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THURSDAY MORNING....JULY 9, 1863.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXV. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1863. NO. 8.

The Daily Dispatch.

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GEN. LEE'S ARMY—LATER FROM THE NORTH.

The only intelligence we have heard of reaching the city was from an officer of the Signal Corps stationed on the lower James, who had been fortunate enough to have an opportunity of reading Northern papers of the 6th. This officer telegraphs to the War Department that there journals state that not one word had been heard from Gen. Meade's army since the 4th, and that they contain nothing whatever with reference to the great battles which have taken place at Gettysburg.

The same officer alluded to telegraphs that the papers of the 6th speak despondingly of the situation of Gen. Banks in Louisiana.—From Vicksburg they had no later intelligence than that contained in their issues of the 4th.

Among the rumors which got loose yesterday was one to the effect that Vice President Stephens had been informed at Fortress Monroe that Lee's army was in full retreat.

THE NINTH "ON TO RICHMOND."

The Federals in King William have fallen back from Mangohick Church to Acquinton Church, about 20 miles. They destroyed all the crops in their track. By the York River train, yesterday afternoon, we learn that it was supposed the Yankees were leaving and going down the Peninsula. A deserter from the 103d New York regiment, who was brought to the city, states that Getty's division embarked at the White House Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in transports for Washington. Foster's troops from Newbern, he said, were also reported, in Dix's army, to have gone to the same destination. A division or brigade of Dix's troops had left for Portsmouth. Colonel Spear's cavalry were still on the Peninsula. This is a deserter's story, which may be true or may not. The fellow very frankly said that the reason he deserted was because he was not paid.

THE YANKEE RAID IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Yankee raid into North Carolina from Newbern Friday seems to have been instigated as usual by a desire to plunder. They visited Kenansville, the county seat of Duplin county, Friday night, destroyed the Froblick's sword factory, and captured Capt. Lane's company of cavalry. Their force consisted of about 1,000 whites and negroes, and of this number about 400 were sent to Warsaw, ten miles distant on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. The detachment reached there Saturday morning, just as the train had passed.—They burned the railroad depot, containing about 20,000 pounds of Government bacon, tore up the track for a mile and a half, and started back to Kenansville. Here they robbed the proprietor of the sword factory of $2,000 in money, the sheriff of the same amount, and levied on Isaac Kelly and Mr. McCarthy for the same sum. They also stole about 50 negroes. They then started for a tramp of 60 miles back to Newbern, where they arrived safely. The trains on the railroad are now running as before.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

The flag of truce boat which arrived at City Point Tuesday neither allowed a Northern paper to be sent ashore *nor a Southern paper to go aboard.* The officers were very much depressed, and spoke very little to the Confederates in charge of the prisoners. The only fact they stated was that Sickles had died from his wound, and that up to Saturday night Meade, the Commander in Chief of the Army of the Potomac, had not been wounded.—Sickles's right leg was amputated below the knee, but the operation was so unskillfully performed that a second amputation became necessary. During the latter operation he died. The *Herald*, of Saturday last, promised an extra Sunday morning, in which it expected to announce the capture of Port Hudson by Banks; the fall of Vicksburg; the tagging of Bragg's army by Rosecrans, and the utter rout of Lee's ragged rebels by the invincible veterans of Meade. It is very likely that the extra was not issued. One of our exchanged Confederate prisoners says he heard a Federal tell a friend at Fortress Monroe that Meade had lost 40,000 men in the battles of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

BRAGG AND ROSECRANS—THE EXPECTED FIGHT.

The reports from East Tennessee are very vague. That one fact seems to be certain, and that is, that Bragg has fallen back to Chattanooga, thus uncovering Middle Tennessee and North Alabama to the incursionists. His headquarters are at Bridgeport, and the Tennessee river is his line of defence. Rosecrans is supposed to have 50,000 men. The left wing of the Confederate army extends to within a short distance of Tullahoma. The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of Saturday, says:

Passengers report the evacuation of Tullahoma by our troops. If it be true, the movement is a good one, and will meet the sanction of the rank and file of the army, and of all who know anything about the nature of that region of country. Our first and last duty is to whip Rosecrans. That the mind of Gen. Bragg has this intent, no more, seems clear, and whether the thrashing comes at Tullahoma or some other point involving a better position, is a question to be determined by those Generals who compose the military family of the Commander-in-Chief.

Our mind is, and has always been, that Tullahoma is no place at all. It is low and marshy. It may be turned on either hand by half a dozen different routes. It is the funnel of no considerable tract of territory, nor the defence of any signal point. There are many points along the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad more available by far, and whatever induced the erection of fortifications there has always been a mystery to our mind. We looked upon the matter as a puzzle of science, and never troubled our brain about it.

We will not speculate upon what will happen next. The movements of the army and the plans of its directions are topics less for newspaper disquisition than for close concealment. After the disclosure of events and the result of operations is the time for criticism. Our heart, meanwhile, beats high with sanguine hope, and we look to Gen. Bragg, his army and his officers, with earnestness, but with confidence. We are glad that General Bragg is resolved to take his time and select his own battle ground. That he means to fight, and to fight well, is a conclusion forced upon us by every circumstance of the last few days, and, indeed, by the indubitable evidences of months, so that the country at a distance can rest easy on that score.

Rumors were current on the streets during yesterday that thirty thousand Federals were moving down the old Nashville and Chattanooga and Pelham stage road. Parties immediately from the front state that it was reported that only six thousand Yankees were on that route, but it was believed they had been driven back by Forrest, who was watching them on the right. A well known officer of our Army, who came through from that section yesterday, states that there is not a Yankee between Decherd and Manchester, and it was believed that Rosecrans, discovering that his flank movement had been anticipated, had fallen back.

Our cavalry were skirmishing with the enemy day before yesterday about four miles the other side of Alisonia. The enemy, though close enough to our lines to give battle at Tullahoma and at Decherd, for our men were in line of battle all day yesterday at the latter point, awaiting his approach, manifested no desire "to come to time."

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS.

Vice President Stephens did not go to Fortress Monroe, as rumored, but went down in the Confederate States steamer Torpedo as far as Newport News, off which the vessel lay until a Yankee truce boat came up, bringing Major Ludlow, the Federal Commissioner. What the result of the dispatches interchanged was, or what was their purport, nobody outside of official circles knows. The Vice President started back Monday morning and reached here yesterday evening, having stopped at Claremont Monday night.

RESULTS OF DRAFTING IN THE NORTH.

The *Old Guard*, of New York, gives the following specimen of the process of drafting in Michigan:

"Of forty-one men drafted in Clinton county, Michigan, thirty-two have escaped to Canada, which, if not "the land of the brave," is at least the "home of the free."

The Possession of the Mississippi River—Vicksburg and Port Hudson

The Jackson correspondent of the Mobile *Register* discusses, in the following letter, a question which is rendered of more interest by the intelligence of the fall of Vicksburg:

The question frequently suggests itself, suppose we abandon Port Hudson and Vicksburg, what benefit would the Federal Government derive—what injury would it entail upon the Confederacy? Suppose we should give up those places and thus gratify the cravings of the great West, yield to her at this day that boon for which she has expended so much blood and treasure? I say, what would be the advantages and disadvantages? Let us look back on the page of history for the last two years and then judge the future by the past.

The object held in view by the West for the prosecution of the war is, that the possession of these places would give them the free and unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi river to the Gulf, and as a necessary consequence, its commerce and that of its tributaries. The commerce and trade of the Mississippi is absolutely essential to the existence of the Western people, who have two great and powerful motives in carrying on the war, and from their stand-point, for one of the motives I have not the heart to condemn them. The first motive I have named, the second is to escape from the thraldom and avarice of their New England friends. New England figures as the banker and aristocrat, while the West is the silly goose of a dependent, and a hewer of of wood and a drawer of water. To wish to escape from this latter position I can blame no people.

Time, the South has proposed to give the Western people the free navigation of the Mississippi, but either in their blindness or their inability to escape from the meshes thrown around them by the Abe Lincoln Government, the proposition was not accepted.—The West has still waged the war, and every blow that it has struck has only tended the more effectually to fasten on them the chains of commercial and financial bondage to the North and East. The West has so far succeeded as to have control of the river down to Vicksburg, while New England (or rather Massachusetts) controls from the Gulf to Port Hudson. Therefore, the only remaining portion of the river not open to commerce is from Vicksburg to Port Hudson. The Yankee gunboat patrol renders it useless to us always, excepting some forlorn flatboat or skiff which the Yankees have not destroyed, and which our people use to ferry themselves over the river.

The trade of the West down to Vicksburg is but trifling, and, take away the attractions of a large army, amounts to almost nothing. To make up for lost trade the Western people have resorted to robbing, stealing, and wantonly wasting everything in their pathway under the hallucination that after the war is over the Southern people will be compelled "to come to us and buy all these things over again." A Yankee idea to the cores, and I might say it is not without its philosophy, for in too many instances it will prove true reasoning. New England holds the river, with New Orleans, to Port Hudson, and the only benefit derived is not from trade but from pillage.

Now, evacuate these places, and let the West use her steamboats to transport her produce South, instead of going to the East over the railroads around by New England and the northern capital, and what advantage has the West gained? The Southern people cannot trade with the West, because of its inability to pay for its produce in a proper currency.—There is not gold enough in the country—the people have been bankrupted by the robberies of their soldiers, and those who would buy cannot. Their plantations have been made desolate and the consumers carried away.—Their commerce will be fickle and precarious, for their boats and cargoes will be continually captured and destroyed, and to crown all, New England has a capacious mouth, extended "wide open" to swallow up whatever may successfully run the gauntlet to New Orleans to supply a local market, some little shipment in the West Indies, Mexico and South America.

In ordinary times the trade of Vicksburg alone was worth more to the West than will be all the trade of the Mississippi and its tributaries with Vicksburg and Port Hudson in their possession. Let the West have the Mississippi and still remain in arms against the South, and what will her trade be worth?—The question can be answered in a word—nothing. Then suppose the war continued, the West is paid in greenbacks and the coin husbanded in the North, while a debt is accumulated that will for ages grind her people with taxation, while the North and East, by their trickery, manage to indirectly collect their tax also from the West. Remember that the West has pursued no conciliatory course towards the South, collectively or individually, and is therefore entitled to no sympathy. Being naturally the ally of the South, New England politicians have been too adroit in their management of affairs to permit any feelings of sympathy or friendship to be engendered, either politically, socially, collectively, individually, or religiously.

The South can be damaged but very little more than she now is by the abandonment of these places, and the West can receive little or no benefit from the day that Port Hudson and Vicksburg are abandoned than she now enjoys.

It will be contended that to give up these places will encourage the West to renewed energy, and cause a procrastination of the war. This may be the case, but only for a little season. Not until then will the West realize the fact that she has lost her best cash customer and most true friend. It will then be as clear as "mud" to the Hoosiers, Buckeyes and Suckers, that they have been befooled to such an extent as to cause them to turn on their deceivers in their wrath, and take full vengeance. Nothing is more true in the natural course of life than that no man, however great a fool he may be, likes to be told of it, and, moreover, used as an instrument in the hands of his more crafty and subtle neighbor. Again, it may be urged that it would free a large portion of the Federal army, and thus enable the enemy to successfully carry out other expeditions. I think not, as it would require strong garrisons to hold all vulnerable, as well as strong points on the river, and, instead of holding so many, greatly reduce the Federal army. Other thoughts suggest themselves, but I have already written more than I intended.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY OF MEXICO BY THE FRENCH.—President Juarez and Cabinet moved from the City of Mexico to San Louis de Potosi, and the troops were withdrawn from the capital, on the 31st of May.—On the 5th of June the French occupied it:

The force that garrisoned the City of Mexico, said to number twenty thousand men, was withdrawn to the Cuernavaca plaza and to intermediate points around the city, for the purpose of carrying on guerilla warfare.

The whole French army was expected to occupy the capital on the 8th of June.

Three newspapers had been established favoring the policy of the French. One of these papers states that the occupation of the city of Mexico settles with absolute certainty that it is necessary to extirpate by the root the democratic element, and no longer need there be even a dream of popular sovereignty.

Gen. Forey has issued a decree confiscating the property of all parties who have been or are in arms against the French.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—OPINIONS OF THE YANKEE PRESS—HIS OPENING ADDRESS

[From the New York Herald.]

It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification that we announce to our readers this morning the retirement of Gen. Hooker and the appointment of Major General George G Meade, late of the 5th army corps, to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

With regard to the qualification of this officer for this supremely important position at this crisis, the reader will be amply satisfied from the simple facts of his military history, which will be found in the sketch given elsewhere in this paper.

Distinguished for his good and gallant conduct in the Mexican war, Gen. Meade, in the Peninsula and Maryland campaigns of Gen. McClellan, and in the late eventful Rappahannock campaigns of Gen. Burnside and Gen Hooker, has still added to his high reputation as a brave, skillful, and capable military leader. His merits are approved by the officers of the Army of the Potomac, and we are assured that this appointment as their Commander-in-Chief on the field will be hailed with unqualified satisfaction by the soldiers of every State and of every regiment of the army. As we understand this appointment in another sense, it is a compromise which will be satisfactory not only to the old soldiers of McClellan, but to his friends outside of the army; for, according to our information, Gen. Meade has not been mixed up and is not the creation of any political faction, but the independent, professional soldier, who has won his claims to distinction and his present promotion by his sword.

[From the New York Wor d.]

But it would be trifling with the highest interests to conceal the simple fact that the Army of the Potomac knows Gen. Meade only as a subordinate officer who has done nothing to prove himself equal to such an emergency as that in which the army now finds itself deserted by a General of whom it knows that he would never have resigned the position he trampled upon so many sacred things to reach, had he believed that victory was so much as possible to be won. Had the baton of command been passed to a General tried and trusted by the army, there would still have been danger in the execution of the modifications which must have followed in the plans and movements of the campaign. But to the execution of these modifications the army would in that case have proceeded with an alacrity and confidence which it were now altogether insane to expect of them.

[From the New York Times.]

Gen. Meade, his successor, is already pretty well known to the country as a corps commander in the Army of the Potomac. He has not figured quite as prominently as some others, though his corps, (the Fifth army corps,) is second in discipline and condition to none in the army, and wherever it has been on duty, has been handled with a skill second to none. It did not actively participate in the late battle of Chancellorsville—the First and Fifth corps having been held as reserves. The confidence of all the corps commanders and of all the officers in the army in Gen. Meade is very high, and we may now state that after the late battle of Chancellorsville his appointment to supercede Gen. Hooker was urged by every corps commander, with, perhaps, one exception.—There is no doubt he will be loyally and warmly supported by the officers of the army, as he was certainly the one whom they generally designated as their first choice. The next officer in rank to Gen. Hooker was himself desirous that Gen Meade should be his chief. His intellectual characteristics are sagacity, decision and firmness, with, of course, all the other soldierly qualifications, and he has also education and experience.

The following is Gen. Meade's address to the army:

HEADQR'S ARMY OF POTOMAC, June 28, 1863.

General Order, No. 66.

By direction of the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. As a soldier, in obeying this order, an order totally unexpected and unsolicited, I have no promises or pledges to make. The country looks to this army to relieve it from the devastation and disgrace of a hostile invasion. Whatever fatigues and sacrifices we may be called upon to undergo, let us have in view constantly the magnitude of the interests involved, and let each man determine to do his duty, leaving to an all controlling Providence the decision of the contest. It is with just diffidence that I relieve in the command of this army an eminent and accomplished soldier, whose name must ever appear conspicuous in the history of its achievements; but I rely upon the hearty support of my companions in arms to assist me in the discharge of the duties of the important trust which has been confided to me.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

S. F. Barstow, Assistant Adj't Gen.

AMERICAN TOPICS—M. D. CONWAY VS J. M. MASON.

The following correspondence has been referred to briefly. It appeared originally in the London *Times*, to which Mr. Mason sent it for publication:

AUBREY HOUSE, NOTTING HILL, W., Lond n, W., June 10, 1863.

Sir: I have authority to make the following proposition on behalf of the leading anti-slavery men of America, who have sent me to this country:

If the States calling themselves "The Confederate States of America" will consent to emancipate the negro slaves in those States, such emancipation to be guaranteed by a liberal European commission, the emancipation to be inaugurated at once, and such time to be allowed for its completion as the commission shall adjudge to be necessary and just, and such emancipation once made to be irrevocable, then the Abolitionists and anti-slavery leaders of the Northern States shall immediately oppose the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States Government, and, since they hold the balance of power, will certainly cause the war to cease by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it.

I know that the ultimate decision upon so grave a proposition may require some time; but meanwhile I beg to be informed at your early convenience whether you will personally lend your influence in favor of a restoration of peace and the independence of the South upon the simple basis of the emancipation of the slaves.

Any guarantee of my own responsibility and my right to make this offer shall be forthcoming. I am, sir, yours &c.,

MONCURE D. CONWAY.

J. M. Mason, Esq.

No. 21 UPPER SEYMOUR STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, June 11, 1863.

Sir: I have your note of yesterday. The proposition it contains is certainly worthy of the gravest consideration, provided it is made under a proper responsibility. Yet, you must be aware, that, while you know fully the representative position I occupy, I have not the like assurance as regards yourself.

If you think proper, therefore, to communicate to me who those are on whose behalf and authority you make the proposition referred to, with the evidence of your "right to make this offer," I will at once give you my reply, the character of which, however, must depend on what I may learn of your authority in the premises. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. M. MASON.

Moncure D. Conway, Esq

AUBREY HOUSE, NOTTING HILL, W., June 16, 1863.

Sir: Your note of the 11th has been received. I could easily give you the evidence that I represent the views of the leading Abolitionists of America, but with regard to the special offer which I have made I have concluded that it was best to write out to America, and obtain the evidence of my right to make it in a form which will preclude any doubt as to its sufficiency.

I shall then address you again on the subject.

I am, &c., MONCURE D. CONWAY.

J. M. Mason, Esq.

No. 24 UPPER SEYMOUR STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, June 17, 1863.

Sir: I have received your note of yesterday. You need not write to America to "obtain the evidence" of your right to treat on the matter it imports. Our correspondence closes with this reply. It was your pleasure to commence it—it is mine to terminate it.

I desired to know who they were who were responsible for your mission to England, as you present it; and who were to confirm the treaty you proposed to make for arresting the war in America, on the basis of a separation of the States, with or without the sanction of their Government. But such information is of the less value now, as I find from an advertisement in the journals of the day that you have brought to England letters of sufficient credit from those who sent you to invite a public meeting in London, under the sanction of a member of Parliament, who was to preside, to hear an address from you on the subject of your mission, with the promise of a like address from him.

This correspondence shall go to the public and will find its way to the country a class of the citizens of which you claim to represent. It will, perhaps, interest the Government and the *soi-disant* "loyal men" there to know, under the sanction of your name, that the "leading anti slavery men in America" are prepared to negotiate with the authorities of the Confederate States for a "restoration of peace and the independence of the South, on a pledge that the Abolitionists and anti slavery leaders of the Northern States shall immediately oppose the further prosecution of the war on the part of the United States Government, and since they hold the balance of power will certainly cause the war to cease by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it."

As some reward, however, for this interesting disclosure, your inquiry whether the Confederate States will consent to emancipation on the terms stated shall not go wholly unanswered. You may be assured, then, and perhaps it may be of value to your constituents to assure them, that the Northern States will never be in relation to put this question to the South nor will the Southern States ever be in a position requiring them to give an answer.

I am, sir, your ob't serv't,

J. M. MASON.

Moncure D. Conway, Esq.

A REAL YANKEE DODGE.

The following official order to cajole troops out to fight Lee, speaks for itself:

WAR DEPARTM'T, ADJ'T GENL'S OFFICE, Washington, June 29, 1863.

General Order No 195:

The Adjutant General will provide an appropriate medal of honor for the troops who, after the expiration of their terms, have offered their services to the Government in the present emergency, and also for the volunteer troops from the States that have volunteered their temporary services in the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE FUTURE TERMS OF PEACE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CONFEDERATE STATES.

The New York *Catholic Record* has a very long article on the present aspect of the war. It thinks it requires no prophetic vision to foresee the result of the present conflict.—"That it will," says the *Record*, "terminate in the complete independence of the Southern Confederacy, there can, we think, be no doubt in the mind of any rational man." The old story of the overwhelming resources of the North, in men and money, is dissected by the *Record*. Those overwhelming resources have been brought into play. An army of 1,500,000 men has been thrown against 700,000 men, and yet has not overwhelmed them. In money, millions have been spent by the North where only thousands have been incurred by the South. This is, so far, the result of the overwhelming resources, and that result will not be altered by this war. The *Record*, thus hopeless of subjugation, turns its attention to the terms of peace, and gives the following conditions:

I. A convention of the Northern States must be held, to take into consideration the new condition in which they are now placed, and to devise means for their reorganization or reconfederation under the new Constitution. This convention, if held, will be composed of delegates from each State, whose basis of representation will be fixed, not by States, but by the proportion of population.—Each State, however, being sovereign, will have the power to ratify or reject the Constitution proposed and adopted in the convention. In this respect their action will not differ from that of the States that adopted the old Constitution and formed the Union which has been overthrown by the Abolition Administration. In the convention we have, no doubt the sovereignty of the States will be guarded with the same jealous care that marked their action in the convention to which the present Constitution owes its origin.

II. The vast debt which has been accumulated by the present mad, fanatical and suicidal war, will, as a matter of imperative necessity, be repudiated. In stating this fact we do not seek to justify the principle of repudiation, which is alike dishonorable in a nation or an individual. We speak of such a policy now as among the inevitable consequences of the lamentable condition in which the North finds itself after an Abolition crusade of over two years. The debt of the North may now be estimated at about two thousand five hundred millions of dollars, and the interest on this at 7 per cent. would be about one hundred and eighty millions, which is larger than the interest on the national debt of England. When it is remembered that the English national debt was the growth of centuries, while ours has been created by a two years' war, the restiveness and impatience of the American people, under such a load, will be fully understood and appreciated. We do not believe they will stand it, and we entertain no doubt whatever that they will seek relief in repudiation.

III. The people having had, through the policy of the present Administration, a pretty fair experience of a military despotism, will instruct their delegates to the aforesaid Convention to insist upon the inviolability of State rights, the sovereignty of the States, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, *habeas corpus*, and all the rights guaranteed by the present Constitution. Upon these important points they will be so explicit and so direct as to leave no possible grounds for apprehension in the future.

IV. Admitting the existence of two Confederacies within the limits of the old Union, the Government established under the new Constitution will have to deal with the important question of boundaries, customs, river navigation, and the general relations that may spring up between the two Confederacies. It is essential that these relations should not be complicated; that they should, in fact, be so simple and so easily understood as to avoid the possibility of future collisions. We trust that there will be entire free trade between the two republics, so as to render border custom-houses entirely unnecessary. The navigation of the Mississippi will, and must be free to the Gulf of Mexico, any other arrangement will be inevitably productive of future wars.

V. As friendly relations between the two Confederacies are essential to the welfare and the future prosperity of both, it should be the policy of the Northern, as we trust it will be of the Southern, to discourage and frown down every attempt to create hostile and bitter feelings between their respective Governments and peoples. As for the North, its commercial and profit seeking people will be among the first to obliterate the past, and to sink its unpleasant memories in the gulf of oblivion. It must be acknowledged that the Northern people are, to a great extent, like the English, "a nation of shopkeepers," and that the present war has been waged as much to retain the custom of the South as to maintain the Union.—Now, we venture to say that none will be more anxious or more earnest to exhibit their friendly feelings toward the South than the very people who have been, and are still, so rampant for a vigorous prosecution of the war—nay, we not only believe this, but we believe also that they will be the greatest toadies of the South; that they will be profuse in their professions of good will and friendly feeling; that they will fete and toast "our Southern brethren" at the future banquets that will be given to them in Northern cities; that they will never tire of speaking or writing of a common origin, a common ancestry, a common language, and all those other things which we have been accustomed to hear at convivial assemblies of Americans and Englishmen. All this we shall, most probably, see within a very few years, in this our own day and generation.

VI. We have referred to the convention of the Northern States as among the inevitable consequences of this war, and the condition to which the North has been reduced. It is possible, but we do not regard it as probable, that the North shall witness another Presidential election before that convention shall have taken place. This is a melancholy reflection, but we are considering our present position, and dealing with the hard substantial facts that have been forced upon our consideration. If we could blot out the memories, the sad, bitter recollections of the past two years and a half, oh! how willingly would we do so. It is not we, or such as we, who have destroyed this Union. The murderers of this nation, the assassins of the republic, are to be found in Washington in the members of the present Administration, who, with their co conspirators the Abolitionists, have overthrown the Union, and are now seeking to bury in the same grave with it the vestiges of American freedom. Taking it for granted that the Administration has not only destroyed the republic, but that by its manner of prosecuting the war, its confiscation and emancipation measures, its vandalism in the destruction of Southern cities and Southern homes, its war upon the freemen of the North, upon State sovereignty, as well as its nullification of all the guarantees of the Constitution—taking it for granted that the Administration has by such instrumentalities not only destroyed the Republic, but is now seeking to permanently fasten a military despotism upon the North, the free States will be compelled, in their own defence, and for the preservation of their independence, to begin anew the process of reconstruction and re formation. The men who have not been committed to the Abolition policy of the Government must be selected for the performance of this work. *Abolitionism must be abolished* if we would preserve friendly relations with the South, with the view to an offensive and defensive alliance of the two great Republics of America against the intrigues and machinations of foreign powers.

VII. It is possible that the memories of wrongs and outrages committed during a ruthless invasion of the South may render such an alliance a work of difficulty for many years; but the statesmen of the South will, we believe, be the first to perceive the necessity for, and the benefits derivable from such relationship between the two Republics. It would be as much their interest as ours to establish and preserve these relations between the North and South. Such an arrangement would do away with the necessity of large standing armies and extensive navies. If we mistake not there is a treaty between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the great lakes, by which the maintenance of a large naval force in those waters is rendered unnecessary. As for the settlement of Abolitionism, there will, we think, be less trouble than when the South was in the Union. We may not have a fugitive slave law, and we may, but, whether we shall or shall not have one, we think the great majority of the people of the North have sufficiently shown that they are not desirous of a further increase in the negro population of there States. They are excluded from Illinois by legislative enactment, and in other States such demonstrations have been made against the introduction of contrabands as ought to satisfy any rational mind that they are not considered desirable additions to the population. In fact, Mr. Lincoln himself may be quoted in proof of the reliability and truth of these statements. His interview with the colored deputation that visited him about a year ago, in which he told them that they could not live as freemen in the same country with the whites without injury to the latter, is pretty satisfactory on this point, as is also his effort to colonize them in Central America, whether that effort shall prove a failure or a success.

VIII. One of the most difficult questions to settle will be that of the Territories, which, if not settled definitely and conclusively by a convention between the two Confederacies, may lead to endless disputes, and perhaps hostilities. It may be that the old Missouri compromise line will be adopted; but, whatever line may be adopted as the limit of the Northern and Southern Territories, that line must be clearly and distinctly drawn. Whatever disputes may arise about these Territories, they certainly cannot originate in any fear that either Confederacy will not have sufficient land to meet the demands of their population for two or three centuries to come. In fact, the growth of population on this continent, although unprecedentedly rapid, will not be adequate for generations to the settlement and the cultivation of the almost illimitable domain that stretches west of the Mississippi away to the Rocky mountains.

IX. At the close of the war a new question will come up for the consideration of that portion that still remains of the old Union. This is no less a question than the future position of the border slave States. If the principle of universal suffrage is to prevail with regard to the election of their choice between the North and the South, then that question must be left to their own decision by a general election in each State, and with regard to the election we believe that if left entirely untrammeled by governmental or bayonet interference, they will decide by large majorities of their populations to go with the Southern Confederacy. There is one substantial reason for arriving at this conclusion. These States are bound together by common sympathies, by common interests, and by the institution of slavery, which is common to all. These are like so many links of steel, but, independent of these considerations, the fact that all of them, with one exception, have been made the theatre of war, and have been subjected to the full force of the Washington tyranny and its military satraps, affords, of itself, sufficient grounds for the belief that they will go with the South. It is absurd to urge, in refutation of this position, that if they conclude to remain with the Northern States their slaves will not be interfered with. What power on earth can guarantee this in view of the rampant despotic Abolitionism that has taken possession even of the Government itself? What guarantee have they even that in the event of interference with the peculiar institution they will be compensated by Government for the emancipation of their slaves? In this connection let us ask what has become of the offer to purchase the freedom of the slaves in Kentucky and Missouri? Do we not all know that the proposed manumission, so far as Missouri and Kentucky are concerned, has turned out to be a miserable failure? Of the whole two thousand five hundred millions of dollars expended during the war, we doubt if one million was appropriated to purchase the freedom of slaves. Such is the result of a sentiment that has convulsed the country throughout its entire extent; that has led to the sacrifice of some six or seven hundred thousand lives; that has made the land to resound with the wails of the widows and the orphans, and that has overthrown the mightiest Republic the world has ever seen. Who believes that, with the knowledge of all these facts, the border slave States would be willing to remain with the North if they are afforded an opportunity of linking their destiny with that of the South?

The *Record* thus concludes the article:

Is any one mad enough to imagine that such a force is equal to the overthrow of the armies commanded by Lee and Johnston and Bragg and Beauregard, and the other great Generals of the South? Is any man so insane as to believe that McClellan, even had he the genius of Napoleon himself, would be equal to such a task? What a delusion then, to flatter ourselves with the hope that a people who know their strength, and who have tested it through the ordeal of a two years' war, the most sanguinary, the most disastrous, the most expensive on record, will be inclined to give up that independence for which they have fought so long, struggled so valiantly, and sacrificed so much. Let us accept the "force of accomplished facts," and manfully and courageously resolve that although the Union has been destroyed, our liberties shall be preserved, and Democratic freedom saved from the wreck of our once proud, free and happy republic. Let us perform the task that remains to us, and leave to time the work of reuniting in the bonds of a powerful alliance the now severed sections of a once grand Confederacy.

NEWS FOR THE BOSTONIANS.—The people of Boston are so very loyal that they will receive none but good news. A few days since the clerk of the Exchange Reading-Room was writing the latest news on the bulletin-board, and had occasion to put down the rebel report that the Yankee troops had been repulsed at Port Hudson. Though it was given as a mere report from rebel sources, the writer was compelled to erase it by a clique of "loyalists."

The Brookhaven raiders, numbering forty picked Yankees, were captured near Ellisville, Miss., by thirty-five old men and boys, under Lieut. Wilson. So much for what the militia can do.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Murdering a Soldier.—John Carter, Pat'k McAnara, and Edward Skahan, charged with feloniously beating and stabbing George P. Wright, and thereby causing his death, made their appearance before the Mayor yesterday, to answer the charge; but many of the witnesses being absent, the examination was postponed till to day, and the parties accused were remanded to jail. The police have not yet succeeded in arresting Sydney Wicker, who is said to have inflicted the stab, and who is believed to be lurking about the Eastern suburbs, where the military authorities will be likely to capture him very soon as a deserter.

Garroting.—William Riley, the young man who had two soldiers arrested three weeks since on charge of stealing from him $800 in money, and who afterwards failed to appear as a witness because of his being charged with desertion, was before the Mayor yesterday, to answer for beating and attempting to rob an unknown person, on Saturday night last. Whilst sitting in the prison box, Mr. James Parter, employed at Camp Lee, recognized Riley as one of the parties by whom he was garroted and robbed of $85, his hat, and pair of combs, on Sunday night last, and claimed the hat worn by the prisoner as the one stolen from him. Mr. P. stated that he had frequently seen the accused, with other suspicious characters, lurking about in Sacramentville—that on the night of the robbery he had been to the city on business, and starting for Camp Lee, about 10 o'clock, had gone north of Broad street to avoid a disreputable locality. On getting in the neighborhood of Buchanan Spring he was approached by Riley and another fellow, one of whom gave him a violent blow in the side, stunning him very much. Witness was then seized and choked down, after which he was robbed of his money, hat, and combs. Riley was remanded to the Hustings Court to answer the felony alleged against him.

Not Criminal.—Mrs. W. A. Wagener, the keeper of a small jewelry establishment on the South side of Main street, near 19th, made her appearance before the Mayor yesterday to answer the charge of receiving a gold watch stolen of W. B. Ferrell, knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. Ferrell, an employee at Chimborazo Hospital, stated that on the night of the 12th of June his watch was stolen from under his pillow, and that he heard no more of it till Sunday last, when Edward V. McCarthy, a patient in the hospital, told him it was at Mrs. Wagener's. Mr. Ferrell, accompanied by another gentleman, went to Mrs. W.'s store, and found his watch, with a variety of others, in the show case. After examining it, and learning the price at which it was held, ($275,) Mr. F. obtained a warrant and had the watch seized. When McCarthy was questioned as to how he knew where the watch was he stated that he had been told so by a gentleman then in the city, and had gone to the store and seen the watch in the case. Mrs. Wagener proved that she purchased the watch of a young soldier, who was pale, delicate and lame, who told her he had been twice wounded, that he had received his discharge, and that the watch had been given him by his father, with which to raise means to get home. Mrs. Wagener did not recognize McCarthy as the person selling the watch, though she said the young soldier was about his size. There being no evidence to show that Mrs. W. knew the watch was stolen she was discharged, but lost the watch and $150. McCarthy was held for further examination.

Charge of Murder.—Wm. W. Jones, charged with violently assaulting and beating John L. Corry, on the 21st of June, from the effects of which he died on the 28th, was before the Mayor yesterday for examination; but owing to the absence of material witnesses to the Commonwealth the investigation was postponed till this morning.

No Theft.—James Sullivan, Frank McNeilis, and Edward Egan, were before the Mayor to answer for stealing a locket and key from Frank Gordon, who was lying drunk in the streets. The evidence disclosed the fact that all the parties were acquaintances, and were intoxicated. Gordon being drunkest, made a full length lodgment in the street, and his companions finding him, and wishing to take care of his effects, were emptying his pockets, when a citizen discovered them and had the entire party locked up. The Mayor fined each of the four one dollar, and held them all to bail for their future good behavior.

Stealing Jewelry.—Robert Ryan and Jas. Logan, arrested on charge of stealing $200 worth of jewelry from Miss V. A. Tyler, were heard before the Mayor yesterday, and sent on to answer at the Hustings Court. The jewelry was found in the possession of Francis Houston, now in jail, and who says she received it of the prisoners.

Prison Record.—At the Libby yesterday six Yankees were received, including Captain W. Rowand, of the "Independent Cavalry," attached to the chief Milroy's command. They were all from Winchester. Six women were brought down from Winchester yesterday and lodged in Castle Thunder. They are: Mrs and Miss Beugough, Miss Milburn, Julia Hamaford, Mrs. Catherine Robinson, and Miss Lydia Rowen.

Organizing.—Under the call of the Governor, who is Commander in Chief of the State forces, military companies are being formed in almost every neighborhood in this section of Virginia. East of Richmond the country people are organizing as cavalry for local defence; and West of it, on the Deep Run road, a mounted corps will be organized and equipped in a very few days. These commands are designed for local purposes, and will do good service; but if the necessity arises, each and all of them will take the field as regulars.

Progressing.—The work on the Manchester paper mill is progressing steadily, and as soon as the buildings can be completed the machinery will be put in operation. Mr. Waterhouse, one of the proprietors, and a man of known energy, is pushing forward the superstructure with all possible haste, the company having wisely determined to spare no expense in completing their enterprise and giving the public the benefit of it.

High Prices.—Vegetables of every kind continue to command exorbitant prices in the markets, notwithstanding the large quantities cultivated in the city and its vicinity. Choice articles are kept high by the demand for them in eating houses and other public places. Just now Hanover and New Kent are not furnishing their usual supplies; and the fact that teams are scarce, and some neighborhoods have no means of sending to market, gives the speculators a good opportunity for keeping up prices.

Garden Seed will be very scarce next spring if the cultivators of vegetables do not save an abundance of their own raising. Every gardener knows the importance of having fresh seed of the best quality, and the one that does not try to save enough for himself and to spare does not deserve to have any. Let all save a surplus of seed, if possible.

The City Railway, which for a time was exceedingly popular with all who had to pass from Rocketts and 9th street, seems to have gone by the board for the present. In the eastern portion of the city the iron