

After the above was in print, at three o'clock this afternoon, I received from the President the following dispatch :

"I revoke the first of the three propositions in General Schenck's General Order No. 53, not that it is wrong in principle, but because the military being of necessity exclusive judge, as to who shall be arrested, the provision is liable to abuse ; for the revoked part I substitute the following :

"That all Provost Marshals and other military officers do prevent all disturbance and violence at or about the polls, whether offered by such persons as above described, or by any other person or persons whomsoever ; the other two propositions I allow to stand ; my letter at length will reach you to-night.
A. LINCOLN."

Whilst this modification revokes the authority of the Provost marshals and military officers, to arrest the classes of persons enumerated in the preamble to the order "found at or hanging about, or approaching any poll or place of election," it directs them to prevent all violence or disturbance about the polls, &c.

To meet such disturbances, the judges of election, as I have already stated, are clothed with ample powers, and I had received no previous intimation that there was any reason to apprehend a disturbance of any kind at the polls on the day of election. In the absence of any military display, there would certainly seem to be as little cause for such apprehensions as ever before existed. A preparation by the Government by military means, to provide for such a contingency, will be quite as likely to provoke as to subdue such a disposition. Not only so, but the military thus required to prevent violence or disturbance about the polls must necessarily be empowered to arrest the parties they may charge with such disorder, and they are still left in effect "the exclusive judges as to who shall be arrested"—a power they may as readily abuse as any other.

I regret, therefore, that I can perceive no such change in the general principles of the order as to induce me to change the foregoing proclamation.

A. W. BRADFORD,

BALTIMORE, *Monday evening, November 2, 1863.*

The telegram from the President of the United States to Governor Bradford, clearly shows that the existence of order No. 53 was first brought to his knowledge on the same day,