VOL. 8.—NO. 45. RETAIL DRY GOODS. CURTAIN GOODS. RLANKETS:: I E. WALRAVEN, SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYI HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET. FALL STOOK

Are now offering the largest stock of Blankets to be OF Consisting of

FRENCH SATINS. BED BLANKETS, all sizes. RICH BROCATELLES, To dealers, we offer the best assortment of all the COTLLINE, in colors, TERRY, Plain and Bordered, ALL-WOOL AND UNION REPS. FRENCH SATIN DE LAINES, FRENCH PRINTED LASTING,

> CORNICES AND BANDS, And every description of Curtain Material. WINDOW SHADES.

LACE CURTAINS, At one-third less than the present cost of importation.

WALRAVEN'S, (Late CARRYL'S,)

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1864. NOW IN STORE. 1864.

Nos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SHAWLS, LINENS. AND WHITE GOODS. A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

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COMMISSION HOUSES. HAZARD & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. FOR THE SALE OF jyl-6m] PHILADELPHIA MADE GOODS.

TAILORS,

612 CHESTNUT STREET.

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TERMS-NET CASH. TATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS. OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all the Books they require, at short notice and low prices,

STEEL PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK. LITHOGRAPHED TRANSFER BOOK ORDERS OF TRANSFER, STOCK LEDGER,

MOSS & CO., BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

ensuing.

PENALTIES.

All persons who fail to pay their annual taxes upon carriages, billiard tables, pleasure yachts, and gold and silver plate, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be liable to costs, as provided for in the 19th section of the Excise Laws of 1st of July, 1868.

All persons who to 18.

No further notice will be given.

No further notice will be given.

JESPER HARDING, Collector,

No. 304 CHESTNUT Street. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

REMOVAL.

G. A. HOFFMAN,

MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM, REMOVED FROM 606 ARCH STREET TO THE NEW STORE,

325 THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT

MADE BY . JOHN C. ARRISON,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS. CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE. HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
SCARFS,
SUSI ENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
EHOULDER BRACES, &c., &c ALSO,

GENUINE EAGLE VEIN COAL, will secure your custom. Egg and Stove sizes, \$12.50 per ton; Large Nut, \$11.50. Office, 121 South FO IRTH St., showe Broad.

[Seld-6m] ELLIS BRANSON. COAL. - SUGAR LOAF, BEAVER

AND FRENCE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES (1527 and 1520 SPRUCE St.,
Philadelphia), will reopen on TUESDAY, September
30th. Letters to the above address will receive prompt
attention. Personal application can be made after Auguet 20, 1864, to
HADAME D'HERVILLY,
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Principal

MASONIC HALL.

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ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS,

In the newest designs and colors.

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SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INCLUDING BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

CLOTHING EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY,

Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices,

of first quality. All styles of Binding.

STOCK LEDGER BALANCES. REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK, BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER, ACCOUNT OF SALES, DIVIDEND BOOK.

432 CHESTNUT Street. se 14-tf UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVE

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—First Collection District of Pennsylvania,
comprising the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth,
and Eleventh Wards of the City of Philadelphia.
NOTICE.
The annual assessment for 1864 for the above named
district, of persons liable to a tax on Carriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate,
and also of persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed. IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the
undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 3 P. M.,
Sundays excepted, at his Office, No. 304 CHESTNUT
Street, second floor, on and alter THURSDAY, Sept.
1st, and until and including Saturday, Sept. 24th, next
ensuing.

July, 1863.
All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their Licenses, as required by law, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten percentum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provision of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.

All payments are required to be made in treasury notes, under authority of the United States, or in notes of banks organized under the act to provide a National Currency, known as National Banks.

No further notice will be given.

NORTH CLEAR CREEK GOLD AND SILVER

MINING COMPANY, GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO TERRITORY.

TRUSTEES: Hon. JOHN A. DIX. HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT. T. B. BUNTING, Esq., A. G. BODFISH, Esq., Colorado.

PRESIDENT: Hon, JOHN A. DIX. TREASURER: JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.

CHARLES F. BLAKE, E39. The property of this Company consists of 2,2321/2 feet on the

"GREGORY, No. 2," 'RY, No. 2, "SIMMONS," "CONCORD," and other celebrated developed Gold-bearing Lodes in the best mining district of Colorado. Also, the Henderson Mill, now running, and in ex-CAPITAL STOCK \$1,000,000. WHOLE NUMBER SHARES 100,000. PAR, \$10.

A large portion of the stock has already been taken by private subscription. Books are now open at the office of the Company, at No. 69 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK, where a limited number of shares can be subscribed for at par.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained at the office of the Company. DENSERVO FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.—For strengthening the gums, for preserving the meth from decay, and for keeping them beautifully clean and the breath sweet, this is believed to be the best preparation that science and experience has ever produced. Prepared only by S. T. BEALS, M. D., Dentist, 1113 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa. sel7-Sm For sale by the principal druggists, \$1 perjar. CORN STARCH.-400 BOXES OS. wego and Duryea's Corn Starch; also, 60 boxes Mainens, for sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS, augo-ti

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864. The Play of "Hamlet." The character of Hamletis one which we think of and cherish with peculiar tenderness. To say he is like no other character of Shakspeare's is to repeat a truism, the singularity of whose meaning, perhaps from being so lamillar with it, we do not yet perfectly appreciate. Of what other author can'the same be said with an equal degree of truth? We discourse of the imaginative beings that people the world of Shakspeare's creation in the same terms which we use in criticising the flesh-and-blood men and women whom we encounter in life. It is not we who invest them with the idea of reality; it is they who invest us with the idea of their reality. Shakspeare is as much the creator of his own characters as a man dependent himself for creation upon God can be. He thinks, and the subject of his thought lives and moves and has a being. Whether It has humanity or not, it is bristling with life. Simile has been well-nigh exhausted in the endeavor

to convey vivid impressions of what Shakspeare has done. If we view him as the mere versifier, who has ever knitted words together in so compact a mesh? The web and woof of his lines are strength and sweetness. Like the mellow and exquisitely attuned chords of some rare instrument, they melt and subside into each other, whilst the subtile melody of sense adds a finer flavor to the mere music of language. As a poet, who ever swayed sceptre with so supreme a power over a realm so largely fashioned? What poet ever filled the crystal flagons of his brain with such liquid sparks of wit, such dewdrops of tender thought, such rainbow bubbles of sprightly fancy? What poet ever trod so securely in the domain of the sublime, comprehending intuitively the great and the good in Nature, and talking, as Moses talked, with God face to face. And then, as the creator. Setting aside Shakspeare, who is the writer that has ever completely identified himself with every individual of the grand family of human nature, casting aside his own identity as a garment done with for the time, and wearing the personality of another? And yet, in fact, Shakspeare has done this, and we speak of his conceptions as creations. They have a reality to us which the conceptions of no other writer have. Shakspeare's works, taken as a whole, individualize the human race. A character with him is often the index to a class. As the characters are ever various, so must our contemplation of them be varied. There has always been a mysterious charm in the character of Hamlet. His intellectuality, his fine and sweet disposition, his devoutness and purity of mind, the speculative tendency of his yearnings after the eternal and infinite, the horror of the events which encompass him, and the accidents

which occur in the mode by which, through his own will and that of Providence, he demonstrates the roblem of his existence, are so many tendrils from the vine of sympathy which clings around the varyng emotions of the reader. Among the first words which Hamlet employs are those which are calculated to make the fittest impression with regard to himself:

"Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother, Nor custemary suits of solemn black, Nor windy suspiration of forced breath; No. nor the fruitful river in the eye, Nor the dejected 'haviour of the visage, logether with the modes, forms, shows of grief, That can denote me truly. These, indeed, seem, For they are actions that a man might, play: But I have that within which passeth show:

These but the trappings and the suits of woe. ' In any lengthy notice of a Shakspearean play the eader is the first to perceive that the trouble is to get rid of Shakspeare and to applaud the actor. For, generally, the author is so perfect, and the actor so futile. The author puts together words which unite as harmoniously as the wings of a bird, and | through several scenes with a considerable show of which quiver in lines of beauty to convey his | emotion. He pleases by his apparent youth and thoughts. The actor too often misconstrues or is to- good looks, and evident wish to please. People tally insensible to the meaning of the author. But | do not see Edwin Adams as Hamlet, however, in the delineator of Shakspeare it is absolutely es- but they see Hamlet as Edwin Adams. And sential that the conception of the actor should bear yet the performance of Mr. Adams is not to be some proportion to that of the author. A character from Shakspeare, confided to incompetent hands, is | called fair. Because he is not superlatively good, as incongruous as the Koh-i-noor would be used as nose-jewel by a South Sea Islander. During a large part of his engagement Mr. Booth has been playing Hamlet, and with very marked effect. The appearance of Mr. Booth prejudices the most critical in favor of his impersonation. He looks the character, and is prepossessed of the advantage of requiring little or no "make-up." His regular features are refined with an intellectuality which is rare, indeed, among men. His taste and judgment seldom allow his passion to run riot. His chief misfortune, as an actor, is that his voice from time to time appears husky and strained. But he has given evidences of a genius which would

upon to quit the stage, now that he is it. Mr. Adams is a delightful actor in many roles, just beyond his first youth. Above all, his por and from the very fact of deserving to be a favorite, trayal of Hamlet would, perhaps, be most kindly should be most careful not to act to his own prejuthat character should be portrayed. We have needed some actor whose youth, whose genius, whose devotion to his profession should act together in the production of the breathing picture; and we have all these in Mr. Booth, Not by any it a little more. means that he is the very best Shaksperean delineator, but that he comes very near indeed to the convictions of the multitude in favor of Hamlet. Even the uneducated classes, who, residing in a vast city, have become used to the instructions the stage, have an intuitive feeling of what is fitting and what is incongruous in the delineator of such a character as Hamlet. Their homely criti-

cisms are sometimes diamonds in the rough, and a gallery-god now and then, though he be the first to applaud the melodrama, has an unexplainable conviction of the disgusting temerity of weak histrionic hands attempting Shakspeare. An able commentator on Shakspeare has said,

"We are apt to estimate one's force of will according to what they do; but we ought often to estimate it according to what they do not do." This remark is strikingly true in regard to Hamlet. His vacillation and eccentricities have no weakness I first addressed. A more miserable failure in regard about them. They arise inevitably from the beautiful strength—the glorious harmony of his original nature. He is not only an intellectual man; he is not only beautifully dispositioned, and environed with the poet's fine sympathies, but he is essentially religious. His are the thoughts which warder through eternity. His intellectualiy and his religion lend a refinement and altitude o each other throughout the whole progress of the play. His moral uprightness clothes all his conemplations as with a sanctified garment. He is a pure minded man-one of those anomalies which angels might delight to converse with, and which, secluded as the violet, diffuse the perfume of their influence but once in a century. Originally his inellectual and his moral nature are as harmonious as the rainbow, all their impulses blending inseparably. The character of Hamlet is the play of "Hamlet;" for, although the play is full of plot, and Hamles is full of inaction, yet it is he in whom centres the entire interest. The presence of Ophelia is felt, although we see so little of her, just as through the starlight the presence of the rose, by its perfume, is perceived, whilst the flower, unseen, is blooming in the garden, or as a strain of music, "mournful and pleasant to the soul," breathes through the labyrinths of sad imagination. The character of Gertrude, with the one virtue of love for Hamlet and Ophelia mixed in her perverted nature, with that strange consistency which only Shakspeare can employ, invites abhorrence just tinctured with pity. Whilst we repel her, we feel almost sorry for her.

Polonius is a superannuated courtier, who in his worldly wisdom is wiser in his generation than the children of light. The King is one of those moral monsters whose introduction even into the faithful tragedies of Shakspeare we could not excuse, did we not meet with them sometimes in the everyday world in which we find ourselves. And Shakspeare has not depicted him without a touch of that remorse which identifies him with human nature. It is unjust that the scene in act third which represents the King as giving way o remerse should usually be omitted on the stage. What, professionally speaking, is "a fine point," might be made here. It is an entire mistake to omit it. True, the sentiments to which Hamlet there gives expression are unnaturally cruel. But in our opinion, he who has studied the character of Hamiet will believe that these are not his real sentiments, but the morbid reasons with which he seeks at once to satisfy his filial piety and he mightier power of the consci Ged has given him, for not killing the king. Indeed, in every word that Hamlet utters, so much of himself is to be seen that no observer can thoroughly comprehend the play, according to the acting edi-

tion, without having studied the unmutilated work. So profound and permanent is the impression left by the sole character of Hamlet, that the words in the only fit echoes in praise of his grand, sweet nature. Our personal opinion in regard to his sanity—a question which has been so mooted and is so undetermined-would, of course pass for no less and no more than what it is worth Writers upon Shakspeare speak necessarily of Hamlet as though he were a real person, a creation of God, and not a creation of Shakspeare. But in all their dissections of the character they have been foiled by the supernatural circumstances which surrounded him. Shakspeare not only individualized classes of people in the natural world, but he pene-

trated the unknown. He walked self possessed, and on those easy terms which the courtesy of his genius secured, in these realms which the intelligence of the present day is explaining or mystifying itself about under the name of spiritualism, and he told us how human beings and beings who have entered the eternal world would hold converse with each other if they could. But we cannot go as far as the poet, and we cannot altogether comprehend Hamlet. Else, why should there be, even at the present day, so much controversy about him? Do we thoroughly understand one another? Will the complexity of human motives admit of it? This poet, of whose self we know so little, but of the selves whom he has created all time must feel the influence, has furnished us in Hamlet a self of whose realty we are intensely conscious, but whose whole composition we can no more sift and determine than we can that of our prothers and sisters in the flesh. But this we find in reviewing

the character-that, whilst filial duty seems to

moral rectitude which infinitely exalts him; he is stronger in what he does not do than in what he does. We do not think we praise Mr. Booth too highly when we admit his nearness to what we conceive as proportionate in a delineation of *Hamlet*. His conception is so just throughout that it is a misfortune for his reputation that he does not always play it as he has proved he can. In the first encounter with the Ghost and in his interview with the Queen, his mother, he is particularly fine; anguish, remorse, love, abhorrence, disgust, suspicion, despair, being splendidly portrayed in his working features and varied attitudes. He is not, however, altogether free from unpleasant mannerisms. His "Oh ings" and "Ah ings," and convulsive starts, and rollings of eyes, are too frequent and affected. Still, in this one character, he is so superior to the majority of fledgeling tragedians, and his acting is so full of that indescribable charm which evinces a rare appreciation of the poet's meaning, that one is willing to forget those spots in the sun. In other plays Mr. Booth has awakened an interest which has shown itself vociferously in the vulgar demonstrations of

mere applause, the clapping of hands, and the stamping of heels, which any mountebank can command. But in none has he evoked so refined an appreciation as in his excellent embodiment of In the family circle it is pleasant to compare merit with merit; to elevate the delinquencies of the great and of the small actor; to dwell with gentle sarcasm upon faults which might be remedied and peccadilloes which might have been prevented; but it is unpleasant to institute a formidable comparison between actors holding different positions in the histrionic world, even when it seems to be invited. Mr. Adams, who some years ago was known as a clever and versatile member of the stock company of the Walnut-street Theatre, has lately been attempting a line of art for which he has not yet given the most ndisputable proofs that he was born. He is a quick and an indefatigable young actor, and what some o his friends admire most in him is the energy with which he attacks all characters, though thereby challenging attack upon himself. We recollect very well how excellently he sustained his reputation as a most reliable and efficient stock actor at the old Walnut. His youth, and his energy, and his talent made him a great favorite. This is a reason why he should continue in the career he has hitherto successfully pur. sned, and why his ambition should feel in a great degree gratified. He is entirely wrong, however, in hoosing Hamlet for his debut, especially when an artist like Edwin Booth has been so pre-eminently successful in that character. Indeed, it is most unfortunate for Mr. Adams, because it presents him in an unfavorable light to those who would be glad to see him always effective. Perhaps in no scene in the entire play is his incapacity so striking as in that of the first act, wherein he holds communion with the spirit of his father. Here Mr. Adams is apathetic and almost lifeless. No doubt he acts as well as he possibly can, according to his want of conception of the part. He does absolutely nothing, however, but stare in a vacant mood. This scene Mr. Booth renders of intense interest. It is indeed one of the great features of his characterization. Apart from the eculiar physical fitness which unquestionably adapts Mr. Booth for the impersonation of Hamlet, his attitudes, his gestures, his general bearing, his finely modulated inflections, his excellent emphasis,

are luxurious necessities to an appreciative audience. Throughout the play Mr. Booth maintains himself as the prince, the gentleman, the scholar, the courtier. This Mr. Adams does not do. He has not the necessary ease and grace. Above all, he is without an intellectual appreciation of Hamlet. His delivery of all Hamlet's soliloquies shows this. In the "To be or not to be, that is the question," and in the "Oh! that this too solid flesh would melt," it requires absolutely an indefinite stretch of imagination to believe in Mr. Adams as a prototype of Hamlet. He gives us a light-brown haired, curly-headed Hamlet, who can declaim well, who pronounces his words distinctly, and who goes wholly descried. It is very respectable. It may be it need not be said that bad is his best. Amongst the impartial habitues and established critics which sprinkle every audience in a large city he has provoked strict and measured criticisms, which have been all the more measured and strict because the very character which he has selected for a first appearance is so greatly beyond the ability of most of our rising actors. In the play of "The Lady

of Lyons," and in that of "The Heretic," he is vastly good. There is a difference between these and "Hamlet." This difference Mr. Adams does not seem to know. Mr. Booth redeems many of his faults, not by his mere physical fitness for the character, but by impressing his audience with the be long remembered, even were he called conviction that he is intellectually proportionate to recollected. We need an actor whose portrayal of | dice. "Nothing venture, nothing have," is, per-Hamlet bears some proportion to the mode in which | haps, his rule. He ventures much in performing Hamlet, and has nothing in return except the assu-

rance of his impartial friends that, taking the broadest view of the matter, he need not feel himself-bound to repeat it, until, at least, he had studied -We cannot forbear, in this connection, noticing the superior manner in which the play was placed upon the Arch-street Theatre stage, and the even. ness of the performance of the members of the stock company there.

Letter from Pottsville.

COPPERHEAD FIZZLE-HON. WM. H. WITTE OF THE STUMP-THE BEAUTIFUL STORIES HE TELLS THE MINERS-WHAT F. W. HUGHES SAYS. Special Correspondence of The Press.] POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 19, 1864. After considerable preparation the modern Demogratic leaders held what they intended to be a county mass meeting in this place, on Saturday last. There were about three hundred persons in the procession and at the meeting, which Mr. Witte to the turnout was never witnessed here, and the ienders were completely disgusted. But the speaking was a grand success in the lying line. Mr. Witte, of course, abused the Administration. That was expected. But when he spoke to discourage enlistments his impudence was sublime. "Why," said the distinguished Copperhead, "I have the statistics to show that the North is at this time numerically weaker than the South. When the war broke out, the arms-bearing population of the North between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years numbered three millions, of which two millions five hundred thousand have been put into the field. The South had sixteen hundred thousand capable of bearing arms, of which between four and five hundred thou sand have been put in the field, leaving them eleven hundred thousand men stronger than we are now.' After telling this whopper, the honorable speaker went on to show that it was impossible to conquer the South, and that we had better sue for peace From this you can judge of the tenor of Mr. Witte's speech. It was of that character all through, The next speaker was a young gentleman, said to e from Philadelphia, whose name, after much inquiry, we learned was Cook. This gentleman delivered his speech by rote. It was intensely severe on the Abolitionists, Lincoln, and "niggers," and equally laudatory of McClellan. To show his audience how much the President feared "Little Mac." Mr. Oook said that before the meeting of the Chicago Convention, Mr. Lincoln had written to General McClellan, offering him any military command, even General Grant's, if he would not accept the Chicago nomination. There was no mistake about it. Mr. Cook had seen the letter. Astounding revelation! Lincoln will feel badly when he find Cook has "let the cat out of the bag." Mr Hughes, whose nephew. John, in 1860, was the Democratic candidate in this district for Con. gress, and who is now a captain in the rebel service, next made a most inflammatory speech, denunciatory of the war to crush treason. He wanted to make peace on any terms; say to the Southerners "God bless you, brothers, we forgive you," and be more affectionate and subservient to slaveholding dictation and the crack of the slaveholder's whip than ever. Hughes, you will remember, was a de-

legate to the Chicago Convention. "That Convention resolved." said Hughes, "before its adjourndesire to do, for the people, in their indignation, will hang them as high as Haman.

Our prospects here are bright. We will elect Howell Fisher, Esq., to Congress in this district, the Tenth, by a handsome majority, and we will, it which Ophelia speaks to him live in our hearts as is thought, carry our county ticket. The Copperheads are quaking here in anticipation of defeat. Mr. Lincoln will get this district, without doubt.

A Sound Financial System. To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: I trust you will excuse a suggestion made or the good of the Union party. G. B. McClellan in his letter of acceptance speaks of a sound finan cial system: what that system is he says not. Is there not danger, then, that he means repudiation Here is a vulnerable point in his letter that the henest men of the country should reflect upon. The Democratic placards posted around the streets intimate that we are to have no more taxes, in the event of George's election. Now this is impossible except through repudiation, for, were the war to cease to morrow, the debt can only be paid by taxation. It may be that by McClellan's sound financial system" is meant repudiation, which also neans disgrace and ruin. "INTEGRITY." I am, sir, yours, truly, PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1864.

Union MEETING AT CHAMBERSBURG -- CHAM-BEREIURG, Sept. 20—A very large and spirited Union meeting was held here towards the close of last week Over 5,000 persons were present. The Keystone Battery, of your city, Captain Hastings, participated. The battery is composed of 159 members, and will cast 150 votes for Lincoln, Johnson, and Victory. the character—that, whilst filial duty seems to point toward the assassination of his uncle, his conscience equally determines him against it. Thus, whilst he seems weak he is really strong. He has an intense motive to commit what his conscience cannot but call a crime. He is enveloped with a "sleeping baby" and "worn out pipe."

The Indian names of some of our new war vessels are thus interpreted: Suwanne, buffalo soup; Shamokin, worn out pipe; Muscoota, musk rat; Winnepec, small pig; Ashuelot, burnt bones; Monocacy, sleeping baby; Mahongo, wounded boar. None of the above are extremely warlike, especially "sleeping baby" and "worn out pipe."

MISSOURI. Prospects of the Invasion of the State-

Disposition of Troops-Rebel Sympathizers Preparing to Receive the Invaders - McClellan Ratifications - A Row-Comments on the Capture of Atlanta—General Sherman's Policy—Kentucky Consideration of John Morgan -Capture of Quantrell-Guerillas-Na* vigation of the Mississippi-Indian

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 17, 1864. There are rumors daily increasing that the Stat is about to suffer an invasion. I wrote you last week that parties from Arkansas represented that the rebels were gathering forces at Batesville and Pocahontas, and that there could hardly be any other design in the gathering. Since my letter of that date news has been received that the rebels have crossed the Arkansas rive above Little Rock, with from five to ten thonsand men, and are moving northward. If the story is true all doubts are at rest; the invasion of Mis sourl is a certainty. Little can be gained by it except to supply the rebels with food and clothing from the inhabited regions they will pass through. Possibly they will proceed as far north as Lexington or some point on the Missouri, but beyond that stream they will hardly dare to go. No important points will be in danger of capture, and the whole invasion will be merely a raid on a large scale. The rebels will probably move in two columns, one pushing towards Cape Girardeau and Pilot Knob, while the other will strike for the Missouri river. The rebels have never been suc-

cessful in any of their attempts at invasion, generally returning worse off than when they entered the State. It is not contraband to state that proper dispositions have been made of troops to meet the contingency of an invasion. If it will be any gratification to the rebels to know it, our authorities are perfectly willing they should be fully informed, except as to the number, equipment, and location of the defensive forces. The rebel sympathizers in the State are also making preparations to receive the invaders, but in a different way. I know families in this city that have, on three occasions, laid in stocks of good things for their rebel friends but have never found a proper opportunity to bring them forth. In the autumn of 1861, it will be remembered that the rebels in the interior, with Gen. Price at their head, made a boast that they would eat their Christmas dinner in St. Louis. Their friends made preparations to receive them, and spent their money lavishly. I know one avowed rebel who is currently reported to have expended two thousand dollars in these preparations. . The rebels, to the number of one thousand, did eat their Christmas dinner in St. Louis, but they came as prisoners to Major Gen. Pope, and took their meal in Gratiot-street prison at the expense of the Government. The rebel sympathizer above referred to has never had the opportunity of feasting hi friends. For his grief he has been compensated in various ways, one of which was being sent as a delegate to the Chicago Convention. He and others like him were ardent supporters of Gen. McClellar

for the Presidency. The McClellan men have had two ratification meetings, the first of which I mentioned in my last letter. The other occured on Thursday evening o this week, and was not a complete success. Some of the ward delegations came to the meeting with transparencies and banners, some of which were inscribed with motioes calculated to incense the sof diers and others friendly to the Republican nominees. The result was that some of the soldiers gathered near the meeting, and interfered with its proceedings. There was quite a row, in which stones were thrown and a few clubs, besides the McClellan clubs, were brought into requisition. The diers were triump of the flags and broke the transparencies in pieces. Colonel Baker, the provost marshal of the city, publishes an announcement this morning, in which he denounces the conduct of the soldiers, and says the occurrences of Thursday will not take place hereafter, if the Democrats will give him due notice of the time and place of holding their meetings. At the same time, he advises them of the impro priety of producing transparencies that may invite attack, and asks that they display some forbearance in this matter in the future. He is anxious to preserve the freedom of speech, and thinks it can be done without difficulty, if a proper regard is paid to the courtesies due in a city under martial law. There is to be another ratification meeting this evening, and, if necessary, the troops will be called go on without interruption.

out to preserve order and allow the celebration to The loyal people of the West have not yet ceased their rejoicings at the capture of Atlanta. It was a very heavy blow to the disloyal element, and one from which they cannot recover in a considerable time. Prominent among the causes for joy is the order from Gen. Sherman announcing his determination to hold Atlanta as a strictly military post, allowing no trading of any kind, and compelling the disloyal population to depart. Gen. Sherman has seen the folly of the policy pursued at Memphis and other points along the Mississippi, and also at Nashville, Chattanooga, and other places in Tennessee. "Trade fol lows the flag" sounds well in a speech, and reads well on paper, but its effects are most pernicious. It opens the door for the supply of the rebel armies with all the smaller articles they need, keeps up a vigilant spy system for the rebels, and corrupts army officials to a great extent. It was notoriou in Memphis that the rebel army in Mississippi received its percussion caps, and some of its powder, from that city, as well as nearly all the boots and shoes that it needed. The rebel population acted as spies, and kept the rebel leaders fully posted con cerning every movement. Gen. Sherman sees this, and is determined to put a stop to it. It is safe to as. sert that the rebel power along the Mississippi would have been broken long ago had the same policy been pursued then that is now being adopted at Atlanta. General Grant was always favorable to it, but the

public feeling in the early days would not admit of Our people were clamorous to have trade follow the flag, and it needed a year of reverses to teach them its fallacy. It seems now that Kentucky can breathe freely since the death of John Morgan. The rebel sympathizers in that State speak of him in tones of respect at the same time that they feel an inward satisfaction that he is out of the way. Whenever he visited the State he was sure to take a supply of horses wherever he could find them. The rebel Kentuckians were delighted at his warfare upon the Unionists, but as they often were made to suffer equally with them, they could not be expected to shout in admiration. Morgan was an industrious and dangerous enemy, and has caused the commanders in his vicinity a deal of trouble. As a soldier he had many good qualities, and the bitterest enemy could but admire his adventurous daring. His treatment of prisoners was invariably as kind as the circumstances would admit, and his history has not been marked with stories of murder, as is too often the case with his kindred raiders in other States. As far as possible he prevented robbery of the poor, but was hard hearted when he came to the mansion of a native in comfortable circumstances, or who could be considered wealthy. His men were always under good discipline, and his route was never marked by such indiscriminate plunder and outrage as has been too often the case with cavalry commanders. Justice to a fallen foe requires that we should remember his virtues while we speak of the his death.

terror which his name always evoked and the trouble he constantly gave our commanders. Had he fallen in the right instead of the wrong cause, we should find the whole voice of the nation lamenting Last week a Southern refugee in Indianapoli pointed out an individual on the street as the noted Quantrell. The refugee was so positive in his assertion that Gen. Hovey caused the stranger to be arrested on suspicion. Persons from Lawrence at once sent a description of Quantrell, and were inormed by Gen. Hovey that the individual answered the description very nearly. A man was sent from this city to identify him, and he returned with the statement that the person is not Quantrell. The chances are at least fifty to one that the refugee is mistaken. It is thought that Quantrell was killed in this State nearly a year ago, though it is not certain. If he is alive he would hardly risk himself in the enemy's country, where his chance of detection would be very certain. As soon as Gen. Hovey becomes satisfied of the truth of the prisoner's story that he is not Quantrell he will be immediately set free. If he should prove to be the veritable Quan-

trell it is proposed to send him to Lawrence to have turbed by United States troops. They committed no murder or other personal outrage, though their forbearance may be due to the fact that they found no one in the town except the original natives. Just as they were leaving they met two Union soldiers, who were fired upon, but managed to escape with slight wounds. When they were about half a mile from the town some fifteen shots were fired from the bushes, which brought one of the guerillas dead to the ground. No one can tell who fired the shots. The same night another small village known as New Tennesses was entered by the same gang, and robbed of three thousand dollars' worth of goods. The steamboatmen on the Mississippi do not appear disconcerted at the presence of guerillas on its banks. The disabling and loss of a boat is of so rare occurrence that the owners are generally willing to become their own insurers against the warrisk. Since the disbanding of the Marine Brigade several guerilla squads have appeared in the region of country formerly protected by that force. During the existence of his command, General Ellet was terror to the rebels everywhere within his reach. and kept them in very good subjection. Through the hostility of some of the army and navy officials the Marine Brigade has been broken up and the men sent into active commands.' General Ellet has gone to Washington to report for duty. The steamboatmen anxiously desire that he may be returned to the Mississippi in his old command, or something

but the lightest boats. From Cairo down there is a fine stage of water.

The Indian troubles on the plains are nearly over. Gen. Curtis te egraphs from Fort Kearney that trains now pass from Leavenworth to Salt Lake without danger. Official despatches have been received from Gen. Sully, giving the particulars of his late battle with the Indians. He estimates there were 1,600 lodges of Indians in the fortified camps, and about 5,000 warriors. They were of the Unkpapas, Sansares, Blackfeet, Blianieco ques, Yanktonals, Santees, &c. His force numbered. fine stage of water.

similar. The low water, between this point and Cairo, has almost entirely closed navigation to all

2,200 men in all, with which he defeated them, killing from 150 to 200, driving them from their camp; and pursuing them several miles, but being compelled finally to abandon the chase, as the country for miles was cut up into ravines and coulees, impassable to his trains. The day after the battle everal Indians came near his camp with a flag of truce, which he did not hear of until they had been fired upon and driven off by his pickets. He de signed on August 2d to start toward the Yellowstone in a southwest direction, and expected to fall

in with the same force of Indians. The Peace Democrats announce their pacification complete. They will vote the McClellan ticket without complaint. PIERMONT. THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Affairs in Petersburg—Battroad Accident in Georgia—Federal Prisoners Killed and Wounded-Editorials from Rich mond Papers. We have received the Richmond papers of the 16th inst., and make the following extracts:

5th contains the following:

THE WAR NEWS.

PETERSBURG .- The Petersburg Express of the

On Monday afternoon the enemy advanced his

pickets and occupied a portion of the Vaughan road. His pickets were also advanced somewhat this side of the Davis House. No movements of im-portant bodies of troops have followed these adances, as far as we can learn. On Tuesday and yesterday there was considerable kirmishing and heavy cannonading on Mahone's ront. At times the fire of musketry was quite rapid, and led many to suppose that something serious was threatened, but, we understand, it amounted to pid, and led many to suppose that something serious was threatened, but, we understand, it amounted to nothing more than an incessant interchange of bullets between the opposing lines of pickets, which, at times, became quite furious. This was particularly the case yesterday. About 10 o'clock A. M. a brisk artillery duel opened between one or more of our batteries and some of the enemy's, which gradually involved others to the left, and, for two hours, from the right of the plank road around to the river, an uninterrupted roar of artillery was heard.

At the same time the city was subjected to one of the most vigorous bombardments we have yet witnessed. Shells of different sizes, embracing the three-inch rifled, thirty-two pounders, mortars, and shrapnel, were thrown into town for the space of two hours or more, at the rate of from ten to twenty per minutes. Strange to say though some houses were struck, comparatively little damage was done. The explosion of one shell scarcely died away before it was followed by the whistling of another.

Mortal hate could certainly beget no more fiendish method of gratifying revenge than this bombardment of an inoffeneive city.

Twelve deserters came into our lines day before Twelve deserters came into our lines day before yesterday, and on being brought before the provost marshal, presented him with a copy of General Order No. 65, and asked for a safe passage to Bermuda. Deserters who claim the benefit of this order are treated in the kindest manner, and put upon an expedition and safe route home. We are cratified to state that numbers enter our lines daily

may be so, but feel inclined to doubt the statement.
GEORGIA RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—MACON, Sept.
14.—A train loaded with Federal prisoners ran off
the track last night, at Camp Creek, on the Southwestern Railroad. Eight cars and the engine were
crushed to pieces. A larre number of Yankees
were killed and wounded, fully as many as were
Consederates in their removal from Point Lookout
to Elmira, N. Y., when a similar accident occurred.
Many of our officers are of the opinion that there
will be no further advance of the enemy in Georgia
this year. It is supposed that Sherman proposed
the armistice for the purpose of putting Atlanta in
a condition to be held by a small force.

The first train of exiles from Atlanta arrived last
night. They were robbed of everything before being sent into our lines. g sent into our lines. A YANKEE BALL IN ATLANTA.—The Macon Telegraph of the 11th says: We have received a de-Tilegraph of the 11th says: We have received a description of the ball given by the Yankees after they took possession of Atlanta. They made an effort to have it attended by ladies of the city, but only succeeded in getting "women of the town" present. These and wives of Yankee officers were the kind of females present. They very readily mixed and fused, and had a very good time, according to their notions of social gatherings. Only one thing was lacking, and that was the presence of Beast Butler.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.—Since our last report the Morris Island batteries have fired forty-eight shells at the city.

The enemy is engaged making reconnoissances of Dewees' and Long Islands.

There has been very little firing going on between the batteries in the harbor. A large number of Yankee prisoners arrived in the city on Saturday, and were assigned to proper quarters. More are expected to day. A free woman of color, named Harriet Fordham, was instantly killed by one of the enemy's shells yesterday.—Mercury of the 12th. Mississippi.—The Macon Confederate of the 11th A gentleman who came through from Mississip-

"A gentleman who came through from Mississippl, and arrived here yesterday morning, represents affairs out West in a generally good condition. The people have made good crops this year, besides whipping several crops of Yankees which tried to spring up in their gardens and fields. They regard Forrest and his men equal to any emergency, and have no fears of any hostile force remaining in their country long at a time. The Yankees have attempted to invade Mississippi so often and failed so disastrously each and every time that it is thought that they will not attempt another raid in a long time, if ever. They have sallied out in search of jewels, and reaped a crop of death. All is perfectly quiet from Memphis to Baton Rouge, with no Yankee force five miles this side of the river. The people now hate the Yankees with forty-fold more malignity than they ever did before. And that is a specimen of a country conquered by the Yankees." SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

THE PEACE PARTY AT THE NORTH.—Since Mc-Clellan, in his letter of acceptance of the nomination by the Chicago Convention, has defined his position, it is obvious that the contest between his party and the Lincolnites will be merely a battle between the ins and the outs. We feel little or no interest in such a controversy. But we are glad to see that leading Peace politicians and Peace editors are bolting the nomination of McClellan, which his letter renders irreconcilable with the platform on which he was nominated. His conduct in accepting that nomination, coupled with such a platform, and then, in effect, repudiating the platform, was neither creditable nor fair, and especially unbecoming a distinguished soldier, who sullies his laurels when he loses his reputation for candid and honorable conduct. rels when he loses his reputation for candid and honorable conduct.

We hope that an out and out Peace man will be run at the North, irrespective of old party names or distinction. There are many Peace men belonging to the Republicans, who might and would vote for such a candidate. Eventually, this war will break up old party distinctions, as well at the North as at the South. There can be no reconstruction of the Union. Sensible men at the North must see that the configurance of the war is but weakening and

Union. Sensible men at the North must see that the continuance of the war is but weakening and exhausting each section, and that peace and separation are the only remedies for existing evils. The Peace party is certain, eventually, to succeed, although it may fail of success at the approaching election. It is to that party, organized as we suggest, that each section will be indebted, in time, for the restoration of peace. That time may not be very far off, no matter who is made President at the North. The war must cease so soon as the Federals find themselves unable to sustain it in its present magnitude and dimensions. Despite the blustering jubilation at the North, it is evident, from their coniessions, that they were despondent and almost broken down four weeks ago. They are weaker now than then—weaker, because of the very successes of their yeteries of many thousands of their veterans. Let no one mistake the galvanic contorions of the no one mistake the galvanic contortions of the North for evidences of renewed life and strength.— Richmond Sentinel, 16th. THE FALL CAMPAIGN.—An impression prevails, and it is fortified by several concurring considerations and circumstances, that Petersburg and Richmond are to receive the force of the shock. Sherman is as perfectly happy in the possession of Atlanta as a pridegroom is of his bride. He seems to have no ambition beyond. He is apparently settling himself for the winter. To hold and fortify Atlanta. himself for the winter. To hold and fortify Atlanta, and to protect his communications with the rear, are probably all that he proposes to himself.

Meanwhile, scouts report, and other information concurs; that Federal troops are hastening up the Mississippi, and that recruits are being sent to Grant and Sheridan as fast as they can be bought. These movements of troops all point to Virginia as the object of an energetic endeavor during the six or ten weeks that remain of the present campaign. The clouds are gathering—the scorm will burst ere long. Sherman will be reduced, probably, to a garrison and road guard. Sheridan, who already has a large army, will be further strengthened in numbers, and by an infusion of regulars among his raw men, which, it is hoped, will give the latter steadiness. Thus reinforced, he is to press up the Valley, and make a heavy diversion in favor of Grant, by threatening the fiank of Lee's position. Grant himself, strengthened as we have seen, is to reby threatening the fiank of Lee's position. Grant himself, strengthened as we have seen, is to renew his headlong attempts against Lee. He will be willing, as heretofore, to pay any price in men, to accomplish his object. He is now extending the City Point Railroad around Petersburg to his position on the Weldon Railroad. All the signs show that he is pressing his left, and that his first designs are directed against the railroad leading from Petersburg to Lynchburg—the Southside Railroad. We may expect to hear, at an early day, that he has made an endeavor to gain that road. That Grant will throw his whole strength into what he may attempt is sufficiently attested by his past. We shall, therefore, probably, soon have heavy fighting on the south and southwest of Petersburg.

We have stated plainly what it is probable we shall have to withstand of renewed endeavor on the part of the enemy to carry Richmond and overrun Virginia. We have done so that our people may ful-

Virginia. We have done so that our people may fu inderstand the magnitude of the stake which is to be fought for, and may appreciate the necessity of such n easures of defence as may be adopted for ment, that this fall they would have a free election or a free fight." That doctrine is now proclaimed here, and the dupes of these leaders urged to go to the polls armed, to intimidate Union men. All I have to say is, God help these leaders if they inaugurate civil war in the North, as it seems to be their did not feel altogether certain of not being dissembled to fix the neasures of delence as may be adopted for the reinforcement of the army, and cheerfully concur in them. We must all be prepared to respond with alacrity to whatever call may be made upon us. We are not to measure sacrifices, or personal inconvenience to have the reinforcement of the army, and cheerfully concur in them. We must all be prepared to respond with alacrity to whatever call may be made upon us. We are not to measure sacrifices, or personal inconvenience to fix the reinforcement of the army, and cheerfully concur in them. We must all be prepared to respond with alacrity to whatever call may be made upon us. We are not to measure sacrifices, or personal inconvenience to fix the reinforcement of the army, and cheerfully concur in them. We must all be prepared to respond with alacrity to whatever call may be made upon us. We are not to measure sacrifices, or personal inconvenience to have the reinforcement of the army, and cheerfully concur in them. We must all be prepared to respond with alacrity to whatever call may be adopted for the reinforcement of the army, and cheerfully concur in them. We must all be prepared to respond with alacrity to whatever call may be made upon us. We are not to measure sacrifices, or personal inconvenience to have a free election of the army, and cheerfully concur in them. We must all be prepared to respond with alacrity to whatever call may be made upon us. succeed in his aims.

Let the citizens of Richmond and of Petersburg look at the enormities now being inflicted on the people of Atlanta, and there will not be a man too old, or a boy too young, to resist our enemies, gun in hand, and to vie with our veterans in courage and steadiness. Let the people of our counties call to mind the oppression, the confiscation, the imprisonment which befall our people when once secure within the enemy's lines, and they will have a personal motive in support of the patriotic duty of saving their dear old State at all hearards from the yoke of the tyrant. We are speaking now to the men whom Grant has ridiculed. Let him see that "the cradle and the grave" are not to be sneered neceed in his aims. "the cradle and the grave" are not to be sneered at; that our old men and our boys have brave hearts and steady hands, and will easily rout his Hessians in defence of their homes.—Sentinel, 10th: SPECULATIONS ON COMING EVENTS.—The Enquirer of the 16th contains the following leading editorial: editorial:

What is there south of Atlanta of any importance to compare with Richmond? What are lines of communication with Alabama and Mississippi to compare in importance with Richmond, besieged and invested on every side? What other point in Georgia has any practical importance attached to it? Without the capture of Richmond this whole campaign is a failure; with the fail of the city it is a complete success.

On the military chess-board there is no other move of equal importance as that we have indicated against Richmond—if successful, in the opinion of the enemy, it ends the war. Further movements in Georgia have no military significance attached to them, and must be attended with hazard. Sherman's army is suspended by a single thread, for it is supported by a single railroad, which, running through thattanooga, is liable to be permanently occupied and his supplies cut off, in which case certain destruction welld be inevitable. Will the enemy risk such a disaster for the inconsequential advantages of further advance into Georgia? We do not believe they will.

To the getter-up of the Club of tan ortwenty, and extra copy of the Paper will be given. FOUR CENTS. been witnessed during this war. The city may be shelled, for its immense lines require a vast army to defend it; its very streets may be the scenes of bloody beatle, for it will be defended as no other piace has been. Upon holding Richmond ciponds for us everything. Success and speedy peace, failure and interminable war, are involved in the coming struggle for Richmond. All may be satisfied that the got of the desperate, and all had better make provision for their comfort elsewhere.

There are required for the defence of the city many thousand more men; the details must be revoked, and all men between eighteen and forty-five sent to the front. But a very short thee remains for preparations—the railroads that connect with Atlanta are being rapidly repaired. As soon as they are finished the movements will begin; and in a few weeks the conflict will open.

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THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS.

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(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE. To the Friends of Lincoln and Johnsen in Pennsylvania. in Pennsylvania.

It is of the utmost importance to get a full vote of our gallant soldiers in the army for our county tickets at the October election.

The requisite machinery for carrying on that election will be furnished by the State Government. The work of finding out who are enabled to vote, and of attending to the necessary work of enabling them to vote, devolves upon you.

It is necessary that every soldier from every county now in the army (except those recently enlisted) should be assessed at home, and the nominal tax of ten cents paid for each to enable him to vote.

On payment of the tax the collector must give a receipt in the name of the soldier. If you can, get

should be assessed at home, and the nominal tax of ten cents paid for each to enable him to vote.

On payment of the tax the collector must give a receipt in the name of the soldier. If you can get duplicate receipts, and send one to the soldier by letter, and request him, if he votes by proxy, to enclose his receipt in the envelope with his proxy. Tickets should be provided by each county, and sent to the field by the commissioners appointed by the Governor, and by letter direct to the soldiers, wherever they are.

In order to secure a full assessment, it will be necessary for our friends in each district to make a thorough and immediate canvass of their respective districts, in order to find out the names of every soldier therein who is entitled to vote; and have been assessed.

We counsel our friends to attend to this at once. The method of assessment is pointed out in section 40 of the act recently passed; viz:

Section 40. It shall be the duty of every assessor within this Commonwealth, annually, to assess and return, in the manner now required by law, a county, tax of ton cents upon each and every non-commissioned officer and private, and the usual taxes upon every commissioned officer, known by them to be in the military service of the United States or of this State, in the army, and when any omission shall occur, the omitted name shall be added by such assessors to the assessments and sists of voters, on the application of any citizen of the election district or precinct wherein such soldier might, or would, have a right to vote, if not in such service as aforesaid; and such continuance in such service; and said assessors shall, in each and every case of such assessed during their continuance in such service; and said assessors who may at any time demand the same; and upon the presentation thereof to the tax collector of said district of such regular or additional assessment to any citizen of the receive said assessed tax of and from any person offering to pay the same for any officer to receive said as the same for any of said officers or soldiers without requiring a certificate of assessment, when the name of such person shall have been duly entered upon the assessment books and tax duplicates, and give a receipt therefor to such person, specially stating therein the name of the soldier or officer whose tax is thus paid, the year for which it was assessed, and the date of the payment thereof; which said certificate and receipt, or receipt only, shall be prima facia evidence to any election or board provided for by this act, before which the same may be offered, of the due assessment, of the said tax against, and the payment thereof by the soldier or officer therein named, offering the same as aforesaid; but said election board shall not be thereby precluded from requiring other proof of the right to vote, as specified by this act or the general election laws of this Commonwealth; and if any of said assessors, collectors, or treasurers shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, or to perform any of the duties therein erjoined upon them, or either of them, he or they section, or to perform any of the duties therein erjoined upon them, or either of them, he or they so offending shall be considered and adjudged gullty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than twenty nor more than two hundred dollars; Provided, That the additional assessments required to be made by the above section in the city of Philadelphia shall be made on application of any citizen of the election district or precinct thereof, upon oath or affirmation of such citizen, to be administered by the assessor, that such absent soldier is a citizen of the election district or precinct wherein such assessment is rethat such absent soldier is a citizen of the election district or precinct wherein such assessment is required by such citizen to be made.

If any assessor refuses to perform his duty, apply to him the penalties herein pointed out.

It is of great importance to have the army vote secured for the October election, because the November election is materially influenced by that in October, and if we carry the State at the first election, we are sore to do so at the second.

There is a class of soldiers who are away from their companies and regiments, on detached duty, in hospitals, in the Veteran Reserve Corps, &c., and the election law provides that whenever there is a less number than ten soldiers at any one place, they may send a proxy to any friend at home to vote for them. The mode is pointed out by law.

Sec. 32. When any of the electors mentioned in the first section of this act, less than ten in number, shall be members of companies of another State or Territory, or, for any sufficient and legal cause, shall be separated from their proper company, or shall be in any hospital, navy yard, vessel, or on recruiting, provost, or other duty, whether within or without this State, under such circumstances as shall render it probable that he or they will be unable to rejoin their proper company, or to be present at his proper place of election, on or before the day of elections therein mentioned, said elector or electors shall have a right to vote in the following manner:

Sec. 33. The voter aforesaid is hereby authorized, district or precinct wherein such assessment is re-

manner: SEC. 33. The voter aforesaid is hereby authorized, before the day of election, to deposit his ballot, or ballots, properly folded, as required by the general election laws of this State, or otherwise, as the voter same manner as other votes cast at said election; and the person delivering the same may, on the demand of any elector, be compelled to testify, on oath, that the envelope so delivered by him is in the same state as when received by him, and that the same has not been opened or the contents thereof changed or altered in any way by him.

These proxies must be here before the second Tues. day of October, so that whatever is done to secure them must be done now.

Let our friends in each district, in their canvass for this purpose, ascertain the names and address for this purpose, ascertain the names and address of all who are so detached that they cannot vote with their brethren in the army, and send blank proxies to them, with tickets, so that the blanks may be filled and returned in time for the October election. Blank proxies can be had on application to the

Biank proxes can be had on application to the chairman of the County Committee.

We call upon our friends throughout the State to take this matter in hand at once and push it vigorously to completion.

Having secured to the soldier the right to vote, let. us see to it that he has every possible opportunity of exercising that right at the October election.

By order of the Committee. SIMON CAMERON,
Chairman Union State Central Committee.
A. W. BENEDICT,
Secretaries.

THE RECENT BILLIARD TOURNAMENT .- We ex. tract the following interesting account of the recent billiard match for the champion cue from Wilkes' Spirit of the Times:

The most note-worthy incident of the evening was the entrance of Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the hero of Gettysburg, who needed no formal introduction to be recognized and to instantly receive a most flattering reception. He was conducted by Mr. Phelan to a seat fronting the referee, where he remained throughout the avening seemigal into remained throughout the evening, seemingly inte-rested in the efforts of the players, whom he occa-sionally applauded.

After the enthusiasm awakened by the entrance of the General had subsided, Kayanagh and Tieman advanced toward the table, and were warmly welcomed. The customary announcement, as to the terms of the match, appointment of referee and umpires, &c., was then given, and a period of ten minutes allowed those who desired to bet on the reterms of the match, appointment of releves and umpires, &c., was then given, and a period of ten minutes allowed those who desired to bet on the result; when the game was opened by Kavanagh's winning the lead.

The playing proceeded rather uninterestingly, as if each of the contestants were feeling the strength of his adversary; Kavanagh leading until the tenth inning, when a jump of 48 by Tieman placed him in his second hundred, 24 ahead, which he increased in his next inning to 69, his opponent then standing on the string at 95. Tieman continued to lead until the twenty-seventh inning, when Kavanagh settled down to the work before him, and gained the lead try a run of 71. On his thirty-first inning he exhibited his pleasing style of "nursing" in a run of 147, which was rapturously applauded. This he tollowed immediately with a total of 77, which increased his lead to 212 points; the score standing—Kavanagh, 521; Tieman, 309.

This unceremonious departure on the part of Kavanagh appeared to surprise Tieman somewhat, and the effects were soon manifest in his playing. He had been doing poorly from the commencement, and, in proportion as his opponent increased in play, he declined; until, at the 48th inning, he was 462 behind, Kavanagh having reached \$29. But now Tieman got the balls together, and mainly off the reds gathered a score of 166, which let in a ray of hope on his prospects. He soon lost, however, what he had gained, and the balls continuing to break unfavorably for him, while they rendered every assistance to the Champion, he was speedily. From this point until he terminated the contest by a well-played 139, Kavanagh manifestly relaxed this efforts, and occasionally purposely failed to eccunt; for, in his last, forty-six innings, with the exception of the extraordinary one which completed nis victory, his highest runs were 45, 33, 31, and 25. Tieman in the meantime had experienced but one mile of favor from the balls, and then he secured a content of favor from the balls, and the received the contest mile of favor from the balls, and then he secured & run of 139, which, however, only placed him within 188 of his opponent, from which position he receded until at the conclusion of the game he was 573 points

Kavanagh's average was 14.30, and his runs of 53 and over were: 147, 139, 104, 77, 76, 71, and 60.

Tieman's average was 8.95, and his runs of 50 and over were: 139, 106, and 54. The grand average of the game was eleven and half-considerably less than has been made in any of the other matches for the championship.

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