THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

INTERESTING FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Cavalry Affair at Snicker's Gap.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

Heavy Firing at Petersburg.

STORM ON THE CHESAPEAKE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—On Monday night a battalion of the 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, of Forbert's command, while operating in the neighborhood of Snicker's Gap, came upon a force of Rebel cavalry who were coming this way, and a considerable fight ensued.

Captain Bliss was in command of our men, and Major Cole, of Georgia, was in charge of the Rebel force, which considerably outnumbered ours.

The passage of the Gap was warmly contested, and the Rebels were compelled to retire, leaving a captain, a lieutenant, and three privates dead in our hands. Also a number of horses.

On the lappel of the coat of the dead lieutenant was a card bearing the name of Alexis F. Markley, London county, Virginia. We lost two men killed and several wounded.

There is a considerable force of Rebel cavalry at both Ashley's and Snicker's Gaps. A large force of Rebel cavalry reported in that neighborhood a few days ago has disappeared, leaving a considerable force at the Gaps, apparently to watch the movements of Union troops.

The mail steamer *Dictator*, from City Point, reports considerable artillery firing before Petersburg, but no other fighting.

The *Dictator* experienced very rough weather in the bay last night, and it is feared that considerable damage may have been done to the shipping, though so far none has been reported.

The 8th Maine Regiment, numbering 54 men only, came up in the *Dictator*, their term of service having expired.

FROM TENNESSEE.

GENERAL MILROY ATTACKS WHEELER

He Forms a Junction with General Rousseau.

THEY PURSUE THE REBELS.

Five Hundred Horses Captured.

NASHVILLE, September 6.—Three thousand Rebel Cavalry, under Williams and Robertson, with three pieces of artillery, near Murfreesboro, on Saturday morning were attacked by General Milroy, and a brisk fight took place, lasting all day.

On Sunday the Rebels retreated towards Triune followed by Milroy's force, which made several attacks during the day.

The Federal loss was 10 killed and wounded, including Colonel Elfort, of the 2d Kentucky, killed. The Rebel loss is thought to be larger than ours.

General Milroy, having exhausted his ammunition, joined Rousseau's force near Franklin.

Wheeler's main force was, on Sunday, six miles southwest of Columbia, and Williams' detachment is reported to have joined him, Rousseau closely following.

The damage done to the railroad was very slight. No bridges or trestlework having been destroyed.

A later despatch from Milroy reports 11 Rebels to have been captured, killed or wounded.

NASHVILLE, September 6.—Dispatches received this morning report that General Rousseau is pursuing Wheeler south of Duck river, and in a charge upon the Rebels, who had dismounted to fight, he captured 500 horses.

FROM ATLANTA.

GEN. SHERMAN PUSHING SOUTHWARD.

NASHVILLE, September 6.—Official despatches received at Nashville announce that in the late fight before Atlanta, the Rebels lost three thousand killed and wounded, and two thousand prisoners, including a Brigadier-General, ten guns, and a large amount of camp equipage.

Our loss was trifling, the Rebels retreating in great haste.

Official information from the front dated Sunday, twenty-seven miles below Atlanta, represents General Sherman as pushing southward of Atlanta.

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, September 4.—The steamer *Belle*, from below, has arrived, with 250 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The Memphis papers of the 30th state that the weather is excessively hot in that city, and numerous fatal cases of sun-stroke had occurred, including six soldiers.

The Union men along the river below New Orleans had organized and armed themselves under Granville Hays. They had already several fights with the guerillas, killing a considerable number of them.

At the request of the War Department, the 139th Illinois Regiment (hundred days' men) have consented to extend their time of service fifteen days beyond their regular term of enlistment.

Brigadier-General E. Mower has been promoted to be a Major-General.

General Paine has issued an order prohibiting trade between this city and Kentucky until further orders.

SALUTE IN HONOR OF VICTORIES.

MADISON, Indiana, September 6.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired on Monday evening in honor of the recent Union victories.

Colonel W. M. Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, addressed a large concourse of people, saying he could not tell the difference between the Cessationists and the Secessionists.

THE UNION STATE CONVENTION OF TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, September 6.—The Union State Convention assembled at the Capitol yesterday, and elected Samuel P. Milligan, President. After passing a series of resolutions they adjourned till to-day.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN BALTIMOREAN.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, September 7.—William McDonald, Esq., the owner of *Flora Temple*, and a well-known millionaire of this city, died suddenly at his residence on Charles street, last night.

SECRETARY SEWARD AT HOME.

HIS SPEECH IN AUBURN.

Enthusiasm of his Fellow-Citizens.

HE ANNOUNCES THAT THERE WILL BE NO DRAFT.

Plenty of Volunteers Going to the War.

WHY LINCOLN SHOULD BE RE-ELECTED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

On Saturday evening last a large crowd of the citizens of Auburn, New York, including several hundred volunteers who were waiting to be mustered into the service of the United States, congregated in the grounds adjoining William H. Seward's residence in that city, and called for the Secretary to address them. In response to the invitation Mr. Seward came forward and spoke as follows:—

MY DEAR FRIENDS—It is so that I like to see you come marching to the time of national airs, under the folds of the old national flag. I thank you for this hospitable and patriotic welcome. It proves that, though you deal rigorously with your public servants, exacting reasons for their policy, energy in their conduct of affairs, and explanations for failures and disappointments in their administration, yet you are nevertheless just, because you willingly allow them to rejoice with you when you have successes, victories, and triumphs to celebrate. The news that brings us together is authentic. The victory comes in the right connection. It falls in with the echoes of the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, which I understand to be the particulars of Farragut's glorious naval battle, in the bay of Mobile—a battle equalled by no other in American history but the naval achievements of the same veteran Admiral at New Orleans, at Port Hudson, and all these have no parallel in naval warfare but the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar. (A voice—"I wish we were all Farraguts.") Well, my friend, I know the Admiral well, and I confess that we all can't be Farraguts. Indeed, very few of us can. By the way, everybody admired Farragut's heroism in climbing the topmast to direct the battle.

But there was another "particular" of that contest that no less forcibly illustrates his heroic character. "Admiral," said one of his officers, the night before the battle, "won't you consent to give Jack a glass of grog in the morning—not enough to make him drunk, but just enough to make him fight cheerfully." "Well," replied the Admiral, "I have been to sea considerable, and have seen a battle or two, but I never found that I wanted rum to enable me to do my duty. I will order two cups of good coffee to each man at 2 o'clock; and at 8 o'clock I will pipe all hands to breakfast in Mobile Bay." And he did give Jack the coffee, and then he went up to the masthead and did it. The victory at Atlanta comes at the right place. The rebellious district is in the shape of an egg. It presents equal resistance on its whole surface.

But if you could break the shell at either of the two ends—Richmond and Atlanta—the whole must crumble to pieces. While Sherman under Grant has been striking the big end, Meade, under Grant, has been striking just as hard blows upon the lesser end. The whole shell will now be easily crushed, for it has grown brittle with the exhaustion of vitality within. This glorious victory comes in good time for another reason. Just now we are calling upon you for three hundred thousand more volunteers, if you will—drafted men, if we must—to end the war. You were getting a little tired of long delays and disappointed expectations. In Indiana, a portion of the people, instigated by Rebel plotters, at the Clifton House, Canada, were importing British revolvers, in boxes, which passed the Custom House as stationery, under pretence of arming to defend themselves, but really to resist the draft and bring the Government down to ruin, through a subordinate and auxiliary civil war. True, no arms have been imported here; yet delegates went out from among you, and sat down in council at Chicago with those Indiana conspirators, and agreed with them not only that that importation of arms should be defended in the election canvass, but also to demand the cessation of the war, upon the ground that success in restoring the Union is unattainable. Already, under the influence of the cheering news from Atlanta, all this discontent and this despondency have disappeared.

We shall have no draft, because the army is being reinforced at the rate of five to ten thousand men per day by volunteers. May I not add, that this victory at Atlanta comes in good time, as the victory in Mobile bay does, to vindicate the wisdom and the energy of the war administration? Farragut's fleet did not make itself, nor did he make it. It was prepared by the Secretary of the Navy, and he that shall record the history of this war truthfully and impartially, will write that since the days of Carnot, no man has organized war with ability equal to that of Stanton. But, suspicious as the occasion is, it has nevertheless failed to bring out some whom we might have expected here. Why are they not here to rejoice in the victories that will thrill the hearts of the lovers of freedom throughout the world?

Alas! that it must be confessed it is party spirit that holds them aloof. All of them are partisans. Some are Republicans, who cannot rejoice in the national victories because this war for the life of the nation is not in all respects conducted according to their own peculiar radical ideas and theories. They want guarantees for swift, and universal, and complete emancipation, or they do not want the nation saved. Others stay away because they want to be assured that in coming out of the revolutionary storm the ship of State will be found exactly in the same condition as when the tempest assailed it, or they do not want the ship saved at all, as if anybody could give such guarantees in the name of a people of thirty millions. Others are Democrats. They received from their fathers the axiom that only Democrats could save the country, and they must save it by Democratic formulas and combinations, which the progress of the age has forever exploded. They cannot come up to celebrate achievements which condemn their narrow and hereditary bigotry.

Others of both the Republican and Democratic parties are willing that the nation shall be saved, provided it is done by some one of their chosen and idolized chiefs, which chief they mutually denounce and revile. They cannot honor Grant, and Sherman, and Farragut, and Porter, because by such homage they fear that Fremont and McClellan's fame may be eclipsed. Nevertheless there are enough here of the right sort, enough of men who once were Republicans, but who, taking that word in a partisan sense, are Republicans no longer, and men who once were Democrats, but who, taking that word in its narrow application, are Democrats no longer, all of whom are now Union men, because they found out at the beginning of this tremendous civil war, or at some period in its progress, that no man, no party, no formula, no creed, could save the Union, but that only the people could save it, and they could save it only by ceasing to become partisans and becoming patriots and Union men.

Yes, my friends, when this war shall be ended in the restoration of the Union, no man then living will exult in the recollection that during its continuance he was either a radical or a conservative, a Republican or a Democrat, but every man will claim to have been throughout an unreserved and unconditional Union man. But why should party spirit, especially at this juncture, divide the American people? And why should I, a member of the Executive Administration, allude to it on such an occasion as this? The answer is at hand. The constitution of our country commands that Administration to surrender its powers to the people, and the people to designate agents to assume and exercise them for four years.

You receive the Executive Government in a condition very different and highly improved. We found it practically expelled from the whole country south of the Delaware, the Ohio, and the Missouri, with the most of the army and navy betrayed or fallen into the hands of the insurgents, and a new and treasonable confederacy, with the indirect but effective co-operation of foreign powers, establishing itself on the Gulf of Mexico. We cheerfully give the Government back to you, with large and conquering armies, and a triumphant navy, with the hateful Confederacy falling into pieces, and the rebellious States, one after another, returning to their allegiance.

Regarding myself now, therefore, not as a secretary, but simply as one of the people, I, like you, am called by my vote to determine into whose hands the precious trust shall now be confided. We might wish to avoid, or at least to postpone, that duty until the present fearful crisis is passed. But it cannot and it ought not to be avoided or adjourned. It is a constitutional trial, and the nation must go through it, deliberately and bravely. I shall therefore cheerfully submit for your consideration the course which I have concluded to adopt, and the reasons for it. First, I beg you to remember that the present is no common or customary Presidential election. It occurs in the midst of civil war, arising out of a disputed succession to the executive power. Disputed successions are the most frequent causes of civil wars, not only in republics, but even in monarchies.

A dispute about the succession of the President periodically begets an abortive or a real revolution in each one of the Spanish and American republics. So the disputed succession of the Spanish throne begot that memorable thirty years' war which convulsed all Europe. A dispute whether Juarez was the lawful President brought on the present civil war, with the consequence of French intervention in Mexico. A dispute whether the present King of Denmark, who succeeded to the throne last winter, is lawful heir to the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, brought about the civil war in that country, which, through German intervention, has just now ended with the dismemberment of the Danish kingdom. It is remarkable, also, that civil wars produced by disputed successions, invariably begin with resistance by some one or more of the States or provinces which constitute the kingdom, empire, or republic which is disturbed. It was so with the united States of Mexico. It was so in the united States of Colombia, and the same was the case in the united States of Venezuela.

Now, it is certain that in 1860 we elected Abraham Lincoln, lawfully and constitutionally, to be President of the whole of the United States of America. Seven of the States immediately thereon rushed into disunion, and, summoning eight more to their alliance, they set up a revolutionary government. They levied war against us to effect a separation and establish a distinct sovereignty and independence. We accepted the war in defense of the Union. The only grievance of the insurgents was that their choice of John C. Breckinridge for President was constitutionally overruled in the election of Lincoln. They rejected Lincoln and set up a usurper. The executive power of the United States is now, therefore, by force practically suspended between that usurper, Jefferson Davis, and that constitutional President, Abraham Lincoln.

The war is waged by the usurper to expel that constitutional President from the capital, which in some sort is constantly held in siege, and to conquer the States which loyally adhere to him. The war is maintained on our side to suppress the usurper, and to bring the insurgent States back under the authority of the constitutional President. The war is at its crisis. It is clear, therefore, that we are fighting to make Abraham Lincoln President of the whole United States, under the election of 1860, to continue until the 4th of March, 1865. In voting for a President of the United States, can we wisely or safely vote out the identical person whom with force and arms we are fighting into the Presidency? You justly say no. It would be nothing less than to give up the very object of the war at the ballot-box.

The moral strength which makes our loyal position impregnable would pass from us, and when that moral strength has passed away material forces are no longer effective, or even available. By such a proceeding we shall have agreed with the enemy and given him the victory. But in that agreement the Constitution and the Union will have perished, because when it shall have once been proved that a minority can by force or circumvention defeat the full accession of a constitutionally-chosen President, no President thereafter, though elected by ever so large a majority, can hope to exercise the executive powers unopposed throughout the whole country. One of two things must follow the fatal error.

Either a contest between your newly elected compromise President, and the same usurper, in which the usurper must prevail, or else a combination between them through which the usurper or his successor, subverting your constitution and substituting his own, will become president, king or emperor of the United States without foreign aid, if he can, with foreign intervention, if necessary. (That's so.) To be sure it is so; nothing is more certain than that either the United States and their constitutional President, or the co-called Confederate States and their usurping President, must rule within the limits of this Republic. I therfore regard the pending Presidential election as involving the question whether hereafter we shall have a constitution and a country left us. How shall we vote, then, to save the country from this fearful danger? (Vote Lincoln in again.) You have hit it exactly, my friend. We must vote Lincoln in again, and fight him in at the same time. If we do this the Rebellion will perish, and leave no root.

If we do otherwise, we have only the alternative of acquiescense in a perpetual usurpation, or of entering an endless succession of civil and social wars. Upon these grounds, entirely irrespective of platform and candidate, I consider the recommendations of the Convention at Chicago as tending to subvert the republic. It will seem a hard thing when I imply that a party, like the Democratic party, can either mediate, or blindly adopt measures to overthrow the republic. All experience, however, shows that it is by the malice or the madness of great parties that free States have been brought down to destruction. You often hear alarms that a party in power is subverting the State, and it sometimes happens so. But nine times out of ten it is a party out of power that in its impatience or its ambition overthrows a republic. The Democratic party, of course, leaving off the loyal Union Democrats, opposed the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. In doing so they divided and organized in three columns.

One a treasonable column, of State rights, disunion Democrats under Breckinridge. A second, a loyal Northern column, under Douglas. The third, a conciliatory flying column, under John Bell, who has since joined the insurgents. We thereupon invited the two loyal columns to combine with the Republican party to oppose the disunion Democratic column. They declined. On the eve of the election in 1860 I told the followers of Douglas and of Bell that when the election should have closed, they would find they had inadvertently favored disunion and rebellion. They persisted, and the attempted revolution came.

Disunion then presented itself, in the practical form of preventing Abraham Lincoln from assuming the executive authority. Thus the Democratic party produced that calamity—the Southern Democrats acting from design, the Northern Democrats passive through inadvertence. The disputed succession still remains unadjusted. A new election has come on. For a time the Northern Democrats, with notable exceptions, gave a more or less liberal support to the Government against the Democratic insurgents of the South. But the same Democratic forces which figured in the election of 1860 now appear in the political field, with positions and policy unchanged since that time, as I think, except for the worse.

The Southern Democracy is still in arms under the usurper at Richmond. The Douglas and Bell columns consolidated, are found at Chicago, and all three of the parties are compassing the rejection of the Constitutional President of the United States. They agree not only in this attempt, but they assign the same reasons for it, namely:—That Abraham Lincoln is a tyrant. They agree, also, that the real usurper at Richmond is blameless and pure; at least the Richmond Democracy affirm it, and the Chicago Democracy do not gainsay it. To me, therefore, the Democracy at Richmond and the Democracy at Chicago, like Cæsar and Pompey, seem to retain all their original family resemblance. They are very much alike—especially Pompey.

—An incident which in history has had a romantic precedent will soon take place in Europe, for it is said that the young King of Bavaria intends travelling for several years in strict incognito.

—Another new bank has been announced at Bombay (making the twenty-fifth in this city since the departure of the last Overland mail, under powerful direction), and has been received with extraordinary favor. As its name implies, the "Bank of China" is to operate in other quarters than Bombay. Shares in this bank, before the allotments were made, were quoted at 35 per cent. premium.

—The *Independance Belge* states that a priest named Massart, formerly vicar at Louveigne, in Belgium, has been condemned by the Correctional Tribunal of Louvain to three and a half years' imprisonment and five years' surveillance for stealing silver plate and swindling; on a second charge of stealing silver, the same priest was condemned to fifteen months' imprisonment.

—The water in the Thames, in some parts of it, is so discolored as to look like ink. The discharge of the sewage of Banbary into the Cherwell has been complained of by a miller who lives lower down the stream, but who is likely to die if he remains there, and whose wife and family have been nearly poisoned by the perilous and unsavory stuff with which his bosom is loaded by the townspeople above. This has killed the fish by thousands, but greatly promoted the growth of weeds in the river, being a species of matter which, though destructive to animal life, even to that of jack and eels, is meat and drink to the vegetable kingdom. Nausea and vomiting are the effects which the Cherwell, qualified by Banbury, produces on persons in its vicinage. It is an odor at which the nose of everybody who approaches is offended, particularly when it is stirred up by Spokes' mill wheel. It is nearly as black as ink, and has been used as such for the direction of parcels, which were punctually delivered. London gets some of it through the Isis, which connects the Cherwell with the Thames.

ROBBERY AT SALEM, PA.

SALEM, Wayne county, Pa., September 7.—Judge Hamlin's store at this place was entered last night, the safe opened, and the contents, amounting to $6000, taken out.

A large number of individual notes were also stolen. They were chiefly given by Salem merchants.

The robbers took three $100 Government bills, and from fifteen to twenty $100 Government notes; also, a number of $50 and $20 treasury interest-paying bills, and $200, or more, in silver.

REJOICINGS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, September 7.—The city is gay with flags, in honor of our victories, and a national salute is now being fired.

The New York State Convention.

SYRACUSE, September 7.—The Republican State Convention has been temporarily organized by the election of A. H. Bailey, as Chairman.

Vermont Election.

INCREASED VOTE—LARGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

The meagre returns of the Vermont election, which came to us last night by telegraph, indicate that the vote polled was larger than was ever before given, and that the Republican candidates have gained over the vote of last year, which stood as follows:—

Counties.	Gov. 1864 Smith, Rep.	Gov. 1864 Richmond, Dem.
Addison	2433	312
Bennington	1714	1015
Caledonia	1560	1036
Chittenden	2323	773
Essex	530	194
Franklin	1875	874
Grand Isle	316	193
Lamoille	1390	607
Orange	2324	1085
Orleans	1826	859
Rutland	2947	1020
Washington	2714	1467
Windham	3045	1132
Windsor	4129	1175
Total	29,612	11,962
Republican majority	17,651	

The same two candidates ran for Governor at this election, and as far as the result is known the majority for the Republican ticket is even greater than it was last year. Vermont can, therefore, continue to claim that she has never given a Democratic majority. The vote for Governor in the towns of Burlington and Rutland was as follows:—

	Smith, Republ.	Redfield, Dem.
Burlington	684	328
Rutland	740	371

Returns from about one-seventh of the State foot up as follows:—

	This Year.	Last Year.
Smith	5633	4534
Redfield	1945	1551
Republican majority	3690	3103

A corresponding Republican increase throughout the State will make Smith's majority nearly 21,000.

The three Republican candidates for the Thirty-ninth Congress are elected by increased majorities.

The vote of forty towns for representatives to the Legislature has been received, and they all return Republicans but two.

The State Senate will probably be without a Democrat.

It will be seen that the returns, as far as received, also show a small increase in the Democratic vote.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

DEFEAT OF MAXIMILIAN'S FORCES.

Victories Claimed by the Juarists.

The *Bandiera Nacional*, a paper published at Matamoras, declares that the French and Algerine troops now in Mexico were lately defeated in four pitched battles with the Mexicans.

The date of these conflicts is not given. They occurred at Brea, in the State of Guerrero.

The Mexicans were led by General Diego Alvarez; and, in accordance with the terms of the battle, which included "no quarter," the prisoners taken were put to death.

Colonel Riva Palacio has made an official report, in which he claims to have won on the 5th of July at Zitacnaro, in the State of Mexico, a victory over two thousand Imperialists, putting them to flight.

Don R. G. Paez, formerly private secretary of Juarez, has given in his adhesion to the French rule.

The Draft—Important Notice.

From the Syracuse Journal, Sept. 5.

The following letter was received by Provost-Marshal Chamberlin, to-day, from General Diven:—

HEADQUARTERS A. A. P. M. GENERAL AND SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE, ELMIRA, September 2.—Captain:—When you commence drafting for your district, you will begin with such towns or wards as are doing the least in procuring volunteers, thus giving the localities having a prospect of filling their quotas all the time practicable for so doing.

Notify Supervisors and all interested of this, and ask local newspapers to give the information in their columns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. S. DIVEN,
Brig.-Gen. and A. A. P. M. Gen. W. D. N.Y.

—Forty thousand dollars have been subscribed to erect a monument to the memory of Daniel O'Connell.

—Eight hundred thousand souls are said to be dependent on the railways in Great Britain. So said an Irish Baronet in a late speech.

—Half a million dollars—gold standard—were recently offered for property in London, known as the London Hotel.

—The Chamber of Deputies of Wurtemberg has fixed the annual income of their king at 778,800 florins, or about $389,100, besides a vast amount of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and wood.

—On the 26th of August, being the anniversary of Prince Albert's birth, the Royal Horticultural Gardens were, at the request of the Queen, thrown open to the public free of charge.

—Dr. Rajah Moore, of Calcutta, proposes to cut a canal from the Hooghly to the Mutlah, which shall be navigable by the largest merchant ships. The scheme has been favorably received.

—In the matter of the Suez canal, the recent decision of the Emperor is in favor of the Lessops Company, and he has "spoiled the Egyptians" to the tune of eighty-four million francs.

—The introduction of a uniform standard of weights and measures throughout India is at present under the consideration of the Government of India, and will soon be brought into operation.

—In Nice, as in Saratoga, a race course has been lately formed. The first races, it is said, will take place simultaneously with the opening of the district exhibition, which is to be held at that town in 1865.

—Those interested in rebellions should know that the Arabs near Bagdad have revolted, and that the Turkish troops have been defeated in three engagements with the insurgents and have lost three guns.

—The Galway fishermen claim the exclusive right of fishing along forty miles of their coast, and will not permit any interference with their rights. This has led to extensive pauperism in the neighboring villages, and a large increase in the poor rate.

—The corner-stone of a new tower for Manchester Cathedral was lately laid with due ceremony the Archbishop of York presiding. The old tower was torn down last year. The Cathedra was originally a parish church, and is noted for its great width, being nearly as broad as it is long.

—An attempt has been made in Paris to suppress polygraphic newsletters, written there for foreign journals, on the ground that they are "periodical writings on political matters without permission." This doctrine has, however, been overruled by the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court.

—The Prince of Wales has uncovered, at the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, London, a statue of his father, which the patrons of the institution have erected in grateful recollection of the fact that the Prince Consort laid the foundation stones of the two wings of the institution at two different periods.

—What the English editors think of the Germans may be inferred from an extract in a popular journal:—

"Englishmen might well cease to feel an interest in Germany. With the feeling that the Germans are morally incapable of doing justice to others, must come the belief that they have not the stuff in them to do patriotic right to themselves. Their character at present is that of a stupid excitant; their condition that of a great bluebottle half smothered in the treacle he coveted."

It must be remembered that the English editors are abusive of all other nations but their own.

FOURTH EDITION

THE PIRATE "FLORIDA."

COOL RECEPTION AT TENERIFFE

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 7.

The Pirate "Florida" at Teneriffe.

A letter from Teneriffe, dated the 19th of August, says the steamer *Florida* arrived the day before, in 36 days from Bermuda. She was permitted to take in coal, and what provisions she required, and sailed the next day, going to the South. During her stay she received none of the courtesies extended to a vessel of war visiting that port. It was reported that she went there direct from the coast of New England, where she took and destroyed many vessels, including a steamer with a very valuable cargo, which the pirates regret that they had not saved, and run her through the blockade into a Southern port. It is supposed that the vessel was the *Electric Spark*. One of her officers and two of her crew left the *Florida* at Teneriffe.

The Army Salute.

At noon a salute of one hundred guns was fired at the Arsenal, for the brilliant achievement of General Sherman's army, and the capture of Atlanta.

Army News.

There is nothing of importance from Grant or Sheridan this morning. "All quiet" is the stereotyped report from the military fields of operations in Virginia. It is a quiet which is destined to be rudely broken into before long.

The Draft.

There is great anxiety here in regard to the draft, but it is impossible as yet to state definitely when the necessary preparations for its enforcement will be completed.

In the meantime the recruits are being received and credited in the quotas, and the number required to be drafted is being daily considerably reduced. A vigorous effort now may yet relieve many localities entirely from draft, and give important material aid to the cause.

Political Horizon.

The general impression here is that the peace platform and Sherman's victories have disposed of the Democratic ticket. The feuds in the Union party are being rapidly obliterated, and it will present a united front to the common enemy within a very short time.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, September 7.—Flour quiet. Wheat rules at from advance 5c.; sales of high grade new red at $2·60@2·70. Corn steady; sales 800 bush. at 76c. for yellow. Whisky steady at $1·84@1·85. Provisions firm and advancing.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Stocks are higher. Chicago and Rock Island, 109¾; Cumberland Preferred, 61; Illinois Central, 151; Michigan Southern, 81½; New York Central, 196¾; Reading, 103¾; Hudson River, 123½; Canton Company, 38¾; Missouri 6's, 69¾; Erie, 105½; Gold, 242¾; One-year Certificates, 98⅞; Treasury 7-3-10's, 100¾; Ten-forties, 97; Registered 6's, 107; Five-twenty Coupons, 111¾; Registered, 109¾; Connecticut 6's, 100; Carolines, 81.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Ludlow.—Yesterday a case was tried, which was of more than usual importance. It involved questions under the Factor law not heretofore raised. The case was that of the Commonwealth vs. George Aikins.

From the evidence it appeared that one Conrad A. Krause, of Lancaster county, consigned sixteen cases of tobacco to defendant to be sold on commission, and, as Krause alleged, for cash. After the sale of eleven cases was made and an account of sale rendered, the defendant, instead of remitting cash, sent Krause his (defendant's) note at thirty days, which the prosecutor, being an illiterate man, supposed to be a check payable upon presentation at the bank, and therefore did not refuse to accept. The remaining five cases the defendant hypothecated, and, as the prosecutor alleges, appropriated the money to his own use.

The defense was that the holding of the note by the prosecutor released the defendant from liability to criminal prosecution; and, second, that defendant was insane, and therefore not responsible in law for his acts.

After a brief and pointed charge by Judge Ludlow the Court adjourned. This morning the jury came in with a verdict of guilty.

This morning the Court was engaged with the trial of William McTague, the keeper of a junk-shop in the lower part of the city, charged with receiving stolen goods.

The case was on trial when our report closed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 56. Noon, 70½. One P. M. 70. Wind, East.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.—A regular monthly meeting of this Society was held this morning, at their rooms in Walnut street, Craig Biddle, President, in the chair.

The receipt of reports from the Agricultural Department, also, a number of photographs of animals were acknowledged.

It was decided by the Society to have a fall sale of stock, to take place in the month of October.

The following committees were appointed to represent the Society at the annual exhibitions of the following named Societies, to take place during the present month:—

Chester County—Messrs. C. W. Harrison, Geo. Blight, and A. Elwin.

Bucks County—Messrs. John Lardner, Dr. King, Dr. Fox, C. Biddle, W. Fisher.

Montgomery County—Messrs. S. Baines, Dr. Macrea, Owen Sherridan.

State Society, Easton—David Landreth, J. McGowen, J. S. Haines, C. W. Harrison, Dr. W. H. Wittmer.

Burlington County—Dr. Schofield, A. Maillard, John McGowen, C. H. Sain, P. Bright.

Dr. Kennedy, after a few appropriate remarks, offered the following, which was agreed to:—

Resolved, That in the death of Dennis Kelly our Society has lost an old and valued member, long identified, especially by his successful breeding of imported stock, with the true advancement of agriculture in Eastern Pennsylvania; a gentleman possessing that thrift and generosity, which made him alike the prosperous farmer and manufacturer, the liberal helper of deserving friends, and the benefactor of the neighborhood in which he dwelt.

The Society then adjourned.

PARADE THIS MORNING.—As we announced in THE TELEGRAPH yesterday, the 82d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, arrived in this city at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They were received at the Baltimore depot by a Committee of Councils and the friends of the regiment, after which the men marched to the refreshment saloons and partook of a supper prepared for them.

This morning the parade took place, and at noon the returned veterans pataed along Chesnut street to Third in the following order:—

Band.
Twenty-third Regiment—Colonel Glenn.
Reception Committee of Councils.
Reception Committee of Eighty-second Regiment.
The Returning Veterans.
Ambulances carrying sick and wounded of Regiment.
Band.
Henry Guards.
Returned Veterans of Old Regiment.
Band.
Moyamensing Hose Company,
and
Ambulances.

The line of march was then continued up Third to Arch, up Arch to Seventh, up Seventh to Race, down Race to National Guards' Hall, where the line was dismissed.

This regiment returned under the command of Colonel Isaac C. Bassett. It has been about three years with the Army of the Potomac, and during that time it has earned an imperishable fame. The hardy look of the veterans, and the bullet-riddled colors which the remnant of the regiment paraded with this morning, well attest the fearful struggles in which this regiment has been engaged.

During the past few weeks the 82d has been stationed under Sheridan, in the Shenandoah valley.

MONTHLY MEETING.—The regular monthly meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was held last evening at the hall of the Society, Broad and Walnut streets. An essay on the "Hibernation and its Relations to Horticulture," was read by the Secretary, A. W. Harrison, Esq. The essay was by S. S. Rathvon, of Lancaster.

CITY COUNCILS.—The first regular meeting of City Councils will be held to-morrow—the summer vacation having expired. No public business of importance will be transacted. It is expected that five of the members will present their resignations. Three of these are in Select Council, and two in the Common Branch. Tuose of Select Council are John Price Wetherill, of the Ninth Ward, who has yet two years to serve; Henry Davis, Fifteenth Ward, two years to serve; E. Spencer Miller, Twenty-fourth Ward, two years to serve. The resignations of Messrs. Wilson Kerr, Eleventh Ward, and Owen McDonald, Twenty-fifth Ward, both of whom have one year yet to serve, will be presented in Common Council. These vacancies will be filled at the fall election.

ALTERATIONS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—The work of altering the offices of the Custom House, for the purposes of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, is progressing very fast. This department will be on the south side of the building, with an entrance from Library street. All of the premises, both up stairs and down, and south of the old banking room, including the present rooms of the Collector and Surveyor, and those of the private clerks, will be appropriated to the use of the Assistant Treasurer. The United States offices will be in a narrow circuit, and all will be contained within the boundaries of a single square. The Custom House, Assistant Treasurer's Office, Post Office, Commissioner's and Attorney's Offices, and the United States Courts will all be in immediate contiguity.

THE CENTRAL FAIR.—The report of the gains resulting from the late great Central Fair held in this city some time since will probably not be ready before the 1st of December. It is the intention of the Committee to dispose of as many of the goods left on hand from the fair as possible before returns are made for them. A number of the Committees have yet to report, and the absence of a number of the persons composing them during the summer has delayed the return of the estimates of sales. It is surmised that the gross receipts of the Fair will exceed, by several thousands, one million of dollars.

NAVAL.—The steamer *Lilian* has been examined by a Prize Commission, and appraised with the coal on board of her at $140,000. The Commission say that they found her to be of iron, nearly new, and of 475 tons, American measurement; that she was built in Glasgow, and has two superior oscillating engines, and water-tight compartments.

The prize sloops *Cyclops* and *Buffalo* were condemned yesterday. Both of these vessels were in possession of refugees from the South, who, as they allege, had converted their effects into cotton, put it on board the vessels, and ran out of the blockaded port at the first opportunity presented. They have made a claim for the cotton, but it is believed the claim will not be sustained for the reason that the cotton, being an article of commerce, is liable to confiscation when captured or taken possession of, after having been run out of a blockaded port.

BULL.—The refusal of the Government to enforce the draft announced for the fifth of this month, and the fact that a number of the Wards have filled their quotas by furnishing recruits, has placed a damper upon the substitute business. There was a general holding off by brokers in anticipation of the draft. Some of them, we understand, purchased a number of men some time since at a cost of from $250 to $400, fully expecting that, when the time arrived when they were wanted, one thousand dollars could at the least calculation be obtained for them. But a change has come over the spirit of their dreams, and the Ward Committees have no trouble in procuring recruits at a very low figure. A knowledge of this fact should serve as an additional inducement for the Wards to fill up their quotas as soon as possible, and thus relieve Philadelphia from the operations of the draft when it is ordered.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants were issued for the payment of the city bounty to thirty-seven men, four of whom were substitutes. Volunteering is becoming quite brisk, there being any number ready to enter the army, provided the Wards pay a reasonable bounty. The one year regiments are rapidly filling up. Birney's Regiment of Sharpshooters will soon be ready to leave for the front. Large squads of recruits are daily pouring in from the counties, and after being mustered into the service are sent to Camp William Penn.

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.—The following are the present field and staff officers of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, four hundred of whom returned from the front, after three years' service, on Monday evening:—

Colonel J. P. Taylor, Lieutenant-Col. D. Gardner, Major R. J. Falls, Major J. M. Custon, Adjutant W. P. Lloyd, Surgeon G. B. Hotchkiss, Assist.-Surg. L. E. Atkinson, Assist.-Surg. E. H. Tull, Chaplain J. H. Beale, Quartermaster G. H. Baker, C. Sergeant H. A. Wood.

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—A partial hearing in the case of John W. Dubree was had before United States Commissioner Sergeant yesterday. The accused, it will be remembered, was arrested on the charge of false measurement of leather at the Arsenal, with the alleged intention of defrauding the Government. A further hearing will take place on Friday.

CAVED IN.—Yesterday morning a part of the Reed street culvert, at the intersection of Moyamensing avenue, in the First Ward, caved in. The inlet at the northwest corner of the streets gave way. The track of the Second and Third street railroad runs directly over the part that caved in, and travel south of this point was entirely suspended.

VOLUNTEER FUND.—During the past two weeks the Commissioners having charge of the fund for the benefit of the families of volunteers paid out $24,150. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars was paid last week by the City Treasurer as bounties to enlisted men, credited to this city.

RETURNING.—The 1st New Jersey Cavalry, numbering ninety men, and the 16th Massachusetts Battery, of seven pieces and eighty men, passed through this city on their way home from the front.

ACCIDENT.—This morning at 10 o'clock an old man named Charles O'Brien was badly bruised about the head and back by a stone falling upon him, in Fisher's quarry, at Flat Rock. He was taken to his home in Manayunk.

DROWNED.—One of the hands employed on board a vessel lying below South street wharf, fell overboard, last night, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

SALUTE AT BRIDESBURG.—One hundred guns were fired by Colonel Barton H.