner, therefore to have a friend or abandon her Apostolic claims, and descend to the level of those who are "driven about by every wind of doctrine." So hase toward them. There is no hope has to prevent the payment of bation," with its list of names, in the preface to my book, so that if I cannot give you fame, I may, at least do my part of the workingmen.

Is that Governor Curtin is opposed to the workingmen or he would not have acted workingmen or he would not have acted that it was "bastened by a visit of Robert Carnahan, District Attorney of this city, to Washington, and his report of Judge Lowrie's late decision here." If our Chief Justice, by any wrong act, has brought this political curse upon us, ho has much to answer for; but as I do not wish to bring our State Judiciery into conof the workingmen.

Onomanoy. The art of discovering, from the letters of a man's name, developments of character or prominent incidents in his future life, was a popular and much esteemed practice among the ancients.

The Plythagoreons, and even Plato, held the opinion, that the successes of individuals depended upon the number of vowels and the numeral power of the letters in their respective names.

It was said that Achilles overcame Hector in battle, because the letters of his name counted a greater sum total, than those of his opponents.

Upon this principle, the young gallants

of Rome, in their convival jollities, always remembered the ladies by drinking a cup for every letter in their respective names. Thus Martial says: "Naevia sox cyathis, septom justina bibatur."
(Naevia is toasted in six bumpers, Jusing in seven. The wiseacres of old times had many

mancies to occupy them: There were chiromancy, and lithomancy, and rhabdomancy and hydromancy, and twenty other similar modes of divination. Negro mancy the great mystical interest of our day, did not trouble them, but onomancy was a most important concern.

Letters are the elements of language; and in old times they were used to denote

numbers. Where two or more are collocated, a word is formed, which expresses an idea. When arranged in particular order, as names of persons, they were always supposed to indicate character, or events in the future life. We do not know or feel by what influence these verbial designa-tions were given; but I am sure they never fall by chance. Adam at first, gave names to all things by divine direction; and throughout the scriptures, every word by which a person is called, has an illus trative meaning. I refer to the table of proper names in our bibles.

Camd an says, that "the names in all nations and languages are significative, and not simple sounds for distinction sake." The Romans had a proverb, which condensed their philosophy on this subject; "Bonuw nomen bonum omen"—("a good name is a good prognostic." If the word, noting an individual person, expressed some quality of trait of character that was excellent; and if the varied arrangements of the elementary letteractill showed invorable results—his success in life might be confidently relied upon.

Onomancy is not now practised, but we have a process called anagram, by which a hidden meaning in a word or phrase, may be discovered, by the transposal and new combination of the dementary letters,

very many curious results have been mani When our SAVIOUR at sed before the Roman Governor, he was asked by Pilate (no doubt in latin as it stands in the vulgate,)—"Quid est veritas?"—(What is truth?)—Jesus made no reply; but the words of the question, give the answer by different arrangement of the elements

Est vir qui adest''-(It is the man who present. The word "velo ' makes vote-the true hibiting power. Dr. Burney found a preintimation of the glory of the great English Admiral in

a varied arrangement of the letters of his name; "Horatio Nelson reads—"Honor est a Nilo." The author of our "Declaration of Independence," first asserted in a political document, the principal of universal liberty. His name-"Thomas Jefferson," an agramatically transposed, expresses this great truth: "Host of men is free

word "Host is a singular noon, and means an indefinite "multitude." Some time ago I saw in the New York The Miners' Journal of Saturday last, Observer, an anagram, which connected gave a reason why Governor Curtin did with our current history, seemed remark. ed the rebels to return to their allegiance; and had declared his determination, if wonderful that the title and name-President Abraham Lincoln, anagrama

tized makes this sentence: "I. PROOLAIM THEM, BARREN LANDS." Struck with this result, I have tried another collocation of the same elementa-ry letters—"President Abraham Lin coln," - and these words appeared STRIPE, CHAIN AND BOB ALL MEN, To get the political meaning of these very strong expressions, I have resorted to Webster, and will give his definitions, "Stripe" signifies "to strike, to lash." Paul, speaking of the cruelties he suffered from the Jews, says: " Five times received

iron. Webster defines tus, "Bondage slavery. the people sleeps soundly in their CHAINS."
—Ames. In the anagram, it is certainly a verb

however, and signifies "to enslave: And which more blest? who CHAINED his people, say, Or he whose virtue sighed to less a day?"

This certainly denotes political subjec country, give great significance to the ex-pression. Martial law; the military arin the modern discovery of those Eastern Governor said, very well, it is a good bill pression. Martial law; the military arphilanthropists who deny the divinity of —you must try and pass it as soon as rects of citizens without judicial warrants; suspension of the habeas corpus, particu-larly the late overwhelming edict, under which the best men in the nation may be seized, by any of the President's myrmi-Such a course would be absurd. You will observe by the foregoing, that I never had any conversation with the Governor about the bill after it passed. By giving the above insertion in your next paper, you above insertion in your next paper, you giance, or, upon examination, may reyill be doing justice to
Yours, respectfully,
B. REILLY.
It will be seen by this letter that the statements made in the Miner's Journal

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

That the nineteenth century is a century of vast improvement and wonderful discovery in the arts and sciences, I grant as willingly as any man. But in religious on the ground, so often and tersely stated our fathers made it, vote for Woodward.

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Constitution as it was, and the our country.

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There can be notified in daring and improvement and wonderful discovery in the arts and sciences, I grant as willingly as any man. But in religious on the ground, so often and tersely stated by Theophilus Parrons, of Cambridge, in that the busband and the wife was one, and that the busband and the wife was one, and that the busband and the wife was one, and that the busband and the wife was one, and that the busband and the wife was one, and that the busband and the wife was one, and that the busband and the wife was one, and that the busband and the wife was one, and that the busband and the wife was one, and that the busband and the wife was one, and that the busband and the wife was one, and that the busband and the wife was one, and the will of th wish to bring our State Judiciary into con-tempt and odium with the people, I will not receive the insingation. Let Mr. Car-