Paily Telegraph

STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. OURTIN

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, DANIEL AGNEW, OF BRAVER COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET

DAVID FLEMING, of Harrisburg.

ASSEMBLY. H. C. ALLEMAN, of Harrisburg.

DANIEL KAISEB, of Wiconisco. SHERIFF.

WM. W. JENNINGS, of Harrisburg. RECORDER.

JOHN RINGLAND, of Middletown. TREASURER.

ISAAC HERSHEY, of South Hanover.

COMMISSIONER. B. W. M'CLURE, of Harrisburg, 8 years. HENRY HARTMAN, of Washington, 1 year DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

JOHN KREAMER, of West Hanover. AUDITOR. SAMUEL M'ILHENNY, of Lower Paxton,

HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Evening, October 12, 1863.

The Election Laws-Duty of Election Of-ficers.

We referred, on Saturday last, to the fact that a pamphlet had been circulated in this county, purporting to be the production of a member of fluences of the treason sympathizers in Dauphin the Harrisburg bar, and intended to guide election officers in deciding upon the qualification of voters. That pamphlet is nothing more than a well conceived plan to mislead the officers, and if possible thus secure the disfranchicement of a large body of loval voters. We have no hesitation in pronouncing the author of the with which the tories hate a loyal man. Havpamphlet in question a shyster lawyer of the ing falled to impair his personal character-

law and mislead officers sworn to the performance of their duty, one of the oldest, ablest and his command with indignity, and of having most distinguished lawyers of the Harrisburg forced private soldiers to do the menial labor bar, has written an able communication, which we publish this afternoon. The reply is a fair who know Col. Alleman, will at once pronounce and lucid exposition of the law. It plainly this to be a lie. He not only treated his men points out the duty of election officers, and may be taken as the only true guide by those offi cers, for the faithful performance of their sworn duty. We direct the earnest attention of the but what he was willing himself to discharge public as well as all election officers, to the communication in question.

Bill Miller's Standers of a Gallant Soldier.

Our gallant soldier candidate for Sheriff, Col. Jennings, has excited the ire and the envy of our Congressman, the gentlemanly! the decent! the brave! the ponderous and the distinguished Bill Miller! Give us room to breathe, in the presence of GENERAL MILLER! The mention of his mighty name inspires us with the awe with which that "black cow" of which he soeaks so often, seems to fill his soul. And yet we owe Mr. Miller a first class notice. We believe in reciprocity; and as he talks of "the boy," and the "snot nose, Jennings," we must talk of "the man" (?) and "the purple nose Milenemies of the country and the political allies of copperheads. W. W. Jennings marched to meet the first intimation of a fight on the part of the Southern rebels, while Bill Miller remained at home, drilling a company in the moonlit, safe and cleanly streets of Harrisburg. And yet Bill Miller reels through Daubhin county attempting to ridicule W. W. Jennings as a boy. Thank God that there are such boys as W. W. Jennings living, while society i cursed with such men as Bill Miller. Thank God that the country has the arms of such boys. as Jennings' to depend upon for defence, while such men as Bill Miller claim prominence.

—We refer this matter to the gallant boys of the 127th regiment. We refer the reputation of Colonel Jennings to the men whom he led Woodward, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylinto the fight, where traitors of the Miller ilk were struggling to destroy the Government. These men are competent to judge, and will give their testimony at the ballot-box.

Look at the Ticket.

Let no true, trusty and tried loyalist vote Raymond substituted for that of Jennings, while all the other names on the same ticket are the loyal nominees. The same thing has the whole ticket!

Something to Think About. Who would Jefferson Davis and every rebel soldier vote for if they could vote in Pennsylvania on Tuesday next? The Richmond En quirer answers the question when it says that Lee should invade our State about election time to help the Peace Democracy. Every man of Jeff. Davis' followers would vote for Woodward.

Every Drafted Man Should remember that the copperheads are responsible for it. They made it necessary by opposing the Government and encouraging the rebels. Had the copperheads not discouraged enlistments and opposed the arming of the negroes, no draft would have been necessary.

In Lancaster county nearly all the prominent Democrats are supporting Gov. Curtin. Mr. Steineman, who was on the Democratic ticket there last year for Congress against Thaddeus Stevens, is now nobly supporting Curtin, and so with nearly all the rest, with the exception of the days location. The whole pack of the election. This is a continuous so with nearly all the rest, with the exception of the election. This is a location of the election. The whole pack of the election. The whole pack of the election. The whole pack of the election of the election. The whole pack of the election of the election of the election. The whole pack of the election of the election of the election of the election. The whole pack of the election of the election of the election of the election. The whole pack of the election of

A Last Word. We are satisfied that the loyal men in Penn sylvania are prepared for the election to-mor ow. They have heard the argument in defence of the cause of the country, and they have listened to the slanders uttered against the Government by the drunken apostates and traitors who have been reeling through the State, advocating the election of Woodward. Hence, loyal men need no further admonition unless it be counsel to beware of the frauds of the copperheads at the hour of voting. The copperhead leaders in this city have been concocting all sorts of frauds, which they intend to play at the last hour. Allens and non-residents, will be brought to the polls in every election district in the county, and their votes forced into the ballot box, unless loyal, men are watchful. Remember, friends, that the men who ally themselves with the open, bloody and traitorous foes of the Government, will attempt and do anything to carry the election in Pennsylvania against the representatives of that Government. Remember, freemen of Dauphin county, that we have the most reckless, shame less, drunken and desperate set of leaders to contend with, that ever directed the frauds of the copperhead organization. We must prepare liberty to make any proper use of that you may ourselves to counteract the plans of these fellows, and do it boldly, manfully and fearlessly. Let loyal men keep cool, stand firm, not yield an inch, and the result will be a glorious victory. Above all things, let no loyal man be persuaded to trade off a single candidate on his ticket in exchange for the vote of a copperhead. Vote the ticket entire. Give the enemy faithful discharge of their duties. The only the solid shot. Strike him fair on the forehead with the full force of your weapons. This is teachings, and to depend upon their own the way to gain a complete victory—this will good common sense of justice and right, in prove the most effectual means of completely bumiliating and forever counteracting the in-illiberal copperhead document. A document

SLANDER!

county.

Col. Alleman seems to be the special objec of the slanders of the tories. He is traduced with a malevolence which evinces the bitternes having failed to destroy his reputation for In reply to this base attempt to pervert the ability—the tories now attack Col. Alleman with the charge of having treated those under assigned to camp followers and negroes. Those with unusual forbearance and kindness, but he with unusual forbearance and kindness, but he have resided in the election district, and paid shared their dangers and their hardships, and taxes as aforefaid, shall be entitled to vote, after never asked any soldier to perform any duty residing in the State six months: Provided He made his men the equal of himself, in all He made his men the equal of himself, in all years, and having resided in the State one year that was due to real manhood, and never once and in the election district ten days, as aforesaid ceased to remember that those under his com-shall be entitled to vote, although they shall mand were his fellow citizens, fighting in a not have paid taxes. cause which interested all equally. Anything else uttered to injure Col. Alleman on this subject is base slander.

Whom will the Soldlers Support? At a copperhead conclave in the borough of York, last week, one of the tories who ha-Gov. Curtin. A party of soldiers who were a State or county tax which shall have been present, remonstrated against this, when it was assessed at least ten days before the election.disapproval by cheering for Curtin and hissing previously been a qualified voter of this State, district for the sole purpose of voting therein.—
the foul-mouthed slanderer who was traducing and removed therefrom and returned, and who If the fact was established by his own answer, the man whom they honored. At this, the shall have resided in the election district and paid ler." This is fair, if it does disgust our rend burgess of York, one Mr. Small, had the solers. Big General Miller was at home in his diers arrested and placed in the lock-up. When residing in this State six-months: Provided, That therein, and at that particular election, his vote Harrisburg, while "the boy," W. W. Jennings, prisoned was apprised of the fact, he demanded between the ages of twenty-one and twenty- as a colonized individual. out in pursuit of the rebels as they advanced the qualification of an elector. The 66th sec. in a less favorable position as regards his right the case of municipal elections held at the same coward who eat dirt at the feet of the traitor very important provisions: invaders. He is therefore engaged in fitting SECT, LXVI. In all cases, where the name work, when he imprisons the soldiers of a leyal of the person claiming to vote is not found on work, when he imprisons the soldiers of a leyal cause for manifesting their preferences for a assessor, or his right to vote whether found whilst in actual service) for the purpose of being loyal Governor.

A High Endorsement of Daniel Agnew.

Judge Grier, of the U.S. Supreme Court, has openly denounced the course of Justice

A great of the supercours of the U.S. Supreme Court, has openly denounced the course of Justice

A High Endorsement of Daniel Agnew.

It shall be the course in the claims to have resided excluded from participating in the choice of ralers of a Government, he had abandoned all their camps in Virginia and elsewhere, out of the comforts of home as well as risked his life the boundaries of the State, precisely as they woodward, of the Supreme Court of Pennsyl- make proof by at least one competent witness, and health, to maintain and perpetuate? Why had in Chase vs. Miller. In the former case, vanis. He has referred to Woodward's course who shall be a qualified elector, that he has should such soldiers be denied the right of their right to vote was recognized and admitwith great severity, as a Judge of a high Courts in coming down from an exalted station to plunge in the dirty pool of copperhead politics, denouncing him for setting the example of indicial officer taking an active part in political without first having examined his ticket. The Justice Grier has always been a Democrat. He copperheads are playing very desperate games. now openly proclaims himself in favor of the They have issued tickets with the name of re-election of Andrew G. Curtin. He goes further than this by intimating that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania needs purification by a change of its members, and therefore been done with the name of Alleman, leaving Justice Grier also avows his intention of voting it off and substituting that of Awl. Let this for Daniel Agnew. Justice Grier endorses the dirty game be watched. It is the last trick of high professional attainments of Daniel Agnew the enemy, and it must fail. We must elect pronouncing him one of the very best judicial officers in the Union. This is splendid endorsement, but it is only a just acknowledgement of the legal attainments of Daniel Agnew.

> Conspiracy Among Election Officers to Defraud the Soldiers of their Votes. From a correspondent who has been traveling along the North Branch we learn that a regular SELVES AT THE POLLS.

standing has been had among all the election

By a Loyal Member of the Harrisburg Bar.

in Reply to a Perversion of the Laws Written and Designed to Mislead Uninformed Election Officers, by a Tory Member of the Harrisburg Bar.

Editor of Telegraph: -- At noon of Saturday last an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "An Exami- require him to answer it affirmatively, in order nation of the Election Laws of Pennsylvania." purporting to be the production of a "member out all that is or can be required of him after friend. Upon a careful reading of its contents, I to wit, his own oath, that his bona fide residence, exclude the Pennsylvania soldiers, now located district for the purpose of voting therein." This is districts, from the right of suffrage at the ensuing election.

This induced me to refer to the Constitution and acts of Assembly, and some of the decisions of our courts relative to the right of suffrage and to hastily throw together the following remarks relative thereto, as they suggested themselves to my mind, which you are at deem proper. I regret that time did not permit me to make a fuller examination of the subject. The whole pamphlet is replete with misrepresentations, some of which I have pointed out. Upon the whole, if the election officers are governed by the doctrines contained in this pamphlet, they will be led astray from the safe course for them to adopt, is to reject its opposition to the teachings of this narrow and extremely partizan in its objects, and got up especially, to subserve the views of the disloyal faction of this State, who sympathize so decidedly with the rebels of the South and the infamous rebellion they are waging against the Government.

The 1st section of article 3d of the Constitu-

tion of Pennsylvania provides: Section 1. In elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty one years having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector; viously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom, and returned, and who shall white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two

The 63d section of the Act of the 2d July, 1839, enacts that "No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately repeated, and when the soldiers showed their But a citizen of the United States, who has their release. This was at first refused, but on two years, and having resided in this State one its being repeated the Burgess relented and the year and in the election district ten days, as aforesoldiers were released. This is the style in said, shall be entitled to vote, although they which copperhead officials treat the soldiers shall not have paid taxes." This section, it who dare avow their preference for Curtin. It will be seen, is a close transcript of the Constiwill be remembered that this Mr. Small went tutional provision of our State in reference to the bullet or sword of a rebel invader, be placed on York last summer, and that he is the mean tion of the same Act contains the following of suffrage, than the unmarried traveling

thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors make proof by at least one competent witness, days next immediately preceding said election, suffrage, and that inestimable right be extended and shall also himself swear that his bona fide to the traveling join of day laborer? There is into said district for the purpose of voting or legal reason for excluding those war worn

and secretly circulated pamphlet, "that ten days laborer or journeymen mechanic. sojourn in an election district, in pursuance of one's

this meeting was called by order of the Knights "the election officers are controlled by the an- essential part thereof, to wit, "but I am not satof the Golden Circle, and that a similar under-swers of the party offering to vote, as to his infed that the Constitution meant to limit itself to this standing has been had among all the election residence in the State." But in respect to the strict and technical definition of residence," are wholly efficers in this State. Will the gamewin? The ten days' residence in the district, the provision is omitted. Every word made use of by Judge soldiers who have the undoubted right to vote entirely different, the act declaring, "that he Woodward in that opinion in relation to the shall make proof by at least one competent question of residence, is thus printed: witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has BAITIMORS, Oct. 12.

The right of suff age in the election district to days next preceding the election. This is a which he may belong, if otherwise qualified according to the part of the condition of suffrage. Undoubtedly the part of the condition of suffrage. The part of the condition of suffrage. Undoubtedly the part of the condition of suffrage. The part of ward.

good cause of the Nation.

is within the district, and that he did not remove man establishes his abode, makes the seat of and truly loyal members of the Harringure Bar. unsettled—s

where in the Constitution, nor the sections becant's right to vote, by further asking of him the question stated in this pamphlet:-"Do you intend to remain here and make it your home or abode?" and the more especially to of the Harrisburg bar," was handed to me by a establishing his residence by a qualified voter; was struck with the illiberality of its doctrines in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within and the extraordinary zeal exhibited, in order to the district, and that he did not remove into said makes such oath, the election officers have no right to go further, and especially to require of him to swear that he intends to remain here, within the district and make it his home or shole. the district, and make it his home or abode.

The latter clause of this section was intended

o prevent the evils growing out of acts here

tofore frequently practiced, of colonizing voters in

particular election districts, or counties, to carry particular candidates at elections then pending To extend it further, or to carry it out to the extent indicated by the question, and to require of a man that he should swear that he "intended to remain here within the particular election district, and to make it his home or shode " is order to entitle him to his vote, would be monstrously illiberal, if not wholly absurd construction of our election law. If such construction were to prevail, or be carried into practical effect, it would exclude from the right of suffrage every unmarried native born citizen of this State, traveling as a journeyman me chanic or day laborer, who, as all men know, very frequently remove from town to town in search of day's work or employment at their particular trades; locating for weeks or months is one particular town, and there remaining at work as it suits their interests or convenience, until it pleases them, possibly from some fan cied wrong done to them, to change their employers, or, being induced by the hopes of better wages, or more constant work, to remove to some other place. That class of men have always heretofore been allowed to exercise the right of suffrage, at every election district in the State wherein they had been employed. boarded and lodged, or even when, without work, they have boarded and lodged for more than ten days immediately preceding the elec tion. No one disputing or contesting their right to exercise that inestimable privilege, much less to require of them to answer a simi lar question, or to establish by their own oath or that of a third person, that he intended to re main there, either in the election district or county, and to make it his home or abode. Heretofore in every election district of the State, if such unmarried mechanic or day laborer established that he had lived in the election district, merely boarding and sleeping there, for at least ten days prior to the election, his right to cast his vote therein has been uniformly acknowledged. State at least one year, and in the election district If suspected of being a colonized person, that is, that he had been brought by interested persons rangued the crowd, went off into the abuse of preceding such election; and within ten days paid into that particular district for the sole purpose of voting for some particular candidate, at an approaching election, he was asked, and properly so, under the Act, if he had removed into such or by other testimony, that he had removed bed or prowling through the rum holes of the commander of the brave fellows thus im- white freemen, citizens of the United States, would be rejected; because he would be regarded

> Why should the soldier who has risked his life and limb in defence of the flag of his country, who, probably at Gettysburg, saved our State, and our own beautiful city from pillage without any dissent of opinion, that and destruction, and was there struck down by ourneyman mechanic or day laborer? Why, when brought to one of our hospitals (perhaps restored to health, and there remains for more

Let us now examine that more specious, sophislawful calling though it be, does not qualify a person to tioal and labored part of this pamphlet, relative vote there; unless his is a bona fide resident of the district to the question of residence. The unfairness of the when he offers to vote, and will make outh to that dootrines proclaimed, and the want of candor effect, and prove his residence there by at least and truth therein exhibited is most manifest. one competent witness, who shall be a qualified On page 3 it is said, "The Supreme Court, in the one competent witness, who shall be a qualified. On page 3 it is said, "The Supreme Court, in the elector," is a jumbled and confused statement of case of Chase vs. Miller, define the word resitute in the printed report of the case, sustained the constitution and our Acts dence to be the same as domicil—a word which of Assembly relating to the right of suffrage.

On page 3 it is said, "The Supreme Court, in the constitution is not prepared, but which is case of Chase vs. Miller, define the word resituted in the printed report of the case, sustained the constitutionality of the vote of the distinguished party. The naval officers taken in the printed report of the case, sustained the constitutionality of the vote of the distinguished party. The naval officers taken in the printed report of the case, sustained the constitutionality of the vote of the distinguished party. The naval officers stationed on the Admiral and were received by As therein stated it is in direct opposition to abode, makes the seat of his property and exersome of the Acts regulating elections. For as cises his civil and political rights." Turn to we have seen by the 66th section of the same that case in 5 Wright's Reports, and upon pages Act, the person offering to vote, is not in the first 420, 421, it will be established, that the words at an election district. The whole of what is instance, allowed "to make oath to the fact, quoted are not the opinion of the Supreme that he is a resident of the election district where he Court, but are only a part of the opinion of meeting was held by the copperheadjudges and inspectors of elections in Columbia, Montour he is only competent to make oath as to his "These observations, however, on the meaning of the portion of the 95th section of the Act of Assemand Luzerne counties on Saturday last, at which residence in the State for one year of more word residence, must not be considered as expressing it was decided to REJECT THE VOTES OF previous to the election at which he offers the opinion of the Court, but only my own." Observe, ALL THE SOLDIERS PRESENTING THEM to vote. And of that fact, the Act too, that the language there used by Judge expressly dectares, "his oath shall be sufficient Woodward and immediately following that Our informant gives it as his opinion that proof thereof." Our courts have decided that quoted, in the same sentence, and forming an

REVIEW OF THE ELECTION LAWS: into said district for the purpose of voting therein;" his property, and exercises his civil and politi but not that he intends to remain here, in the district, and make it his home or abode. Nosubject of election districts to the Legislature fore referred to, is there any authority or power as we have seen that it did, I incline strongly conferred upon election officers to test the applidistrict to legislative discretion, and, therefore that the Legislature are as free to declare what shall be residence in an election district for ten days next preceding the election, as they are to prescribe the boundaries of the district. When they have not exercised their power nor attached to secure the right of suffrage. The act points to the word any other than its ordinary legal signification, it is to be received according to its primary meaning in the Constitution, as equivalent to domicil. But if they should make a military camp in Pennsylvania an election district and declare that military election district, and declare that military sojourn and service therein for ten days should be equivalent to a constitutional residence for the purposes of election, I would be extremely with in our city, and some of the adjoining all that is required by the act, and when he loth to think such a law unconstitutional.

The meaning of the constitutional clause unler consideration may, therefore, on the whole be stated thus—every white freeman, twenty one years of age, having "resided" according to the primary meaning of that word, or according to the legislative definition of it, in any election district" created by or under the authority of the L-gislature, for ten days preceding the election shall be permitted to offer his ballot in that district. In large capital letters, with all the display

of type possible, this pamphlet contains the following language: "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." This language is to be found only in the syllabus of the case, which is usually and solely, the work of the reporter of the decisions of the Court, and is not contained in the opinion of the Judge. Generally, the syllabus of the case is not the work or the language of the court, but is exclusively what the reporter supposes or believes the Court has decided. Frequently this part of the work of the reporter is founded in a mistaken opinion of the reporter. is to the important points of the opinion and is wholly unwarranted by the written opinion of the Judge. In this instance, the sentence as printed in this pamphlet, is not to be found in the same vords in the opinion of Judge Woodward.

The opinion in Chass vs. Miller, so much relied upen in this anonymous pamphlet, was written and delivered by Judge Woodward, and was dissented from by one of the Judges of the court. to wit: by Judge Thompson, who expressed his non-concurrence with the opinion at the time of its public delivery, by Judge Woodward .-The printed report of the case showing the fact that "Thompson, Justice, Dissented," he thereby expresses, in the strongest manner in which a Judge can do so, in our State, his disapprobation of that decision, or at least his non-concurrence of the land, because the publication of the disof Assembly from being printed in the report railroad communication.

In addition to this, there is another very striking fact, which the general public is unacquainted with, to wit: that next immediately preceding the case of Chase vs. Miller, and in the culated to embarrass a general and vigorous same book, (5 Wright, page 496,) there is to be found the case of HULSEMAN and BRINK WORTH CO. REMS and SINER; in which the very opposite of the law as laid down in Miller vs. Chase was decided to be the law governing elections, so far as re-

In the case of Chase vs. Miller, a part of the judges decided that "the 43d section of the election law of Pennsylvania, passed July 2d, 1886, allowing soldeers to vote, outside of the boundarks of the State, conflicts with the amended clause of the 3d article of the Constitution, and in the state of the 3d article of the Constitution, and in the state of the 3d article of the Constitution, and in the state of the 3d article of the Constitution, and in the state of the 3d article of the Constitution, and in the state of the 3d article of the Constitution, and in the state of the 3d article of the Constitution, and in the state of the 3d article of the Constitution, and in the state of the 3d article of the 3d arti is therefore unconstitutional and void." In Hulseman and Brinkworth vs. Rems and Siner, the same Supreme Court unanimously decided, and headquarters of the Army of the Potomac

"The law providing for the voting of sol-diers away from home in actual service, covers time as the general election; hence the sodiers in camp, belonging to Philadelphia, at the ting of the election in 1861, had the right to vote for their proper municipal officers, and to have their votes counted, if properly certified and returned, and it was the duty of the judges of each ward to meet on the second Tuesday of the road.

"A division of infantry, a large body of Caralry, and considerable artillery, were occationally seen by our signalmen pushing through the openings of a forest which generally concess the road."

"The object of the movement could not, at

suffrage, and that inestimable right be extended to the traveling jour of day laborer? There is to the traveling jour of day laborer? There is and unconstitutional. In the one case the has the following:

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 7.—Citizens confirm the council of deling back to Culted; in the latter denied and declared illegal nearly.so.

The Richmond Examiner of the 8th instant residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove not, these cannot be any good, honest, patriotic votes were cast for members of the council of the city of Philadelphia, to perform which act of report that the enemy is falling back to Culveterans from exercising that same right, which suffrage the same qualifications were necessary pepper Court House. The position so boldly laid down in this sourcous is conceded to every unmarried traveling day as are required of a man who comes to the polls to vote for Governor of this State. In Chase w. Miller the vote of the soldiers rejected, had been cast for a person as District Attorney for British Legation, attended by the Secretary of the county of Luzerne. And in this latter case, Judge Conyngham, one of the ablest judges in Northern Pennsylvania, in an elaborate opin-location of the Secretary of War, yesterday visited Mount Vernon and paid their homage at the tomb of Washington. The extension of the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary of State and Provided House the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary of State and Provided House the Secretary of Stat ion, which he had prepared, but which is cursion was made in the steamer Carrie Martin

Another portion of this vile and detestable pamphiet requires some notice. It is that portion of it which declared that the proper tion of it which declared that a little portion of its which declared that a little portion of its which declared that a little portion of its which a proper tion of its which declared that a little portion of the proper tion of its which a little portion of the proper tion of its which declared that a little portion of its which a pamphier requires some notice. It is that por-tion of it which declares that soldiers have no right, whether armed or unarmed, to be present lescent camps and other places of interest in right, whether armed or unarmed, to be present said on this subject is especially vile, odious and detestable, from its tendency, if not around

No body of troops in the army of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, shall be present, either armed or unarmed, at any place of election within this Commonwealth, during the time of such election: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any officer or soldier, from exercising the right of suff ago in the election district to which he may belong: if otherwise qualified as.

Telegraph

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Combined Naval and Army Attack on Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 10. The steamer Caucasian, from Pensacola, Key West and Charleston Bar, arrived here, reports that there was to be a combined attack by the army and navy on Charleston, on the 11th inst. The yellow fever was prevalent at Pensacols when the Caucasian left. Paymaster Jenkins, of the gunboat Potomac, and Paymaster John C. Hile, had died at the time of her leaving. The surgeons had gained control of the fever, The Caucasian is bound to the Boston navy yard.

War in Virginia

The Cavalry Battle Between Kilpatrick and Stuart.

Apprehended Demonstration of the Rebelg:

CORPS IN MOTION.

Retreat of Gen. Lee's Army to Richmond

NEW YORK, Oct. 11. The Washington specials state that General Lee's army has retreated from the Rapidan to

Yesterday evening reports from the front reresented that early in the morning one of ilpatrick's cavalry brigades, consisting of the Kilpatrick's cavalry origance, consuming or one Fifth Michigan, Fifth New York and Seventh Pennsylvania, and another cavalry regiment, attempted to make a reconnoissance on the south side of Robertson's river, when they were met by a large body of Stuart's rebel cavalry. A fight ensued, continuing an hour, when our cavalry fell back upon the infantry reserves. After another severe contest our infantry were compelled to give way, and a considerable

number of them were captured.

A detachment of our cavalry then dashed upon the enemy, retaking all the prisoners they had taken, with the exception of fifteen or

twenty of the infactry.

Our entire force was then pushed back by the rebels towards Culpepper, seirmishing on the way and contesting every foot of ground. Heavy firing in the afternoon indicated that the contest had been renewed.

Our signal station on the summit of Thoroughfare mountain was nearly-cut off, but fortunately the entire party, with their property,

MOVEMENT OF GENERAL HILL'S CORPS.

It appears to be generally believed that the in the doctrines then pronounced to be the law passed from the left to the right of our front, pursuing an obscure route, near the Blue Bidge, interding to make a demonstration on our right senting opinion of a Judge is forbidden by Act and rear, for the purpose of cutting off our

Measures are preparing to give bim a fitting reception in that quarter; but should the rebel movement be simply a ruse to cover a heavy attack on our front, we are prepared for it, at the ground has been cleared of everything calbattle on our part.

The advance of General Hill's corps proba bly commenced moving from Madison Court House on Thursday morning, and by this time it must be between Gaurdeine fork and Aestha nis river.

It was positively stated yesterday morning lates to the votes of soldiers in camp, in adjoin-ing States.

In the core of Character Miller and of the Sperryville and Culpepper pike.

On Friday some guerrillas were seen on Pony

Mountain, three miles southwest of Culpepp and are reported to have been secreted in the Devil's Den, a cave in the mountain.

A citizen who was compelled to conduct a

A FIGHT NEAR MADISON COURT HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.-A letter from the

says:
"For two or three days the enemy have been concentrating a heavy force around Madison Court House, and on Friday night and Saturday morning they moved out of town in a north-wardly direction.

"The object of the movement could not, at November, to include the votes so returned in their enumeration."

In the latter case, the soldiers had voted in their camps in Virginia and elsewhere, out of their camps in Virginia and elsewhere, out of the rehelid on the soldiers and the soldiers are soldiers.

The rebels do not appear to feel disposed to return our soldiers which they hold as prison ers of war, and consequently our flag-of-truck boats have for several trips returned empty, or

Visit to Mount Vernon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 Admiral Milne and his suite and the entire the Department of Washington.

Markets by Telegraph. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.

The election attracts much of the attention of the merchants, and there is very little busi portion of the 95th section of the Act of Assembly is alone referred to, whilst the latter clause of the same section, which declares "that nothing herein contained shall be construed to present any officer or soldier, from exercising the right of suffrage in the election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified according to law," Is wholly wheat, and 3,000 bushels were sold at \$1 45@ omitted, if not intentionally suppressed. The whole of that section is as follows: