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Political. ADDRESS FROM THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania: We would respectfully and earnestly address a few words to those of you who have returned to your homes from the military service of our country.

On some of the questions of the day, you have had special means of observation. You have been at the front. You have seen its negro population.

You have learned, too, from your prisoners, and from the people you have been among, that it is this same scheme for elevating the negro which now provokes the war.

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deprived of your vote. There was a question whether the Constitution of Pennsylvania provided any means for a citizen to vote when he was absent from his home on the day of an election.

Four cases of camp-toting came, about the same time, before the courts, or rather benches. For in the case known as Shimmelpennick's case it was proved and admitted that no votes had been really given by any one; the pretended returns were shown to be forgeries made up in Philadelphia, and as such the Court rejected them.

The case of most importance was the case of Ewing against Thompson, well remembered in Philadelphia. The election was for Sheriff of that county, a very lucrative office, of great political importance.

Mr. Robert Ewing, the Democratic candidate, had a majority, if votes given for him in the camps in Virginia could be counted. To politicians the other cases were important only because the decision in them would decide whether a Democrat or a Republican should be the Sheriff of Philadelphia.

The Republicans opposed the soldiers' vote because it was for Ewing, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Mann, the Republican District Attorney, made up a case by indicting a German named Kampman for voting fraudulently in a camp in Virginia.

In this case Judge Allison, of the Court of Common Pleas, a Republican, first decided that the Constitution of Pennsylvania, as then understood, did not give soldiers who were absent from the State a later decision in the Supreme Court was in the case of Chase against Miller.

That Court also decided that the Constitution of Pennsylvania the voter must vote in his precinct. The language of the Constitution is clear. Judges have no power to alter it, though the people may do so; and a proposition to alter the Constitution in this point will come next year before the people.

At present it reads thus: "Sec. 3. In elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in the State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years past a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector."

Now, the business of the attempt of the Republicans to excite prejudice among soldiers against the Democratic Judges lies in this: The constitutional objection against the camp vote was first raised by Republicans, in order to secure the office of Sheriff of Philadelphia to the Republican candidate, Mr. Thompson, and he holds it now.

Judge Allison, Judge Reed, Judge Strong, all decided against the camp vote; but the abuse all directed against the Democratic candidates; yet they were the judges who in the decision showed that no party feeling could sway them from doing what they knew to be their duty.

For this the Democratic party honors them, and nominates them to high offices, which they have proved worthy. Mr. Robert Ewing, who lost his case, is among their warmest supporters.

If the Republican politicians can make political capital out of this matter, it will not be among honest men who want honest judges.

In giving the decision of the Court against the camp vote, Judge Woodward was not forgetful of the honor due to our gallant soldiers. He said: "It is due to our citizen soldiery to add, however, in respect to the cases of fraud that have been before us, that no soldier was implicated. The frauds were perpetrated in every instance by political speculators, who profited around the military camp, and who used all the artifices to destroy true ballots and substitute false ones, to forge and falsify returns, and to cheat citizen and soldier alike out of the fair and equal election provided for by law."

He then went on to say that the soldiers of the State were not to be reproached for the frauds of the speculators, and that the soldiers of the State were not to be reproached for the frauds of the speculators, and that the soldiers of the State were not to be reproached for the frauds of the speculators.

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blood and treasure heretofore, and now being made by the hundreds of thousands of Democratic citizens, who were among the first to try to the rescue of the Union, and perit their lives in its defence.

CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman. Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1863.

GOVERNOR CURTIN.

"This own mouth condemns thee, and not I; yes, thine own lips testify against thee."—Jon. Universally charged with gross neglect in allowing the invasion of the State by a small detachment of cavalry under Stuart, in October, 1862, even the friends of Gov. Curtin have not undertaken to defend him.

For although it is impossible to deny that, with a man of martial spirit for commander-in-chief, Stuart would have penetrated into Pennsylvania; if he did, would not have returned with impunity, it is due to Gov. Curtin to say that he has always disclaimed fitness to exercise any military functions, except those of an honor guard, connected with the celebration of the 4th of July, and that, besides this natural repugnance to gain and repugnance to peril, he did not anticipate, and probably had no information, of the rapid movement of the rebels.

Having, however, been taught by Stuart the lesson and painful lesson of 1862, it should be a standing warning to the Governor of the liability of the State to invasion and its practical obligation to perpetual vigilance and preparation. His oath, his duty, the honor of the State, the safety of the people, the safety of the rebellion, all required that instant and persistent measures should be taken for defence.

The means were ample. More than four hundred thousand able-bodied and patriotic citizens, whom he had a right to call to the field, were ready to defend the State. No extensive military force of the enemy could be made without being known in ample time to meet the attack. We had in the Army of the Potomac, and at other points within two or three days' march, one hundred thousand Pennsylvania volunteers.

Such was the condition of affairs in June, 1863—warning of attack timely, and means of resistance ample. Let us see what Curtin did and said to our countrymen on admitted facts, and his own defence.

On the 14th of June the Confederate cavalry, about 1,800 strong, under Gen. Jenkins, entered Hagerstown, having crossed the Potomac at Washington, without opposition, and took this position as a base of operations. We deeply regret that to oppose them. The stores were kept open, and Gen. Jenkins notified the citizens to inform him at once if their personal property were molested by any of his troops. None of the stores were ever taken prisoners. On the 16th, when they quietly camped for three days. Their forces consisted of only about 1,000 cavalry. The scouts sent out from the Carlisle garrison approached the rebel pickets, a couple of miles from Chambersburg, and were first upon the scene of the man taken prisoner. On the 19th and 20th Chambersburg was evacuated, and the enemy quietly retreated towards the Potomac.

A feeble force having thus invaded the State without opposition, which was a most deplorable condition, and also gave fresh warning to Gov. Curtin, Gen. Lee, at the head of the main rebel army of Virginia, was encouraged by Stuart's report, and invited by Curtin's conduct, to a far more important movement; and accordingly he moved on to Hagerstown, and on the 27th of June occupied York and Carlisle, and on the 28th was within four miles of Harrisburg. Gen. Meade, newly appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac, without giving the trembling Cabinet at Washington time to prevent it, abandoned York and Carlisle, and retreated to the Rappahannock, and on the 30th of June defeated him at Gettysburg; but, in consequence of being unprepared by the State troops, who had not been called out in time for effective operations, he was unable to reap the full fruits of his victory, and Lee early retreated to his original position.

For all this—the violation of the sanctity of our soil, the ravage of our people, the dishonor of our State, the untold suffering and bloody death of many thousands of soldiers, the sacrifice of many defenses of property—some on its responsibility. Certainly not the army, for never was gallantry more heroic, never devotion more sublime, than that which was shadowed by the sulphurous canopy of Gettysburg, attested still by the monuments now made graves of soldiers originally sacrificed, if not won by our arms, but who have left for consolation and example a glorious record, destined to the immortality of the historic page.

We arrange Governor Curtin as the great criminal in this case, and we think he has no right to be commended because Secretary Stanton was his accomplice, as we shall presently prove.

The witness whom we produce in the trial of this culprit is ANDREW G. CURTIN HIMSELF, and, in hearing his confession, it is only necessary to provide for the public mind, to bear in mind the dates and facts we have already given, which are all derived from official reports and Republican authority.

On June 15, 1863, a meeting of the citizens of Harrisburg assembled to take action in reference to the invasion of the city against the invaders coming up the valley.

Gen. Cameron was called to the chair. In a few minutes Gov. Curtin entered, looking somewhat fatigued and careworn.

"The Governor said that he was gratified to see that men were arising all over the State, and would soon be here. The New York Seventh were on the way to our assistance; men were coming from Philadelphia and one thousand men from Berks would arrive in the next train. We will not surrender the city without a struggle. The rebels had probably done the best they could on our west; but, thank God, we were separated from them by a natural barrier, the passage of which would be disputed. Although it was dry here, the river had, through the providence of God, raised its level; and had it not been for this, the city would have been cut off from our west; but, thank God, we were separated from them by a natural barrier, the passage of which would be disputed. Although it was dry here, the river had, through the providence of God, raised its level; and had it not been for this, the city would have been cut off from our west; but, thank God, we were separated from them by a natural barrier, the passage of which would be disputed. Although it was dry here, the river had, through the providence of God, raised its level; and had it not been for this, the city would have been cut off from our west; but, thank God, we were separated from them by a natural barrier, the passage of which would be disputed. Although it was dry here, the river had, through the providence of God, raised its level; and had it not been for this, the city would have been cut off from our west; but, thank God, we were separated from them by a natural barrier, the passage of which would be disputed. 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