Richmond Dispatch.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING..... SEPTEMBER 9, 1863.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—In our foreign news to-day there is a report of an alliance between Russia and the United States. Rumors of important international intrigues and treaties have been so numerous and so unreliable of late that we cannot put faith in this. But if it is precisely such an alliance, offensive and defensive, as we should like to see, it would at once settle the policy of the Western Powers of Europe, and the dimensions of the present struggle would assume shape and proportions of unprecedented magnitude. The world would be startled at them. The issues raised on such a scale could not long be deferred, and would no doubt be settled in favor of the peace and security of the world from the unscrupulousness, the atrocities, and brutalities of the worst members of the family of civilized nations. However, let us not look for these alliances. They are not impossible, but very improbable.

"NOW, BY ST. PAUL, THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON!"—France has taken possession of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec—placing a force at the town of Manatitlan, which is situated near the mouth of the river Coatzacoalcos, which enters the Gulf near the southeastern boundary of the Mexican State of Vera Cruz. This river is on the line of the Tehuantepec route from the Gulf to the Pacific: a route which has many advantages and has attracted much attention in the politico-commercial world. So, Louis Napoleon is in time with his measures to control it and to do what can be done with it. Some years ago a company of United States speculators obtained from the legarly Government of Mexico some kind of grant, for a trifling consideration, for right of way by this isthmus. Louis Napoleon will brush them away like cobwebs. He is determined not to have impediments in the way of plans touching Mexico, at least from the Yankees.

In further pursuance of his policy of occupying the important positions on the Gulf, he is also about to throw a proper force into Tampico, the second largest seaport of Mexico. Having already occupied Vera Cruz and Matamoras, he leaves no commercial or military point of importance on the Gulf unoccupied, and we shall soon hear that those of the Pacific—Mazatlan, Acapulco, San Blas, etc—have not been overlooked. Maximilian will find his house pretty well in order by the time he arrives; but it is not improbable that he will find some troubles already matured to his hand in his relations with the Yankee Government. But the Emperor of France will settle them for him, and in that way the more effectually perpetuate his office of friend and protector of the Mexican Empire, deriving in turn such consideration, political and commercial, as will amply compensate him.

Indeed, the work of France in Mexico is going on as well as we could desire, and, we may well infer, as much to the discomfort of Lincoln and his Yankees as to our satisfaction. We shall probably soon hear some grumbling at Washington—some ominous mutterings of a storm that is to come—but it may not be allowed to break forth uncontrolled. The Yankee Government may complain and threaten; but they have frequently declared through their organs that they cannot afford to have open rupture and war with any other power until they whip us. After that they will resent insults and punish encroachments. They will bottle their resentment for the present. But it is not clear that they will be able, with all their cunning, to keep out of trouble, so beset are they on all sides with delicate and complicated foreign relations. The South means to be free whether the Yankees quarrel with other powers or not; but it would certainly not be to our regret that they should be forced into a war with some one else while we are fighting them.

A CONFEDERATE BANK.—Mr. Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, has written an elaborate reply to the late letter of Gen. Toombs on the subject of the currency. He is said to be a son of the illustrious statesman and financier whose name he bears, and who was one of the purest and best of the Southern post-revolutionary patriots. The son seems to be worthy of the sire, so far at least as ability is concerned. Nevertheless, we feel disposed to criticise some of his positions. For instance, he says:

"The real danger to the country is, not so much from the Confederate issues, as the final struggle or conflict that will arise between the Confederate currency and the state local currency as furnished by the banks. If peace should be obtained upon the basis of our independence, then the Confederate currency will be too strong for the local bank currency, and so many large capitalists will be interested by purchase of bonds and credits, that they will strengthen the Confederate currency, even to the overthrow of all local bank currency. The first great demand will be for a Government Exchequer Bank, which will submit to no competition from all the local banks. There will be a strong State necessity to submit to it in order to prevent a greater national evil, which would be national bankruptcy, and the management of our vast debt and Government credits exclusively by a Secretary of Treasury, which would be too much power to place in the hands of any one man, as its exercise would deeply affect the distribution of wealth in the Confederacy for generations to come. So, as a political financial necessity, a National Bank in some form will come, and when it comes it will crush the state banks."

Now, there is a law governing this matter of two currencies circulating at the same time—so strong that it might almost pass for a law of Nature. The more indifferent will always be sure to drive the better out of circulation. The better will be hoarded or used in foreign trade, or deposited in the banks. Every man who has money to pay will pay it in the more indifferent currency, as almost everybody has had personal experience. Unless, then, the Exchequer Bank in question, buy up the notes of the State banks for the express purpose of making a run upon them, or refuse to take them on any account, or use other means, direct or indirect, to impair their credit, we do not understand how they are to be overthrown.

It seems to us that a Confederate Bank might be constructed, subject to none of the objections put forth by Mr. Cheves. We are a Confederacy of States. Each

DAILY DISPATCH.

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State is a nation within itself. We have formed a partnership for certain purposes, and each State has the right to leave that partnership when it finds that it is convenient or useful to do so. We have a general agent here in Richmond, which we call the Confederate Government, and which manages the affairs of the firm. Now, why not take a hint from the structure of the system under which we live? Surely a bank, to which every State contributed a portion of its general treasure proportionate to its representation in Congress, taking stock in the same proportion, would not be liable to the objections which can be alleged against an Exchequer Bank. The States could, each, have its branch or branches, and be at perfect liberty to withdraw from the bank, as they now are from the Confederacy. They could have a general agent at some one point, as the Confederacy has now here in Richmond. The check upon this general agent would be too powerful to admit of the supposition that it would interfere with any State banks doing an honest and lawful business. The States would not suffer it.

No Confederate bank, we imagine, will ever be established without taking care to separate the functions of issue and discount. The immense benefit that has been experienced in England, from such a divorce, could not possibly be lost upon statesmen and financiers in this country. A Confederate bank ought to be established, if established at all, principally with a view to regulate the currency. It ought, indeed, to be so constructed, as to possess the power to restrain the excessive issue of State banks, and to furnish a currency of universal credit. And therefore it ought to be under the complete control of some power or other. The ordinary business of banking ought to be a matter of very inferior consideration in the construction of such a bank, and should be placed under the strictest limitations.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Nearly the whole time of the two Houses of the General Assembly, yesterday, was spent in the preparation of business for future action.

A communication from the Governor was received transmitting a report from Capt. McDaniel in reference to river defences. The Governor recommends that Capt. McD. be allowed the privilege of explaining his plan before the Military Committees of the two Houses. The message of the Governor and the report of Capt. McDaniel were appropriately referred.

A large number of resolutions of inquiry were offered in both Houses and referred to the several committees, among them one to provide for the suppression of the traffic in gold by State legislation.

In the *Senate* a resolution was adopted restricting, as far as practicable, the legislation of the extra session to the topics embraced in, and the subjects recommended in, the Message of the Governor.

In the *House* Mr. Robinson, of Berkeley, offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to examine into the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and ascertain the number of clerks employed there, otherwise subject to conscription, and to report whether their places could not be as efficiently filled by discharged and disabled soldiers. The resolution was laid upon the table.

Mr. Haymond, of Marion, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Committee on Finance inquire into the expediency of cancelling the bonds of the State of Virginia in the hands of the Government of the United States and the citizens thereof, and, also, to require that all coupon bonds of the State on which interest is hereafter to be paid be exchanged for registered bonds within a given time.

The House adjourned at an early hour, to afford the Speaker an opportunity of completing the appointment of his committees.

GEN. PRICE'S VICTORY.—We learn from a correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal*, writing from Canton, under date of Aug. 20th, that a courier from the front brings meagre particulars in relation to the exploit of Gen. Price. He came down to White river, suprising the Yankees and capturing the entire force—some four regiments. Grant immediately started a heavy force in pursuit, but was too late. Gen. Price succeeded in reaching Little Rock with his captures.

FROM SUFFOLK.—The Yankees have again evacuated Suffolk, the last of them leaving on Friday. The Petersburg *Express* says:

During their stay a great many fresh depredations were committed, and the citizens in town and the surrounding country were greatly annoyed. The store of James B. Norfleet was broken open and robbed. A steamer came up and took off all the remaining furniture from the residence of Nathaniel Riddick, Esq. The handsome family residences of Henry Riddick and the Rev. Wm. B. Wellons suffered more than at any time before. The residence of the latter gentleman was occupied by them, and the fencing around the yard and flower garden, which had been previously miraculously preserved, was destroyed and the houses much abused. Joseph Little, Thomas Lockey and Jas. Harrison, enrolling officers for Nansemond county were captured. These soldiers were all from the Sixteenth Virginia Regiment. Mr. Little lost about $2,000 in tin, which he was removing when he was captured. John C. Cohoon, Esq., one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Nansemond county, died a few days since.

CATCHING DESERTERS.—A deserter from the army named Perkins, was shot and killed a few days ago in Halifax county, Va., by a squad under command of Mr. Wm. A. Oliver, detailed from the army to catch deserters. Perkins, it appears, roosted in the woods, and found a person mean enough to carry him food every day to a certain place, where he was notified by a peculiar whistle, which brought him forth from his cave. On the day of his death the deserter hunters, getting the Q, went to the place he usually came to get his "rations," and, giving the whistle, Mr. Perkins came forth, but perceiving a stranger he ran. In his flight he was fired on and killed. Up to last Monday the squad had captured six live deserters and sent them on.

PRINCE ARTHUR.—The royal dame of Britain having married off her eldest Prince, and seen him settled, and having made her second a promising hope of the British navy, is now engaged in bringing up her third "in the way he should go." She intends shortly to send Prince Arthur to Oxford, where he will be entered at Christ Church College.—He is destined, it seems; for the army, and will be commissioned as soon as he reaches the proper age. He was at Blackheath not long ago, and while sojourning there he was taken two or three times a week to Woolwich, to have the benefit of that good military school. He has manifested a great predilection for the army from his earliest childhood.

ADDITIONAL FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the evening of the 5th give some additional news, which is contained in the summary we present this morning:

THE LOSS OF THE GUNBOATS SATELLITE AND RELIANCE.

The Northern public are greatly chagrined at the capture of these two gunboats. To make it worse two of Lieut. Wood's wagon party deserted before the capture and informed a Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* that Lt. Wood's plan had proved a failure, and that as he and his party were approaching the gunboats they were suddenly lighted up and poured a destructive fire into Wood's boats, killing all the Confederates except Wood. The paper containing this card was hardly dry before the real account of the capture reached Washington. A dispatch from there says the "disaster" was caused by disobedience of the orders of the officers in command of the Potomac flotilla. The Baltimore *American* has the following account of the capture:

Both vessels were captured on the night of Saturday, the 22d inst., and not Tuesday, as at first reported. It has been common for negroes escaping from Virginia to take refuge on the Government vessels, and on the night of the capture four boats, each containing about 17 men, approached the steamers and got on board without exciting suspicion that they were other than negroes. Mr. N. H. Stavey, the Paymaster's clerk on the Satellite, who was wounded and paroled, gives the following account of the affair:

The two boats which approached the Satellite were in command of Col. Wood, and the two which boarded the Reliance in charge of Lieut. Hoge. At the time (12 o'clock) it was dark and a heavy sea was running. The assailants were not discovered on the Satellite until nearly to the boat, when the officer ran below to call the executive officer, and by the time he returned the vessel was boarded and the crew were in a fight with the rebels, which lasted ten or fifteen minutes, during which Thomas Damon, a fireman, and —— Lawson, who originally came from the rebel army, were killed, and Ensign R. Somers received two cutlass wounds on the left arm, and was shot through the neck; N. H. Stavey, shot in arm; William Bingham, Samuel Chin, and two others, slightly wounded. Several of the rebels were wounded; but the crew was overpowered. The party which boarded the Reliance were also resisted, the officers and men fighting desperately, but were obliged to surrender. In this attack Lieut. Hoge was either killed or wounded, and Ensign Walters was shot through the stomach, the ball coming out of the hip. Mr. McCauley, the engineer of the Reliance, when he found his boat in possession of the rebels, put his engines out of gear, rendering them useless.

After the rebels had captured both boats they proceeded with them to Urbanna, where the officers and crews were set on shore, and the rebels turned the steamers again for the mouth of the river, where they lay all day Sunday, but on Sunday night they went to the Eastern Shore and captured three schooners—one a large coaler from Philadelphia, which they took up to Urbanna—and, after burning one of them, took the others with them, as they said, to Port Royal, where they would remove the machinery and destroy the boats.

The prisoners, with the exception of Ensign Walters, Ensign Somers, Mr. Stavey, and John Tyle, boatswain's mate, were all started to Richmond on Sunday.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing on the 31st ult., gives some particulars of a

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION FRUSTRATED.

At 8 o'clock on Tuesday night, with the moon shining brightly and every prospect of a most propitious season, the Admiral, accompanied by his staff, left the flagship and raised his pennant on the monitor Weehawken, all the preparations having been made during the day for a demonstration on the city of Charleston.

At 9 o'clock at night the fleet moved up the channel, followed by the Ironsides and the gunboats Mahaska and Ottawa. The moon was then obscured by clouds, and the atmosphere getting hazy, with a high wind, the change in the weather was almost instantaneous, and in a few minutes it became squally, and before 10 o'clock there was quite a gale of wind from the northeast, which rendered it necessary for the fleet to come to anchor within a mile of Sumter. From 10 to 12 o'clock we had squalls in rapid succession, when a steady rain, with a strong northeast wind, set in and continued until daylight, when the wind suddenly changed to the west, the clouds cleared away, and by 8 o'clock we had a calm sea and a thorough abatement of the storm.

The Admiral continued in the vicinity of Sumter until 2 o'clock without being discovered by the enemy, when he gave an order to retire, too much time having been lost, and the weather being too unpropitious for the prosecution of the enterprise. As the vessels turned to leave three shots were fired at the Patapsco from Fort Moultrie, all of which missed their mark.

CONDITION OF SUMTER.

The shelling of Fort Sumter had been discontinued for nearly a week, it being regarded as a defunct concern, the last gun having been toppled from its parapet a week ago by Gen. Gillmore's 300 pound Parrott. On Saturday, however, the rebels were observed to bring to Sumter a schooner load of cotton, and to be busily engaged in building traverses with them on the only corner of the parapet which seemed to be uninjured. Just after sunset on Saturdry evening it became evident that they had mounted a gun there, two shots having been fired from it apparently to obtain the channel range.

There being still some show of life in Sumter, it was determined by Gen. Gillmore to again open his siege guns upon it, and Sunday morning the Naval battery, now under command of Lieut. Reamy, and the 300-pound Parrott, recommenced the bombardment. They continued all day on Sunday, and resumed the work again this morning, having caused the disappearance of both the traverses and the gun, and still further disfigured the mass of ruins.

The appearance of Sumter to-day is that of a vast ruin. The rear wall is a crumbling mass of debris. The wall facing the sea, which presented such a beautiful and majestic appearance, with not less than forty clearly-defined port-holes, has had its face so thoroughly cut up and excoriated, and its apertures so multiplied, that it has an appearance through the glass of a broken and disfigured mud wall. The parapet on all sides is gone or in fragments, and Sumter may now be regarded as no longer existing. Its flag has been shot away a dozen times, but as often replaced, and now a small rebel emblem floats on the corner towards the city. A sufficiency of men are left in some of its dilapidated crevices to replace it whenever it is cut down. How soon the old flag will be placed on the ruins depends, in a great measure, on the weather and the success of the contemplated naval operations.—Gen. Gillmore has silenced the bulldog on one side of the gate to Charleston, and the navy is now expected to encounter the other and force its way through the obstructions placed in its way. That these obstructions have been greatly multiplied, and are daily and hourly increased and strengthened, there can be no doubt.

INCREASE OF THE MONITOR FLEET.

On Sunday morning a steamer was observed heading towards the bar from the North, having something scarcely visible in tow. It was watched with much interest, and was soon discovered to be a monitor, the Lehigh, Captain Bryson, which had been expected for some days. A rough sea was prevailing, but she cut loose from her convoy and moved about until five o'clock in the evening, when the tide serving she came across the bar and joined her colleagues in front of Morris Island, making six now ready for the conflict.

THE CAPTURE OF GENERAL JEFF THOMPSON.

Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson arrived in St. Louis Wednesday night, on the Iron Mounted railroad, and was escorted to the military prison, where he is a prisoner of war. He was accompanied by Capt. Reuben Kay, his A. A. G., who was captured at the same time and place as Jeff. The reporter of the St. Louis *Republican* was permitted to visit Gen. Jeff. at the prison, and learned some particulars of his capture and other incidents not uninteresting:

The General said he made an arrangement with some members of his staff to meet him at Pocahontas, the whole party being then at Little Rock, and intending to come to Missouri on a recruiting tour, the General going by way of Jonesboro', Ark., to see his wife, who was there. He made the best of his way to Pocahontas, and put up at the St. Charles Hotel. Soon after his arrival Capt. Kay came and stopped at the same hotel. For two days Thompson was engaged in writing letters, while Captain K. employed himself drawing and examining maps. Monday evening found them still at work, they thinking themselves perfectly safe from war's alarms, Gen. Davidson's army, as they were informed, having left that part of the country.

About dark, however, the two heard a noisy trampling of horses outside, creating more than ordinary confusion. Capt. Kay whispered "what is that?" "Oh!" replied Jeff., "It's some of our boys, perhaps, who have heard that we are here." Thompson was sitting near a window facing the street. A horseman rode up, and poking his insinuating face inside the window, said, "Where is Gen. Thompson?" "I am Gen. Thompson, sir," replied Jeff. "Then you are my prisoner, sir. Why, how are you, Jeff?"—"Hello! Gentry, is that you?" replied T., nothing disconcerted, although he recognized Capt. Gentry, of the 2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and commenced tearing up his letters. As Capt. Gentry dismounted Capt. Kay whispered, "By thunder! here's the Feds!" "Don't say a word," replied Jeff., "but take those maps and put them in the kitchen stove as quickly as possible"—all the while tearing up his letters. Jeff. says he could have escaped, but for those infernal letters; for he had his horses on the other side of the river, intending, if danger of capture presented itself, to make his way out of the back door of the hotel, swim the river, and, once over, the devil could not have caught him.

But that huge pile of letters—not less than fifty—implicated parties in the State and elsewhere, which would get them into trouble, and he determined to destroy them. Thus his chances of escape momentarily lessened until Capt. Gentry entered the room, tapped him on the shoulder, shook hands with him, and "claimed him as his own." Capt. G. said he was in command of an expedition consisting of the 1st regular cavalry and his own company, the 2d M. S. M. cavalry; that they were in search of Col. Burbridge, whom they had learned was in that "neck of woods," but, when some seven miles from Pocahontas, a man had told him that J. Thompson was in the town, telling the very house where he could be found. "He had come after a Colonel," said Jeff, "and had caught a General." He didn't go on the principle of the man who went a fishing and threw all the catfish he caught back into the river, saying: "When I go a cattin', I go a cattin', but when I go a fishin', I *go* a fishin'!" He took whatever he caught, and, by Jove, he took *me!*

Not long after the capture—Jeff. having destroyed his letters and Captain Kay his maps, with the exception of a few, which proved of considerable importance, and which are now in possession of the military here—an amusing incident occurred. Lieut. Miller, ordnance officer of Gen. Crandall's command, hearing that Jeff. Thompson was in Pocahontas, went to see him. Unaware of the presence of Federal troops, he rode quite unconsciously into town, by mere chance passing the pickets in the dark, and proceeded quite leisurely to the hotel where General Jeff. was stopping. At the door he was stopped by the guard, who told him he could not get in unless he was an officer.—"I am an officer," replied Miller, "and must go in."

He passed in and saluted Jeff., remarking, "Ahl you've got some Feds, I see," observing a number of gentlemen in the room with blue uniforms, and thinking they were Jeff's prisoners. "Yes, I have," replied Jeff, "and a d—d big lot of them, too!" Just then Captain Gentry walked up to Miller, and said "you are my prisoner!" "Aint you joking?" asked Miller, still believing Thompson was "in command." "Aint he joking, General," appealing to Jeff. "Yes," replied the latter, "but it's a confounded serious joke." Then the truth flashed on the benighted and confused mind of Miller that he was in a town surrounded by Federal cavalry, and that, instead of Thompson holding those "blue coats" in the room as his prisoners, he was theirs. The Lieutenant resigned his sword without further parley.

PROGRESS OF BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following from Burnside's army, dated East Tennessee, August 26th:

Everything is progressing as satisfactorily as could be desired, and far better than was anticipated. The troops are in fine spirits and most excellent health. The mountain air, the beautiful scenery, and delightful weather exhilarates everybody. We move twenty miles a day easily. Refreshed by the cool nights, we recommence the march at daylight with renewed vigor. The worst roads are passed, our trains are up, and thus far we have marched with but few casualties. Forage is scarce on the mountains, but as yet our animals have not suffered. The natives flock in from all quarters with fruit, vegetables, and chickens. During the last two days, on a forty-mile march, we have certainly seen five hundred children and young girls, although not over a dozen houses were visible in the entire distance. The road to-day was level, dry, and sandy, just wide enough for a wagon, and closely arched above with overhanging magnolias. Occasionally a magnificent vista of vale and distant mountains softly faded away in the pale blue of the horizon intermingled with a thousand tints of sky and foliage presented itself. A momentary impression of beauty, sublimity, and peace, passes over the soul, and again we plunge into the shaded mountain paths. An occasional rattlesnake breaks the quiet of the march by a moment of brief excitement, terminating in the appropriation of his rattles by some of our boys.

On crossing the Tennessee line a shout of glorification for the old flag went up to Heaven.

We meet deserters and refugees, and we gather recruits as we move by hundreds.

Much difference of opinion exists as to the rebel forces and what they will do. Some place their number in Tennessee at ten to fifteen thousand, and anticipate a desperate resistance. Others represent them as scattered and demoralized, and predict a flight. We shall soon know. It is believed that they have abandoned the gaps, and are fortifying, several points, probably Knoxville, Loudon, and Kingston.

THE RESULT OF THE DRAFT.

The New York *Herald* thus calculates the result of the draft at the North:

It is not true, however, as the journals in the interest of the rebels pretend, that the aggregate number of men that will be added directly and indirectly to our armies by the operation of this measure will not exceed sixty or seventy thousand. The whole number drawn under this call, including the fifty per cent. allowed for contingencies, is 450,000. Of this aggregate one-third—say one hundred and fifty thousand—will be exempted. Of the remainder it is now pretty certain that one hundred thousand will be compelled to serve; at least fifty thousand will provide substitutes, and one hundred thousand will pay the exemption fee. This will give the Government $30,000,000, which will enable it to bring back into the service, by three hundred dollar bounties, one hundred thousand of the returned volunteers. It will be seen that we omit from this calculation, to meet accidents of one sort or other, a sixth of the three hundred thousand drawn. The product, then, of the conscription, directly and indirectly, will be at least two hundred and fifty thousand men—more than the Government will probably ever stand in need of.

A MODEL LETTER FROM LINCOLN.

The following is a model letter written by the great warrior and strategist, Lincoln, to Gen. Grant:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 13, 1863.

Major General Grant:

My Dear General—I do not remember that you and I ever met personally. I write this now as a grateful acknowledgment for the almost inestimable service you have done the country. I wish to say a word further. When you first reached the vicinity of Vicksburg I thought you should do what you finally did—march the troops across the neck, run the batteries with the transports, and thus go below; and I never had any faith, except a general hope that you knew better than I, that the Yazoo Pass expedition and the like could succeed. When you got below and took Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, and vicinity, I thought you should go down the river and join Gen. Banks; and when you turned northward, east of the Big Black, I feared it was a mistake. I now wish to make the personal acknowledgment that you were right and I was wrong. A. LINCOLN.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Massachusetts State Democratic Convention met at Worcester, on the 3d instant:

Henry W. Paine was unanimously nominated for Governor, and Thos. F. Plunkett, of Pittsfield, for Lieutenant-Governor.

The resolutions that were passed declare strongly for State rights, oppose the prosecution of the war for purposes of subjugation or emancipation, and the extension of martial law over States not in rebellion.—They declare that the war was the result of secession at the South and abolition at the North; and the democratic party would put down the one by the sword and the other by the ballot box. They pronounced the Conscription act unwise and needless, harsh, oppressive and unequal in its operation, and warmly applaud Horatio Seymour for the stand he has taken. The announcement of his name was received with applause.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A mass meeting of the conscripts of Brooklyn and Williamsburg was called for at Washington Park on the night of the 8th instant but for what specific purpose nobody as yet seems to know; but it probably has reference to some concerted action, looking to mutual exemption. The call is not signed by any person. The authors of it give notice that no politicians will be permitted to have anything to do with the meeting.

Rebel deserters continue to come in squads from Leesburg, and are ready to take the oath of allegiance; but of those who have done so, and have been sent as substitutes to the U. S. army, nine, after stealing horses and committing other depredations, managed to rejoin their old rebel comrades the other day.

Among the list of dismissals from the U. S. Army, we find the following: Major Martin J. Byrne, 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, for allowing his command to be surprised and captured; for disguising his rank and allowing himself to be paroled as the Colonel's Orderly, and for desertion, to date August 27, 1863.

The Associated Banks of Boston have voted in favor of loaning the U. S. Government *ten millions of dollars*, the proportion allotted to the city of the $50,000,000 recently applied for by Secretary Chase.

Gen. Grant has received orders from Washington to send in the names of soldiers in his army who are of the proper age and qualified for the position of cadets at West Point.

The New York *Herald* publishes a cheerful obituary of Mosby, the guerilla, who, it says, was killed near Alexandria last week. It does not evince very deep regret for his demise.

The receipts of U. S. internal revenue during the month of August, were $5,604,201.35, being the largest of any month since the law went into operation.

The widow of Admiral Foote died in New Haven, on Wednesday evening. Two months intervened between the death of the Admiral and his wife.

Edw'd Everett, in a letter to the Springfield (Ill.) Convention, predicts that the South will be subjugated by next New Year's day.

Hon. Greene C. Bronson, of New York, died at Saratoga Springs, on the 3d inst.

Maj.-Gen. (retired) Wool is rusticating in Burlington, Vt.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

The foreign papers by the Africa contain some interesting European news.—We make some extracts from them:

MORE SHIPS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

[From the Western (Eng) Morning News.]

Within the last few months three steam vessels of war have been sold out of the navy at Plymouth by her Majesty's Government, viz: the Avon, Hecla, and Merlin.—These vessels are now lying in the basin of the Great Western Docks, being sold out in an effective state, and not merely for the purpose of breaking up. The Hecla and Merlin have since been rechristened, the former as the Typhoon and the latter as the Sea Hawk. These two vessels are said to belong to a London company, of whom a Mr. Roberts is the representative. The Sea Hawk, which is the only one of the vessels that is fitting out, has been recently brought before the public somewhat prominently.—An advertisement has gone the round of the papers setting forth a scheme for a yachting tour to the Mediterranean, Balaclava, and the East. Every comfort was to be provided. The vessel, it was said, was "well known as a superior sea boat, and of great speed; while her engines were of the most substantial and powerful character," "baths, ice well, a chaplain, an experienced surgeon, a good band, and professed cooks," were to be provided. She was to be commanded by a retired naval officer, and a high-class engineer and a picked man-of-war's crew were to "be engaged!"—The vessel referred to was the Sea Hawk, and the day appointed for her leaving Plymouth was the 6th of August. A large number of men have been busily employed upon her, the majority engaged [illegible] her up with suitable cabins for [illegible] accommodation of passengers. She has been fresh caulked and sheathed with Muntz's patent metal, and her spars are now being got in. The scheme for the tour has, however, apparently fallen to the ground, not more than thirty applications, we are informed, having been made to secure berths.

During the past week a large number of the men employed in fitting up the cabins have been discharged, and that work discontinued; but her fitting out otherwise continues. She will, however, not be ready for sea, without her cabin fittings, for at least a month later than her advertised day for sailing. The Sea Hawk, as the Merlin, appeared in the *Navy List* as a six gun paddle wheel vessel, of about 1,000 tons and 312 horse power. She was built for the mail service, and was first employed in running between Holyhead and Dublin. She was afterwards employed in carrying mails in the Mediterranean, and subsequently formed part of the West Coast of Africa squadron. *She now bears all the usual appearances of a man-of-war, her shotracks, &c., not having been removed. For some reason a general feeling seems to prevail that she is intended to carry the Confederate flag, and that the tour proposed was only set forth to cover her real destination;* but nothing beyond surmises are advanced in support of such a suggestion. An application has been made to the customs to register her as a British ship, and that request, it is understood, has been complied with.

THE BLOCKADE TRADE IN ENGLISH SHIPS.

[From the London Herald.]

A long diplomatic correspondence between this country and the United States has been published on the subject of the regulations established by the Federal Government at the port of New York as to vessels trading to the Bahamas. The correspondence originated in May last year, when complaints were made by merchants and others in Nassau that the Custom House at New York required shippers there for the Bahamas to give bonds that none of the goods would be delivered at Confederate ports, and this they complained of as an undue restriction upon trade. It appeared that the restrictions were directed by an act of Congress of 1861.

Earl Russell accordingly directed remonstrances to be made against such restrictions, as violating the treaty of 1815 between this country and the United States, giving English ships freedom to trade in American ports; and in August and September last Lord Lyons remonstrated with Mr. Seward. Mr. Seward replied by maintaining that the restrictions complained of were internal acts of administration, applying equally to American and English ships; and he pointed to the vast increase of the commerce of Nassau since the outbreak of the war as a proof that the restrictions did not interfere with the "legitimate" trade to that port.

Earl Russell replied that this was no answer to his complaint, and it was perfectly lawful for British ships at Nassau to tranship their cargoes for American ports. In his dispatch, dated December 17, he, however, expressed the hope that, notwithstanding Mr. Seward's defence, the remonstrance would have the practical effect of preventing the continuance or repetition of similar proceedings. Mr. Seward rejoined, on January 9, but at the close of his arguments he gave the assurance that the laws of the United States would continue to be executed in such a way as to afford no just ground for complaint of partiality or injustice.

Earl Russell, however, having discontinued the correspondence, hoping that his remonstrance would have practical effect, wrote to Lord Lyons on the 15th July, noticing the representation of Messrs. Tootal, Broadhurst & Co. that such a bond had been required of them when making a shipment to Nassau on the 13th of June last. His Lordship considers this as a proof that the interference of the United States authorities with the trade is still persisted in, and instructs Lord Lyons to address a fresh remonstrance on the subject.

THE FRENCH CONQUEST OF MEXICO.

[From the London Times.]

One conclusion from all this must be clear—Mexico has no grievance in the eyes of Europe. By a long series of outrages and by the dereliction of every public duty she exposed herself to war, and she has succumbed to a conqueror. That conqueror has treated her with, at any rate, a show of consideration and deference. He has invited her notables to dispose of themselves, and, after their experience of republican institutions, it would certainly not be surprising if they sincerely desired a Government of another form. If France finds her account in the political prospects which these arrangements open, we can only say that she has been at the whole charge of the proceeding, and that the bargain does not appear to be extravagantly in her favor. If an Austrian Archduke chooses to undertake the mission of regenerating Mexico, we can only wish him success. It is not conceivable that under any Government whatever the Mexicans should fall of being better ruled than before; and, if France and Austria can make Mexico a State in which life and property are secure, and public obligations respected, they will certainly leave Europe and Mexico their debtors.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO—FRENCH OCCUPATION OF THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated August 6, brings news of the occupation of Minatitlan by the French. This is a town of some five hundred people, situated on the western bank of the river Coatzacoalcos, in the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

It was formerly the point of departure on the Atlantic from which various attempts were made to establish interoceanic communication across the Isthmus. It is twenty miles from the mouth of the river.

An expedition had started to occupy Tampico.

It was rumored that Don Benito Juarez had been preparing to proceed to Matamoras or New Leon, his object being to take refuge in Texas; but it was thought he would not be well received by the rebels, whom he had offered to oppose, in accord with President Lincoln.

The Mexican journal, the *Etafette*, in an article abusive of Juarez and his Government, uses the following language:

Their principal hope to day lies in aid from North America. Whatever may be, in present circumstances, the embarrassments of the Washington Cabinet, it will not readily conform itself to the French occupation and the establishment of an Empire in Mexico. The Government of Juarez, all dishonored as it is, is still, in the eyes of the Northern Republicans, the last hope of the Monroe doctrine, that great dream of Anglo Saxon supremacy, which is the more cherished the nearer it approaches extinction. The Mexican question will soon be for the Lincoln Cabinet a subject of the first order, and the hostility of the North will break out, according to the progress of the American civil war, in menacing notes, in loans of arms and money, or in filibustering expeditions authorized by Federal rulers. The more the annihilation of the remains of the Juarist army is hastened, the less risk will there be of a conflict with North America. We have therefore heard with great pleasure of an approaching campaign in the interior.

AN EXPRESS SALE.—A Charlottesville, Va., correspondent of the Lynchburg *Republican* gives that paper an account of a recent sale of goods uncalled for at the Express office there:

As soon as the railroad trains had left and gave room at the depot, we the people assembled in mass to get the bargains. The auctioneer announced, in a bland and polite manner, the terms to be cash, and no prying into the sealed packages. No. 18 was up. It might be a pair of boots—bid quick, gentlemen—$5, $10, and so up to $23, when it was knocked off, and being opened a lady's dress appeared, which the purchaser put up and sold for $50. That was a bargain, and others with plenty of rocks—no paper—in their pockets, were in for it. Another splendid package was knocked off for $50, and the owner found himself in possession of some 100 or more almanacs for 1860; another package, $20, and when exhibited a roll of dried grape vines carefully put up in moss; another package, $10, had tickets of admission to a balloon ascension; another, for $30, contained a dozen bottles Alleghany springs water; another, $5, coupon bonds of the corporation in blank; a barrel, marked C. O. D., $53, from Newbury, N. Y., brought $50. It was filled with pine splints, four inches in length, used to label trees, shrubs, &c. A large box brought $158. What a laugh followed, when it was opened and found to contain rugs for the hospital, but on stirring them up sixty new cotton shirts were found. It was the buyer's turn to laugh then, but his other speculations of packages will leave him minus a few Confederates. The only persons who will realize a profit will be the Express Company, who had these unclaimed packages up to pay freight.

GEN. HOLMES NOT DEAD.—The Mobile *Tribune* is informed by a gentleman who left Little Rock, Ark., on the 20th ult., that the rumor of the death of Gen. Holmes is not true. Our informant says that he had been very ill, but was rapidly mending. General Price was in command of the forces in that quarter. Latest Northern accounts also represent Gen. Holmes as not dead, but convalescent at the Hot Springs, Ark.

☞ NOTICE to Stockholders.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Chickahominy and James river Steam Navigation company will be held in Richmond, at the office of the Va Life Insurance co, on Friday, 11th Sept, 1863, at 5 o'clock P M. By order of the President. J L APPERSON, Treasurer.
se 5—td

☞ I BEG leave to announce to my friends and old patrons that I have returned from the Springs. Dr J ED DOTSIE, Main street, Between 7th and 8th. Five doors above Spotswood Hotel.
se 5—3t*

LOCAL MATTERS.

Deserving Help.—On several occasions of late we have seen crippled soldiers, minus an arm or a leg, hobbling about the streets asking alms from the passer by, and declaring that they had no other means of support.—One poor fellow who had been through most of the heavy battles in which the army of Northern Virginia had been engaged, and who had at length lost a leg, cried like a child when he was handed a poor purse to help him along, and regretted that he could no longer battle for his country, and for the independence of the noble women of the South. Cannot the Government give these men some sort of employment, and thus relieve them of the necessity of begging?—Some would make good clerks, and others might serve in the arsenals and laboratories with profit to themselves.

Bad Usage.—William H. Redwood appeared before the Recorder yesterday to answer the charge of assaulting and beating Joseph Cohen. The evidence developed the following facts: Cohen hired a servant girl from Redwood, and treated her so badly that she ran off and returned to her master. Cohen, on hearing where the girl was, went to Redwood and demanded her. Redwood refused to return the girl, but offered Cohen his bond and the two months' hire then due. This Cohen refused to receive, and words ensued between the parties. Redwood then ordered Cohen to leave his house, and gave him a "crack" over the head with a cane. The Recorder dismissed the warrant.

But One Door.—It is a little singular, if not unaccountable, that bar-rooms should be kept and liquors sold to drink in houses that have but a single door. One of the ordinances of the city requires all bar-rooms to be closed on Sunday, and for failing to do so, imposes a fine on the keeper of $20. As this ordinance was designed to prevent Sunday drunkenness, the police are rigid in its enforcement. They rarely report a man, however, who does not give as an excuse that he has but one door to his house, and that one is merely kept open for the use of his family.

The Sunday Law requiring the closing of bar rooms, is very annoying to those who sell and partake of strong beverages, but doubtless adds very much to the quiet and good order of the city. Scarcely a day passes that some good-natured landlord, deeply affected by the drought to which the people are subjected, is not harassed by the police and made to disgorge $20 of his gross profits for keeping open doors on Sunday.