THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

PEACE-DEMOCRACY IMBROGLIO.

THE INCISION WIDENING.

McClellan's Letter Dissected by Dr. Wood.

The Miserable Insignificance of the General in the Eyes of the Peace-at-any-Price Democracy.

General McClellan's Record.

From the N. Y. Daily News.

It is a well-known fact—too easily proven to be denied even by the *World*—that the confidential friends of General McClellan were desirous, and made every effort to procure his nomination without any platform at all. Leading Peace Democrats were approached with that view, but steadfastly refused to acquiesce in the proposition. They did not desire General McClellan's nomination under any circumstances, but would not hear of it or support it without prescribing some landmarks to guide his policy in case of his election.

In other words, they were not willing to accept his "record" as the embodiment of their principles or as the guarantee of his fidelity to the party and its purposes. The Chicago platform was accordingly adopted to furnish some better security, and without it no honest man, who was present, will pretend that General McClellan could have received the nomination.

That platform, it is notorious, was regarded with great dissatisfaction by his especial friends of the War Democracy in this city and in Albany, and we have information which we think justifies us in asserting that the editor of the *World*, Mr. Marble, then at Chicago, did himself despatch a telegram to this city, in which he described the platform as "against us."

No one familiar with the customs and morals of the *World* office will be surprised, after this statement, at the enthusiasm and positiveness with which the same journal has since declared the platform to be in accordance with General McClellan's views and its own, and with the declarations of his letter of acceptance, or at the fierce yps with which Mr. Marble has denounced the integrity of all who deny that it is and was meant to be a dedication of the Democratic party to the brutal policy of continued coercion and war.

But our business is with General McClellan, and not with his hangers-on. As he had failed to procure the nomination on the faith of his "record," it was but a reasonable calculation upon his fair dealing—and indeed upon his modesty—to suppose that he would, without doubt, decline the nomination, or accept it with ordinary deference to the dissent of the party from the policy which he was pleased to consider as embodied in his "public life."

Much, therefore, as we were astonished at his distinct repudiation of the platform, in his letter of acceptance, we confess that we were even less prepared for his extraordinary declaration that he was "happy to know" that "the record of his public life was kept in view" when the nomination was made. He knew, perfectly well, when he made that declaration, and his friends and counselors, who are now fooling and destroying him, knew equally well, that upon his past life only, and without pledges for the future, he would never have received the indorsement of the Convention, as we have already said.

He knew, and they knew, that if his record was "kept in view" at all, it was as a thing to be regretted in the past and as a warning in the future. Despite all this, however, he has had the boldness to plant himself upon it, and the vanity and folly to show himself proud of it. We have therefore a right to judge him from it, and to test by it the legitimacy of his pretensions now to represent the principles and policy of the Democratic party.

Yesterday it was our painful duty to show, from General McClellan's letter of acceptance, that he is pledged as definitely as Mr. Lincoln, to the prosecution of the war, "at all hazards" and to the bitter end, for the coercion of the Southern States, and that he does not even propose to offer an armistice or open negotiations until it is "clear," or at all events "probable," that the Confederates are "ready for peace on the basis of the Union."

He will not treat with them even to persuade them into such readiness and disposition. They must be "ready," of their own accord, to return to the Union, or he will make war on them till they become so. Now, let us look at his "record" to ascertain what war means, in his hands, and according to his principles:—

1st. It means a rigorous conscription, as attested by his letter to President Lincoln.

2d. It means the annihilation of State independence and the suppression of State governments by military power, as evidenced by his dealings with the Legislature of Maryland.

3d. It means the military arrest and imprisonment of citizens, without oath or warrant, in States where judicial process is uninterrupted, and their removal beyond the jurisdiction of the competent tribunals, to be confined in remote fortresses, without accusation and without limit of time, at the caprice of the Federal Executive or his subordinates. To this, the removal and imprisonment of the members of the Maryland Legislature and other citizens of that State, by General McClellan in the Fall of 1861 bear unquestionable witness.

4th. It means military interference with elections, as shown by his correspondence with General Banks in regard to the Maryland elections of 1861, to be found on pages thirty-two and thirty-three of the pamphlet of "Secret Correspondence."

5th. It means the suppression of newspapers and the arrest of their editors and printers, as shown in the case of the Baltimore journals, which were broken up contemporaneously with his suppression of the Legislature of Maryland.

6th. It means the entire subordination of the army to the will of the Executive, whether exercised constitutionally or in flagrant violation of the Constitution, and the denial of their right to canvass, much less to disobey, the orders of their superiors, even though obedience may involve the wholesale overthrow of the most sacred rights of person, property, and citizenship.

For this, our authority is the address of General McClellan to the Army of the Potomac, after the promulgation of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and classified as "General Order No. 163."

Reading in all these acts and declarations which the "public life" of General McClellan discloses to us either an utter ignorance of the laws and constitution of his country, or a truly military and sovereign contempt for them and the rights which they enshrine, how can we—how is it possible for any man—to look the American people in the face and profess to believe that General McClellan stands, upon his "record," an exponent of the principles and feelings of the Democratic party?

He is not only the champion of coercion by war, which is a cardinal heresy from the Democratic faith, but he is for war with all the abuses, and violence, and usurpation which have already made the existing struggle more dangerous to the liberties of the North than to the independence of the South. He is the representative of military necessity, military jurisdiction, and military subserviency. He is the enemy of free discussion and free thought. He is the advocate of armed intervention in the halls of legislation and at the ballot-box.

This is his own history, not only told by himself but recalled by his own lips for the admiration of his countrymen. If this be Democracy, we have studied in vain the principles of that party, to which, till now, we had fondly looked for the salvation of the country from despotism, anarchy, bankruptcy, and perdition. Be it what it may, it is not our faith and we will not bow down to it.

Encouragement of Cotton Culture in Turkey.

Recent accounts from Smyrna confirm the news that since the Turkish Government has adopted the plan of distributing cotton-seed gratuitously to the planters the produce has increased considerably. In the year 1860 the cotton exported from Smyrna amounted to only 12,000 bales, and was estimated at £30,000. In 1863 it increased to 60,000 bales, and the value rose in a greater proportion. This year it is expected that the province of Anatolia alone will produce 180,000 bales. The Turkish Government has thus gained enormously by the encouragement it has given to improvement in agriculture. For example, the tithes of Magnesia, which were farmed out last year for 74,000 Turkish pounds, produce this year 127,000; those of Aidin rented last year at 60,000, found bidders on the spot this year at 100,000 pounds; and it is expected that the offers at Constantinople will be still higher.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

A Fleet of Rebel War Vessels Preparing to Prey on Our Commerce—Description of a Suspected Confederate Cruiser—Preparations of the Navy Department—United States Revenue Vessels to Cruise Day and Night, &c.

From a variety of sources we hear of privateers preparing to make a dash upon our shipping. Our latest advices from Wilmington lead us to believe that it will not be many days before the new privateers *Hawk*, *Edith*, and one or two others, including the *Talbotonee*, will be out, and at work on their mission of sinking, burning, and destroying our unarmed merchantmen. Already one is reported to be on our northeastern coast. What vessel she is, and where she came from, has not yet been ascertained.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who was on board the steamer *Franconia* on her last trip from Boston to Halifax, gives the following particulars of her adventure with a vessel supposed to be a new Rebel privateer:—

"I have to communicate the important news of a new Rebel privateer off this coast. She is undoubtedly one of the new ones, not yet known by any acts, just out from Wilmington. The tide of the Bay of Fundy had set in so strong as to cause us to make Sea Island nearer than usual, and to this fact we probably owe our escape. From Sea Island we lay a near course to Cape Sable, running inside Bazil rock. When off the latter place we discovered what we supposed to be a barque bearing down for us, but it soon proved a steamer, though not under steam, trying to head us off; but from the fact before named, as we had the inside track, we were not long in getting inside of the three leagues necessary for protection. During the chase she showed first the English ensign, next two others in quick succession, which we could not make out. She chased us well into land, and when it was obvious she had missed her prey she wheeled about directly in the path she came. She was barque-rigged, painted lead color, one smoke-stack, and a medium size vessel. Since arriving here I have further proof of her being a privateer, as the Bermuda steamer arrived yesterday before us, and it was not her, and there is no English man-of-war at present known to be in that vicinity. Southern sympathizers here claim that four of them will soon be afloat upon their work of destruction. She had evidently counted on getting between us and the shore, and thus having an off-shore chase to her advantage, but the positions were fortunately reversed, and we escaped. I think, in common with others, that she will coal from some American vessel coal laden, bound from Cape Breton to Boston or New York, which she may capture, and then be ready for extensive mischief. This is evidently her first appearance, though she may have made captures, the knowledge of which you may have received ere this. The wind was blowing northeast at the time, and her manœuvres were such as no merchant vessel upon regular course would have pursued."

The Southern papers intimate in a confident manner that the day is not far distant when our merchants will meet with annoyance and loss at the hands of these bold adventurers, which they claim can run out and into Wilmington at pleasure.

Our blockading vessels off Wilmington must bestir themselves and keep a bright look-out for these craft, and in case Admiral Lee should let them slip out by him, the Navy Department has proposed a special flying squadron to pick them up.

We are unable at present to state what preparations have been made, but suffice it to say that never since the war began has the department shown so much foresight as it has in stationing a number of vessels at certain points ready for service. The next time the Rebel ensign is found at sea off our coast, it will not have the chance to fly as impudently as on former occasions.

The class of vessels detailed for this special service are not mail ferry-boats and chartered craft, but regular war vessels, officered by regular naval officers and manned by well drilled seamen. Among this number we may mention the *Tuscarora*, *Dacotah*, *Iosco*, and others. These vessels are strung along the coast from Maine to Virginia.

The new collector, Mr. Simeon Draper, has issued orders to the Revenue Naval service to have a sufficient number of vessels constantly cruising around the coast, to prevent the depredations on American shipping by privateers, which were so prevalent while his predecessor was in office. These vessels are to sail day and night at all points of the coast. The order has given confidence to the merchants that they may safely engage in the coasting, if not the ocean trade.—*New York World.*

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 14.

Draft in Delaware and Maryland.

The draft is ordered to take place in Delaware and Maryland on Monday next.

Army News.

Advices received to-day from the army show that our lines are now where Hancock defeated the enemy on Friday.

The Rebels seem to be feeling our lines slightly, but have made no general attack at any point.

Personal.

Ex-Secretary Chase and Senator Sprague arrived to-day.

Ordnance Officer.

Major Dyer entered upon duty as Chief of Ordnance Bureau to-day, in place of General Ramsay.

Assigned to Duty.

General Thomas F. Meagher has been ordered to report for duty to General Sherman.

Homesteads.

Five thousand two hundred and thirty-seven acres were taken up under the Homestead law, at Winnebago, Minnesota, during the month of August, 1864.

Desertions.

It is found that desertions are facilitated by soldiers lending discharge papers to other persons, and an order issued to-day prohibits clothing being served to enlisted men upon any discharged papers whatever.

Bounty Order Rescinded.

The order of the War Department allowing men of three years' organizations, who desire to re-enlist in the same regiments, a bounty of $102, has been rescinded.

Hospitals.

The hospitals of this Department now contain very few patients. Large numbers having rejoined their regiments within the last two weeks, the last report made shows a vacancy of upwards of six thousand beds.

Resignation of General Martindale.

General Martindale arrived to-day, and tendered for the third time his resignation. The miasmas of Virginia has permanently affected his health. He avows his determination to go home and fight Copperheads with his remaining strength.

Speech from the President.

A Lincoln and Johnson flag was suspended across Pennsylvania avenue this afternoon. The parties afterwards visited President Lincoln, with a band. He responded to their call in brief, pointed remarks, saying he did not feel called upon to say much when they had heard such speeches from Mobile and Atlanta, and more recently from Vermont and Maine.

The Soldiers' Votes.

A distinguished officer, who arrived from Grant's army yesterday, asserts that more than ever the soldiers are determined upon supporting the Administration, and the talk of Peace-Copperheads is more than ever distasteful to them. Soldiers in hospitals are voting in spite of State laws, and it is found that the shirks who sham sickness vote for McClellan, while those disabled by wounds vote for Lincoln.

Court-Martial.

The trial of Surgeon Higgins, of Gleaboro cavalry camp for selling Government horses fraudulently, which has created much excitement in military circles, is concluded. Judge Higgins of Illinois, brother of accused, and Hon. Leonard Swett, are counsel for defense. It was proved that a sergeant sold the horses, and to screen himself accused Surgeon Higgins of receiving the money. Decision not yet rendered.

THIRD EDITION

FROM PETERSBURG.

Rebels Demonstrative on our Left Front.

LEE'S LATEST REINFORCEMENTS.

INCREASE OF DESERTIONS.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The mail-steamer *John Brooks*, from City Point, reports that nothing of importance was transpiring at the front when she left yesterday morning.

There are fresh indications that the Rebels are massing on our left, either for aggressive purposes or with a view to prevent any similar surprise to that they received on Friday night. Since Saturday their outposts have been strongly reinforced on our left front. Deserters say that Lee's army has been lately strengthened by reinforcements from various points, and by a large number of conscripts, young and old, dragged, as Grant says, from the cradle to the grave.

These conscripts are the poorest fighting materials the Confederacy has yet had, and their officers are compelled to keep a watchful eye on them, as they will seize the first opportunity to desert.

Hill's Corps has received large accessions of conscripts, which accounts for the numerous desertions of late from this corps.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Important General Orders.

EVERYBODY TO TAKE THE OATH.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—General Grant has issued an order sending all civilians within his lines, in front of Petersburg, who refuse to take the oath of allegiance, through the lines of the enemy.

He also prohibits the sale of provisions to those who refuse to take the oath.

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

A Powerful Reconnoissance.

HARPER'S FERRY, September 13.—A heavy reconnoissance was sent out across the Opequan towards Winchester this morning, but up to the departure of the train nothing has been learned of the result. Guerillas still infest the road leading to the front. Major Schwartz, of the 4th New York Cavalry, was twice fired upon yesterday while on his way to the Ferry, but fortunately escaped without injury.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER "PENNSYLVANIAN"

NEW YORK, September 14.—The steamer *Pennsylvanian* has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 31st ultimo.

LONDON, August 31.—There is no political news of importance.

The King of Italy has received the Mexican Ambassador and exchanged friendly wishes.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.—Cotton sales to-day 5000 bales, including 1000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes dull.

Breadstuffs inactive. Corn has a downward tendency.

Provisions dull. Lard firm.

LONDON, August 31.—Consols closed at 88⅞@88⅞ for money; Illinois Central, 46@45 discount; Erie Railroad, 41@42.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from Philadelphia, ship *Darien*, at Havre; ships *Nicolo* and *San Pietro*, at Liverpool, and ships *Adriana* and *Agnagon*, at Queenstown.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Arrival from Newburn—General Palmer in Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, September 14.—The Government steamer *Thomas Collins* arrived here this morning for repairs from Newbern, N. C.

General Palmer, commander of our forces in North Carolina, was on board. He is going to Trenton, on a leave of absence for a few days.

The *Collins* left Newbern on Sunday last. All was quiet there, and the troops were in good health and spirits.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 14.—The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day, and was temporarily organized by the election of M. B. Chamblin as Chairman. There is a large attendance of delegates and others.

Arrival of Paroled Union Soldiers.

BALTIMORE, September 14.—The flag-of-truce boat *New York*, with 360 paroled men and 40 officers, arrived at Annapolis this morning. Among them are a number of Marylanders. The condition of the released prisoners is a little improved.

Arrival of a Freight Steamer.

HALIFAX, September 14.—The freight steamer *Thames*, fifteen days from London, arrived here this morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Flour advanced 5@10 cents. Sales of 10,500 bbls. at $8·90@$9·25 for State; $10·70@$11 for Ohio, and $11·70@$14 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1@2c., with stronger and sales. Corn advanced 1c. Sales of 41,000 bushels at $1·21@$1·24. Beef dull. Pork steady; sales of 1000 bbls. at $41·75@$42 for Mess. Lard steady. Whisky dull at $1·81.

Receipts—Of Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, September 14.—Flour is quiet at $12 for extra Ohio. Wheat active and firm; Southern red, $2·75@$3; Southern white, $2·75@$2·80. Corn dull at $1·80 for white. Whisky dull at $1·84@$1·85. Mess Provisions are firm, and Bacon has an advancing tendency.

Doctor Mary E. Walker.

Miss Doctor Mary E. Walker, who was captured in front of Chattanooga some months ago, and taken to Richmond and confined as a prisoner of war, and who was recently exchanged, passed through Louisville the other day, *en route* for Sherman's front. Her object is to visit her old brigade, Colonel Dan. McCook's, settle her business, obtain her trunk, and bid adieu to the army. She will make a tour through the States and lecture on her experience down in Dixie.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Mrs. Mary Coonrod, wife of William Coonrod, of Big Patch, Wisconsin, committed suicide on the 25th ultimo by cutting her throat with a razor. She had been slightly deranged for some time previous, and latterly her anxiety in regard to the draft and the fear that her husband would be drafted, added to her own depression, led to the commission of the act.

—A young Federal officer from Michigan has been on the staffs of eleven generals in this war, has been in thirteen battles, thirty-eight skirmishes, and three sieges; commanded a squadron in two battles and fourteen skirmishes; and has been in seven Rebel prisons. After the battle of July 22, in front of Atlanta, he collected so many Rebel arms from the battle-field that it required seventy-six mules and eleven large army wagons to transport them to Marietta.

FOURTH EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Gallant Cavalry Affair Near Winchester.

THE CAPTURE OF AN ENTIRE REBEL REGIMENT.

Brigadier and Sixteen Officers Taken.

COLONEL HENEGAN, OF S. C., A PRISONER.

Splendid Behavior of Troops.

Despatch from General Sheridan.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The following despatch has just been received from General Sheridan:—

NEAR BERRYVILLE, 7 P. M., September 13.—This morning I sent General Getty's Division of the 6th Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of Summit Point and Winchester roads, over Opequan creek; Rhode's, Ramseur's, Gordon's, and Wharton's Divisions of the Rebel army were found on the west bank of the creek.

At the same time General Wilson, with General Mackintosh's Brigade of cavalry, dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the Rebel cavalry at a run, and came in contact with Kershaw's Division.

Our cavalry charged and captured the 8th South Carolina Regiment, with sixteen officers and 145 men, and its battle-flag, and Colonel Henegan, commanding a Cavalry Brigade, with a loss of only two men killed and two wounded.

Great credit is due to Generals Wilson and Mackintosh of the 3d New Jersey and 2d Ohio Cavalry.

The charge was a gallant one.

A portion of the 2d Massachusetts Reserve Brigade made a charge on the right of the line and captured an officer and eleven men of Gordon's Division of Infantry. Our loss in the reconnoissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 58. Noon, 69. One P. M. 65. Wind, W. by N.

GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—The players and admirers of that scientific and beautiful game, billiards, are on tip-toe patiently waiting for the commencement of the grand billiard tournament which is shortly to take place in this city. This tournament is for the championship of the State of Pennsylvania, and will be held at Sansom Street Hall, commencing on the 3d of October, and ending on the 10th instant.

The first prize consists of a gold-mounted cue, valued at $250; the second prize of a handsome set of silver ware, valued at $100. The following is a list of the players who will compete for the prizes:—Victor Estephe, Chris. Bird, J. Plunkett, J. W. Montgomery, R. T. Ryall, E. H. Nelms, J. Palmer, and H. Hewes.

All of the gentlemen, with one exception, are Philadelphians, either proprietors of billiard saloons or engaged in them. Mr. Palmer is an amateur, and is the only gentleman among the long list of noted amateur players who has had the nerve to enter into the contest. Previous to announcing the list of competitors, invitations were extended to all the prominent players of the game throughout the State, but none of them outside the names announced accepted the challenge.

The game will consist of five hundred points, and there are to be twenty eight games. Every shot is to be "fair," and no "push" shots will be allowed; as will be perceived from this fact, the game will be eminently a scientific one. It will be played on one of Phelan's carom tables.

There is to be an afternoon and evening exhibition each day. On the afternoon of the first exhibition, the first game will be played between Messrs. Hewes and Montgomery; the second game between Estephe and Bird. In the evening the following will be the order of the play:—First, game, Palmer and Ryall; second game, Plunkett and Nelms.

The order of the play for the following days has not yet been agreed upon. All of the gentlemen mentioned in the list of players have been practising the game for some weeks past on their own tables. They are all noted players, none of whom cannot make a run of one hundred "points."

Among the eminent billiard players expected to be present at the game are Messrs. Phelan, Cavanaugh, and Goldthwaite, of New York. Invitations have also been extended to other gentlemen throughout the different cities of the Union. The expenses of the tournament will amount to about seven hundred dollars. Messrs. Estephe, Ryall, and Montgomery are the committee of arrangements.

Any of the players have a right to challenge the winner of the cue to play every three months. If, at the expiration of three years, he shall retain possession of the cue, the honor of the championship is established. The tournament will be a grand one, as thousands of lovers of the art will, no doubt, be attracted to the city.

THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN ELLIOTT—THE WOUNDS INFLICTED ON HIS PERSON.—A despatch from H. H. K. Elliott, dated this day at Indianapolis, states that he is on his way home with the body of his son, Captain Harvey Elliott, who, it will be remembered, was murdered several weeks since on the line of the Chicago, Indianapolis, and Peru railroad, not far from the city of Indianapolis.

His body was thrown out upon the track with the evident purpose of giving the impression that it had been run over. Upon the body of Captain Elliott no less than ten stabs were discovered, any one of which was sufficient to cause death. Besides rifling the pockets of the deceased, his murderer or murderers left him almost without a vestige of clothing.

Captain Elliott was a brother of Captain Thos. H. Elliott, an aid on General Geary's staff, whose wounding and death before Atlanta, we recorded some time since. The body of Captain Elliott will arrive in this city to-morrow. Several United States Detectives are on the track of the person or persons who committed this brutal murder, and the arrest of a man on suspicion has already taken place.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.—A young man, about 25 years of age, bushy whiskers and moustache, is on a "collecting tour" among our citizens, which collections, it may be as well to state, are applied exclusively to his own individual benefit. He has been considerate enough to drop in upon the clergy during the course of his perambulations, and with the unctuous tongue which he is represented to possess, he has succeeded in doing two or three of the brethren to the extent of a few dollars or so. On Saturday morning last our collector presented himself at the residence of a minister of the gospel, residing in the vicinity of Broad and South streets. He represented himself as Dr. Lewis, a member of Dr. Wylie's church, and that he resided in the vicinity of Ninth and Green streets. He was on a collecting tour, and desired some change for the person who was about to pay him a bill. At first the stranger was regarded with some suspicion, but he seemed to be perfectly familiar with a number of pastors, and the most prominent members of Dr. Wylie's congregation. The change was handed him, which he promised to return in half an hour. As may be surmised, the rascal has not since made his appearance.

THE IMPENDING DRAFT.

Philadelphia Not Exempt.

DRAWINGS ON MONDAY NEXT.

Dilatory Districts to be Drawn First.

By telegram from Harrisburg, we are informed that the draft in this City and State is fixed for Monday next, the 19th inst.

Although the quota of this city has been reduced some thousands by means of the enlistments and credits for the men who have entered the navy, still *Philadelphia is not yet exempt from the draft.* In a number of the wards of this city, great exertions have been made from the time the fact of the draft was first announced, to fill their quota, and in this laudable desire some have succeeded.

Others are yet deficient, some fifty or one hundred men, while a third class have neglected to institute even the initiatory movement in the matter—the calling of a ward meeting. To all such, who come under the latter head, we can only call their attention to the gratifying fact that in accordance with recent orders received from Washington, the draft will first be commenced in those districts where the residents have been least energetic in endeavoring to raise recruits to fill their quota.

The object of this charitable provision is to allow all possible time to other wards where efforts have been made to obviate the necessity of a draft by recruiting. Surely, at the low price of recruits not a single ward in this city should permit a draft to take place among them. Some of the most populous of our wards have succeeded in reducing their quota to a few score of men, and we can perceive no reason why Philadelphia should not be entirely exempt. There is money enough in the hands of our citizens to secure this object if sufficient zeal is displayed to obtain it.

ELECTION OF ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The election of Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department took place last night at the hall of the Board of Fire Directors. The following is the vote by companies:—

FIRST DISTRICT.

For Terrence McCusker—Delaware, Franklin, Washington, Weccacoe, Good Will, Hibernia, Philadelphia Engines, and Moyamensing, Robert Morris, America, Philadelphia and Warren Hose Companies—12.

For George W. Stinsman—Shiffler Hose, Southwark Hose, Western Hose, Schuylkill Hose—4.

For Samuel H. Frease—Franklin Hose, Columbia Hose, Fame Hose—3.

For James M. Roberts—Good Intent Hose, Marion Hose, Southwark Engine, Columbia Engine, Diligent Engine, Perseverance Hose, Phœnix Hose, Washington Engine—8.

For William J. Hazel—Hope Engine, Niagara Hose—2.

For Robert B. Warner—Hope Hose—1.

SECOND DISTRICT.

For Joseph S. Robinson—Empire Hook and Ladder, Fairmount Engine, Humane Hose, Independence Engine, Reliance Engine, Spring Garden Engine, United States Hose, Vigilant Engine, Friendship Engine, Globe Engine, Humane Engine, Ringgold Hose, William Penn Hose—13.

For George Downey, Jr.—Assistance Engine, Diligent Hose, Fairmount Hose, Good Will Hose, Neptune Hose, Northern Liberty Engine, Western Engine, Lafayette Hose, Northern Liberty Hose, Spring Garden Hose, America Engine—11.

For George Hensler—Pennsylvania Hose, Tivoli Hose, Good Intent Engine, Kensington Hose, Mechanic Engine—5.

For A. W. Wright—Cohocksink Hose, Hand-in-Hand Engine, South Penn Hose, Taylor Hose, United Hose, Independence Hose—6.

THIRD DISTRICT.

For James Adams—Decatur Engine, Excelsior Hook and Ladder, Rescue Hook and Ladder, Washington of Frankford—4.

For W. Williams—Franklin of Frankford, Liberty of Holmesburg, Union of Rising Sun—3.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

For Jacob Gonaver—Fellowship, Franklin of Germantown, Germantown Hose, Manayunk Engine, Mount Airy Engine, Washington of Germantown—6.

For George Fox—Congress of Chesnut Hill, Good Intent of Roxborough—2.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

For Hamilton Scott—Kingessing Engine, Monroe Engine, Union Hose, West Philadelphia Engine—4.

The West Philadelphia Hose and Mantua Hook and Ladder Companies voted for a party not in nomination.

DETECTION OF A ROBBER.—The man, named Richard Mason, who was arrested some time since on the charge of robbing the store of Mr. Lewis Brown, Third and Brown streets, of some sixty dollars in money and fourteen boxes of cigars, was committed to answer by Alderman Beltler yesterday. The accused was arrested by Detective Taggart, the evidence against him being a valise containing burglars' tools found in his room, as also the fact that a week or so after the robbery he had sold a number of cigars to a woman named Mrs. Ann Miller, living on Water street, above Dock. These cigars were identified by Mr. Brown, as also were the boxes containing them. The fire-proof from which the money was taken was blown open.

A HANDSOME AMBULANCE.—Yesterday the Good Will Engine Company housed a new ambulance. The sides are painted a deep emerald, and the velvet couches of the interior are of the same rich color. On the sides are two beautiful oil paintings, representing wounded soldiers on the field of battle. They are called "lost" and "found," and are descriptive of the fates of our gallant heroes, one of whom is discovered by his comrades in the tangled underwood, where he fell, and the other lies dying in an obscure glen, unknown and uncared for.

SENTENCE OF PICKPOCKETS.—Six of the fourteen pickpockets alleged to be from New York, who were charged with the theft of a watch in a railroad car, were convicted, and three of them were sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and the remaining three to two years' imprisonment. The other eight were held to bail for their future good behavior.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB MEETING.—A meeting of the McClellan Old Guard, a soldiers' campaign club, held at the Continental Theatre, last evening, was quite largely attended. Speeches were made by Colonel James Page, John O'Byrne, Richard Vaux, and others. Another meeting will be held at Barr's hotel, to-morrow evening.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—A German, aged about sixty years, was found yesterday in an insensible condition at Girard avenue and Leopold streets. He was conveyed to the Seventeenth Ward Station House, where he died this morning.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—This morning Emma Thomas was arraigned before Alderman Massey, upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 1209 Carlton street. Three women, inmates of the house, were also taken into custody, and the whole party held to answer.

VETERINARY.—A quarterly meeting of the Pennsylvania Veterinary Medical Association, Dr. Jenning, President, was held yesterday afternoon. The diseases to which horses are subject, were referred to at length, after which the meeting adjourned.

DISHONEST YOUTH.—Michael Fulton, a lad was charged with stealing one hundred dollars in greenbacks from the coat pocket of his employer, Mr. George Brazier. He was committed to answer the charge at Court by Alderman Welding.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.—The Great Council of the United States of the Improved order of Red Men, will continue its session in this city for three or four days. A. J. Francis, of Kentucky, presides over the Convention.

CHARITABLE.—The bulk of Mr. Robert Orr's estate, recently deceased, is left to the First Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of this city, for the use and benefit of the poor members of said congregation.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE.—The 8th New York Regiment, which arrived in this city last evening, will leave for Trenton to-day. They were entertained at the Refreshment Saloons.

THE COURSE.—To-day at 12 o'clock the entries for the Point Breeze Park fall trotting match will be closed.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants were drawn for the payment of the city bounty to ninety-one men, five of whom were substitutes.

RIGHTS OF RAILWAY TRAVELERS.—A case of some interest to railway travelers will probably soon be brought before the courts of this State, and upon its decision every person who travels on railroads is more or less interested. The facts of the case are as follows: On Saturday last a gentleman in Philadelphia purchased a ticket on the Pennsylvania Railroad from that city to Pittsburg, which, on its face, guaranteed him one seat. Upon entering the car all the seats were occupied, and the attention of the conductor was called to the fact. The passenger, however, received no satisfaction, and when the conductor came round to lift the tickets, the passenger refused to surrender his on the ground that the company did not fulfil its part of the contract. The conductor demanded the ticket or threatened expulsion of the passenger from the cars. The passenger stuck to his point, and when the train reached Downingtown the conductor led him out of the car. No resistance was made except a verbal protest, and the expressed determination to test the matter before the courts. Whether suit has been instituted we have not yet learned.

SOCIAL REUNION.—A large number of ladies and gentlemen from the different churches of this city, met last evening in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, it being the occasion of a reunion of the members and their families and friends. The evening's entertainments were commenced by an address from the President of the Association, Mr. P. B. Simons. During the evening the guests were entertained with vocal and instrumental music, conundrums, and short addresses by gentlemen present, among whom were several clergymen. At a late hour the entire company partook of refreshments provided for the occasion. It was stated by the President that a strenuous effort was being made by the members to revive an interest in the Temperance cause, and that there were good grounds for believing that the efforts had not been in vain. It was also stated that during the month of May there would be a convention of the members of the Christian Association held in this city, composed of delegates from the British Provinces as well as from different sections of the Union. The meeting was one of much social and intellectual enjoyment, and was intended to be one of a series which will be held at intervals during the coming season.

FOR A LONG TIME PHILADELPHIA HAS FELT the want of an establishment where a lady could go and secure a complete outfit. Formerly a bride would have to depend on her friends to advise what to get and where to get it. Now we have in this city a first-class establishment, where a person can have everything made at the shortest notice, in the most elegant manner and at very reasonable prices. We recommend our lady friends to go to the Wheeler & Wilson salesroom and examine specimens of their work. We have never seen anything at all equal to it, either in this country or Europe. The Wheeler & Wilson Company do all kinds of family sewing, quilting, tucking, &c., at their office, or are prepared to send out obliging and competent young ladies to sew by the day or week, with or without machines. Now is the time for families to have their sewing attended to. We all know that the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine does the best work and is the most economical in the use of cotton. Salesroom, 704 Chesnut street, above Seventh.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—John Walls and E. F. Sherry, both residing in the neighborhood of American and Master streets, have been held in the sum of $500, to answer the charge of cruel treatment of a horse. The horse was hired from a Mr. Wright, Fifth and Poplar streets, and when returned it is alleged that the animal was so tired out with incessant driving as to be unfit for immediate use.

COMPARISON THE ONLY FAIR TEST.—No matter what may be said in favor of the various Sewing Machines in use, the only proper and certain way of deciding upon their relative merits is by actual comparison. This is the test which the "Florence" (sold at No. 629 Chesnut street) invites; and it is a remarkable fact that whenever this comparison is made by purchasers before selecting their preference invariably goes in favor of the "Florence" Machine, though we ought hardly to call this remarkable, it is simply common sense. The Florence is a wonderful machine. Every one sold by the agent is warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or the money will be refunded after three months' trial.

"DESOLATION."—Georgia, from Chattanooga to Marietta, about one hundred and fifty miles, is totally swept of its male inhabitants. "In the still standing cottages near the depots, selling pies and fruit around the cars, you see the lean, lank, yellow-skinned women of the lower classes, with their low-headed children, but never an able-bodied man. Every able-bodied man wears the Federal uniform; every able-bodied negro is in the service of the army." Here how different the scene! Here able-bodied men out of use in any active employment, and whether in uniform or civilian dress, nine cases out of ten their clothes are from the establishment of CHARLES STOKES & Co., under the Continental.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—

Boys' Suits, Children's Zephyr Goods.

Misses' Dressmaking, Boys' Overcoats.

A splendid assortment.

M. SHOEMAKER & Co.,

No. 4 N. Eighth street.

WE CALL OUR numerous readers' attention to the advertisement of Bright's sale of Nursery Stock, to take place on Thursday next, at the Logan Nursery, old York Road. To parties making improvements, this sale offers rare opportunities, as the stock is considered to be the finest in Philadelphia, and the season most favorable for transplanting.

PHOTOGRAPHS—Natural, life-like pictures, produced in the style, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Life size Photographs in Oil colors, Ivorytypes, and Carte de Visites.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU—For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

Helmbold's Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.

Helmbold's Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

Helmbold's Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars, delivered to any address. Depot, No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL PULMONARY AFFECTIONS, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant is the standard remedy, at all times safe and reliable. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

DR. ROBERTSON'S NERVOUS CORDIAL; OR, Nature's Grand Restorer. The great remedy for all Nervous Complaints, debility, prostration, lowness of spirits &c. Price $1. For sale by Dyott & Co., No. 232 S. Second street.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Ludlow.—About one week ago fourteen New York thieves and bounty jumpers emigrated to this city. Their names are, John O'Brien, William Mulligan, Edward Russell, John McCann, Edward Harrison, Edward Riley, John Sullivan, George Gaffney, Michael Craven, Hen. Wilson, Lawrence O'Brien, Joseph Murphy, and William Broughter. Arriving at the depot, at Kensington, in the evening, they took passage down in the Sixth street cars.

Among the passengers by that conveyance was a man named Detwiler, and being unable to resist the instincts of their profession, they robbed him of his watch. He gave information of his loss at the Central Station, when officers at once went in search of the thieves. Three of the parties were arrested at the Commercial Hotel, Sixth street above Chesnut, and Mr. Detwiler's watch was found between the mattresses of their bed.

The remainder of the party were arrested at Earle's Saloon, 6th and Chestnut, where they had gone to get their supper.