The South.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 22, 1861.

A Well-Regulated Militia being Necessary to the Security of a Free State, the Right of the People to Keep and Bear Arms shall not be Infringed.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, article* 2.

No Soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.—*Const. U. S., Amendments, art.* 3.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, *shall not be violated*, and no Warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.—*Constitution U. S., Amendments, art.* 4.

"To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers "from the consent of the governed."—*Declaration of Independence, July* 4, 1776.

It is idle to say that the power of taxation (or, by parity of reasoning, any other power) rests on consent, provided there be a right claimed for the government to compel that consent by force.—*Say, Political Economy, Chapter on Taxation.*

"That *in all cases, and at all times*, the military "ought to be under strict subordination to, and "control of the civil power."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland.*—*Art.* 27.

Can anybody show a different principle in the Constitution of the United States?

"That no man ought to be *taken, or imprisoned*, "or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privi-"leges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner "destroyed, or deprived of life, liberty, or pro-"perty, but by the judgment of his peers, or by "the law of the land."—*Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland, Art.* 21.

Notice to Correspondents.

In consequence of the multitude of anonymous communications received every day, it is found necessary to remind correspondents, that in no case can any notice be taken of any communication, unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

The South is published every afternoon, after the arrival of the mails, and consequently contains all the latest news by mail and telegraph, up to the hour of publication, and fully twelve hours in advance of the morning papers.

For Sale by all the principal newsmen in this city and throughout the South. Persons desiring Agencies for the sale or distribution of the Paper in any particular Town or neighborhood, will apply to the Publisher.

Orders for the Paper will be received at the Office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street. If sent by mail, must be accompanied by the cash.

The usual discount in favor of Newsmen and Agents. Postmasters and others forming Clubs of Ten will be furnished with one Copy *gratis*, or *ten* copies will be sent to one address, upon receipt of the subscription price for *nine*, for the time ordered.

THE NEWS.

"By the 20th of July at farthest—the day appointed for the assembling of the Rebel Congress "in Richmond, that city will be in the hands of "our troops. That Congress will never meet." Such was the confident prediction of the New York *Tribune*, caught up and repeated by a thousand lesser lights of the Republican party—such the solemn promise of the leaders to the people, of the generals to the army. On Saturday the Congress of the Confederate States of America did meet in Richmond, and to-day the "Grand "Army of the Union" (all that is left of it) is exactly twenty-seven miles further off from that city than it was two days ago. As the time for the fulfilment of the prophecy came round, many of the Republican journals began to grow uneasy about the dilatory manner in which the war was suffered to drag its slow length along, and urged upon the Administration the necessity of adopting a more vigorous policy. The Administration sought to quiet these apprehensions with the assurance that the whole matter was in the hands of General Scott, who never made a mistake nor took a step backwards, and who would not move until he was ready. On Monday, General Scott did move,—at least the "Grand Army" did so, under his direction, and by Thursday evening it had reached Bull's Run, just twenty-seven miles nearer Richmond than Alexandria. Since then the "Grand Army," unfortunately for the reputation of the "greatest Captain of the age," has taken several steps backward, in fact, seems to be travelling rather in the direction of Philadelphia than Richmond—a remnant of it having arrived safely this morning at Alexandria, whence with banners flying and bands playing "Dixie," it took up the line of march for the Virginia capital, just one week ago. It has returned, broken, routed, fleeing—with a loss of many thousand men, a loss that shall fill many homes with weeping, and clothe in the sable drapery of woe thousands of households in quiet New England villages, upon Western prairies, and in great populous commercial towns.

The particulars of the first check to the progress of the "Grand Army" received on Thursday evening, are already familiar to the public. The details of the battle of yesterday have not yet been communicated with sufficient fullness to furnish material for an extended description of the fight. We simply know that it began yesterday morning about seven o'clock—that it continued, with but little intermission until late in the afternoon—that it was a general engagement in which a larger number of troops participated than were ever mustered either in hostile or peaceful array upon this continent before—in fact, upon a scale commensurate with that of almost any of the famous battles of the old world—and we have the result. That result is summed up in the simple announcement that the "Grand Army" is in Alexandria. It has retreated. The administration organs attempt to conceal the magnitude of the disaster, by attributing the retrograde movement to a *panic* originating among the teamsters, and communicated by them to the volunteers, and thence spreading to the regulars. A panic is properly defined to be a *causeless fear*,—of that exhibited by the "Grand Army," and which caused it even to abandon its wounded by the roadside, there appears to have been cause enough, if we are to credit the accounts which the government itself has consented to make public. Five general officers—three of them generals of division—two of them belonging to the regular army—are reported among the wounded—all of them, it is said, badly wounded, one of them mortally so. Two colonels and a lieutenant-colonel are reported among the slain. Whole regiments, the 69th Irish, and Ellsworth's Zouaves, being particularly specified among the number—are said to have been destroyed, and it is rumored that the retreat has been accomplished by the army, with the loss of nearly all its guns. Burnside's battery, Carlisle's, Griffin's and Ayre's (better known as Sherman's—Sherman himself serving as a Brigadier, and Capt. Ayres commanding in his stead) are mentioned by name as having been "lost." How many, altogether have fallen in this worse than Waterloo defeat of the "Grand Army," it is impossible to conjecture. The official organ of the Government puts down the whole number of killed and wounded, on both sides, at ten thousand. One thing is certain—the demoralization of the Federal army is utter and irremediable—like a horse that has run away, and can never more be trusted, but must be sold for half his cost, this magnificent array of raw troops, whose first experience on the battle-field has been so disastrous, for any practical purpose is entirely worthless. Outside of the regulars, we doubt whether a single regiment could be rallied sufficiently to make even a decent show of fight. The men have lost confidence in themselves, in each other, in their officers. The *prestige* of Scott himself will hardly survive the total failure of all his plans, and the utter rout of his "Grand Army." Whether the Government will succeed in collecting another remains to be seen; it is *rumored* that the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, stationed at the Relay House, upon receiving orders yesterday to repair to Washington, most emphatically, if not respectfully, declined the invitation. The truth of it is—and every day it is made more apparent—very few of the people who have enlisted in the present war, had any idea of the serious nature of the business in which they were embarking. They didn't realize the difficulty—not to say, impossibility of conquering the South. Mr. Lincoln thought the "panic fictitious and nobody "hurt," when he set out from Springfield to go to Washington, and he never appears to have been thoroughly disabused of his error. In his judgment, the crisis was "artificial"—the rebellion a mere spurt—a fire that might have been left to die out of itself, had not the dignity of the government and his own oath of office required that it should be promptly and effectually extinguished. Down East, when the news was received that a forward movement had commenced, people everywhere "calculated" that by Saturday night at farthest, the "Grand Army" would be in Richmond, and the pledge that the "Rebel Congress" should not be permitted to meet in that city, on the 20th of July, be literally redeemed. Hundreds of civilians, members of Congress and others, and even *ladies* are said to have gone over to witness the "Virginia races," as the approaching battle was sportively or rather derisively called. The "races" have, indeed, come off, but they ran who went to witness the spectacle, and the insulted honor of Virginia has been signally and terribly avenged.

As might naturally have been expected, the news has created the most intense excitement in this city, as it will not fail to do in every town and hamlet in the land. The peculiar circumstances of our own condition have given a special character to the manifestations of popular feeling here. The hope of speedy redemption, for the first time in many days, has mingled with the yearning for freedom, and with each successive confirmation of the glad tidings from Virginia, the light of battle flamed brighter and fiercer in the people's eyes. The brutal conduct of the Federal police, who sought to punish every expression of Southern sentiment by the immediate arrest of the offender, only served to inflame this spirit, and several collisions between the police and the excited groups who gathered upon the corners and in the vicinity of the newspaper offices were the consequence. Fortunately nothing of a very serious nature happened, and with the morrow it is to be hoped that a calmer state of feeling will prevail, and men will be prepared to rejoice that their brethren are free, without offering any provocation to the oppressor to make their own bondage more severe—otherwise, fear and revenge will equally impel our present rulers to resort to repressive measures of a still more stringent character. Having borne and forborne for such a length of time, the people of Maryland can afford to be patient yet a little while longer, until in the fulness of time the day of their deliverance shall come. The necessity of moderation in language, and of abstaining from all demonstrations of rejoicing or expressions of sentiment which may lead to a collision with the Federal authorities, cannot be too strongly enjoined upon every man who has the success of the "cause" sincerely at heart. It is not likely that Government will resort to any very violent measures against Baltimore in the mere wantonness of revenge—it is all important not to give Government the pretext of a "military necessity."

VANDALISM.

The First Massachusetts regiment which behaved so disgracefully (when since the Revolution, have Massachusetts troops behaved otherwise?) in the action at Bull's Run on Thursday, in passing through Fairfax Court House on its way *to* Manassas Junction, plundered the Court House of all the public and private documents, muniments of title, records, deeds, &c., which were placed there, including Gen. Washington's will, and marched off with these papers stuck upon the point of their bayonets, or pinned to their breasts as *trophies*. The witnesses' stand, a Revolutionary relic, they sent to Washington to be shipped to Massachusetts, as a present from the regiment to the Commonwealth.

We learn that the order superseding Gen. Banks in the command at Baltimore has been revoked, and that he will continue to discharge his duties, *for the present*, as "General Commanding the Department of Annapolis."

North Carolina Ports Open.

[*From the Commercial Advertiser, July* 15.]

The two principal ports of North Carolina, Wilmington and Beaufort, we learn have not been and are not now under blockade, and an active trade is carried on in the export of naval stores and the import of provisions. Recent accounts state that six vessels were loading in Beaufort and four in Wilmington, which would shortly sail for Nassau, N. P., and other British ports. The reason that the blockade has not been made effective at these ports is said to be that the government is poorly provided with vessels of draught sufficiently light to enable them to lay off these harbors. Taking advantage of this fact, the rebels are profiting in the exportation of the principal product of the State—naval stores—and weekly receive cargoes of provisions from vessels of light draught, from Nassau, N. P. We will give a few instances.

Some two months since the brig *Thomas B. Watson*, after having landed a cargo of negroes on the coast of Cuba, put in at Wilmington in distress, and is reported to be now loading naval stores for Europe, having been sold to English parties. The fact of the arrival of this vessel at Wilmington was published at the time, also that she was supposed to have landed a cargo of slaves at Cuba. This intelligence is confirmed by recent letters.

A short time since the schooner *Adeline* made a trip from Beaufort to Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of naval stores, and defiantly flaunted the rebel flag in the latter port. The attention of the United States Consul was called to the fact, but the vessel suddenly left port with a cargo of potatoes. A vessel is now lying at a port in Nova Scotia under charter for Charleston, South Carolina. In case she succeeds in reaching that port a valuable freight to Europe is guaranteed her. If, however, she is compelled to put back the charter party is under agreement to pay the expenses of the trip. The facts in the case of this vessel have been communicated to the government, and measures will be taken to prevent the consummation of the plan.

The trade with Beaufort and Wilmington is, as before stated, principally in naval stores. In consequence of the comparatively uninterrupted communication between these ports and England, the price of this description of goods has been so far reduced that it will pay to import naval stores from England and New York, where the price, in consequence of the interdiction of trade between here and North Carolina, has been greatly advanced.

——Berger, the billiard player, was in Buffalo this week, giving exhibitions. He is now going into Canada and will play in a few cities there, before taking his departure for California in September.

THE WAR.

The Total Rout of the Grand Army at Bull's Run, Confessed by the Government.

The following despatch supervised by the government, has been transmitted by the *Associated Press* agent at Washington. It acknowledges to a total defeat, with a loss of artillery and everything. The flight did not stop until the Heights of Arlington were gained, and only the defence of Washington was now thought of. The defeat at Waterloo was not more overwhelming.

Washington, July 22.—After the latest information was received from Centreville at 7½ o'clock last night, a series of events took place in the intensest degree disastrous. Many confused statements are prevalent but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a degree which has cast a gloom over the remnant of the army and excited the deepest melancholy throughout Washington. The carnage is tremendously heavy on both sides, and on ours represented as frightful. We were advancing and taking their masked batteries gradually but surely and by driving the enemy toward Manassas Junction, when the enemy seemed to have been reinforced by Gen. Johnston, who, it is understood, took the command and immediately commenced driving us back, when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred and a regular stampede took place.

It is thought that General McDowell undertook to make a stand at or about Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them either at Centreville or at Fairfax Court House, but our forces being in full retreat, be could not accomplish the object. Beyond Fairfax Court House the retreat was kept up until the men reached their regular encampments, a portion of whom returned to them, but a still larger portion coming inside the entrenchments. A large number of the troops fell on the way side from sheer exhaustion and are scattered along the entire route all the way from Fairfax Court House. The road from Bull's Run to Centreville is strewed with knapsacks, arms, &c. Some of the troops deliberately threw away their guns, &c., the better to facilitate their travel. General McDowell was in the rear of the retreat exerting himself to rally his men, but without any effect. The latter part of the army it is said made their retreat in order. He was completely exhausted, having slept but little for three nights.

His orders on the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended. It is supposed that the reserved force of the enemy sent against our troops consisted, according to a prisoner's statement, of about thirty thousand men, including large numbers of cavalry. He further says that owing to the reinforcement from Richmond, Strausburg and other points, the enemy's effective force was 90,000 men. According to the statement of two Fire Zouaves they only have about 200 men left from the slaughter! while the Sixty-ninth and other regiments have frightfully suffered in killed and wounded. The number of the Federal loss cannot now be known. *Sherman's, Carlisle's and the West Point batteries were taken by the enemy, and the eight siege 32 pound rifled cannon, the latter being too cumbersome to remove.* They were too miles the other side of Centreville. Such of the wounded as were brought to Centreville Hospital were left there after having their wounds properly dressed by Sergeant Frank H. Hamilton.

The panic was so great that the attempt to rally the troops to make a stand at Centreville was entirely in vain. If a firm stand had been made there our troops could have soon been reinforced and much disaster prevented. It is hoped that all the provision trains belonging to the Government are saved; some regimental wagons were overturned by accident or their wheels came off and had therefore to be abandoned. Large droves of cattle were saved by driving back on the advance of the retreat. It is supposed here to-day that Gen. Mansfield will take command of the fortifications on the other side of the river, which are able, it is said by military engineers, to be held against any force that may be brought against them. Large rifled cannon and mortars are being rapidly sent over and mounted.

The Latest from the Virginia Side of the Potomac.

An officer just from Virginia reached here at 10½ o'clock, A. M., reports that the road from Centreville to the Potomac is strewed with stragglers. The troops are, however, resuming their occupation of the fortifications and entrenchments on the line of the Potomac. Col. Marston, of the New Hampshire Regiment, reached here this morning. He was wounded. Col. Heintzelman was wounded on the wrist. In addition to those reported yesterday, it is said that Col. Wilcox, the commander of the brigade, was killed. Also, Captain McCook, brother of Col. McCook, of Ohio. The city this morning is in the most intense excitement. Groups are everywhere gathered to inquire the latest news. Wagons are continually arriving bringing in the dead and wounded. Soldiers are relating to anxious listeners the deplorable events of last night and early this morning. Both telegraph and steamboat communication with Alexandria is suspended to-day to the public. The greatest alarm exists throughout the city, especially among the female portion of the population.

Southern Account of the First Battle at Bull's Run.

Louisville, July 22.—A special despatch from Manassas to the Nashville *Union*, dated July 18th, says that in the fight at Bull's Run Gen. Beauregard commanded in person. The enemy was repulsed three times in great confusion and with heavy loss. The Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, with seven guns, engaged Sherman's battery of fifteen guns, and after making a change in their position fifteen times silenced them and forced them to retire from the field.

Large quantities of arms were taken. Our loss was trifling. Major Harrison and two privates were wounded. Federal officers of high rank were killed, and $700 in gold was taken from the body of one of the killed.

From Fortress Monroe.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

Fortress Monroe, July 22.—There are no movements here worthy of particular mention. A Sunday excursion from Washington to Old Point is becoming popular. The Vermont Regiment is to move on Tuesday next. Their time will expire early in August. Max Weber's Regiment and the remaining Massachusetts companies will be paid off to-morrow. Col. Baker is at Old Point and participated in the parade this afternoon, though not at the head of his regiment. The Confederates are active at Sewell's Point, and new intrenchments can be seen from the transports to Newport News. A powerful battery of field artillery will soon be ready at Old Point for active operations.

The Indictment Against Marshal Kane.

The following are the points of the indictment against Marshal Kane:

First—That said Kane, owing allegiance and fidelity to the United States, wickedly devised and disturbed the peace and incited to war, insurrection and rebellion against said United States, on the 19th of April, 1861, and unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously, with force and arms, did compass said insurrection with a great multitude of persons, to the number of five hundred and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, with guns, pistols, dirks, clubs and stones, and warlike weapons, against the peace, government and dignity of the United States of America.

Second—That said Kane assisted, by all the means in his power, the aforesaid evil disposed persons to rebel, and with said persons traitorously assembled on the 19th of April, and did ordain, prepare and levy war against the United States.

Third—That said Kane, as such false traitor aforesaid, on the 19th of April did conspire, consent and agree, with divers other false traitors, to the number of fifty and upwards, to destroy six bridges on the Northern Central Railroad, with intent to hinder, delay and prevent the passage of military troops, and of good and loyal people, to the defence of the government, whereof numbers were murdered and delayed in their movement and progress.

Fourth—That said Kane did conspire and destroy a certain line of telegraph wires on the Northern Railroad, with intent to prevent the speedy transmission of intelligence and thereby hinder and obstruct said United States in the adoption of means proper for defence.

Fifth—Charges levying war, &c., against the United States.

Sixth.—Reiterates the charge of destroying bridges, whereby large numbers of military troops of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania were delayed, obstructed, &c.

Seventh—That Kane, with others, to the number of one hundred and upwards, did break and destroy telegraph wires, with object as aforesaid.

Speech of Vice-President Stephens.

Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, made a speech at Augusta, Georgia, on the 11th, in which he said:

Upon the adjournment of the Congress from Montgomery to Richmond, the estimate was for one hundred thousand men for the first fiscal year. The amount estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury to meet the requirements to support an army of this number was fifty millions of dollars—a large amount. This amount must be raised. How to do it is the question. But since that adjournment—since that estimate—this war has assumed a wider and broader range. It has taken on larger and more gigantic proportions, and instead of one hundred thousand men we may have to send two hundred thousand men to meet the enemy; instead of fifty millions of dollars, we may have, and we shall have, to raise one hundred millions; and it may be, if it goes on and increases, that we shall have to raise more. The estimate, however, of the Secretary of the Treasury was fifty millions of dollars, and whatever number of men and whatever amount of money shall be necessary must be raised. We do not intend to be subjugated. Mr. Lincoln has increased his call from seventy-five thousand to four hundred thousand men. He has increased his demand for money from the five millions first asked for (the amount I do not exactly recollect,) and asks his Congress, now in session, for four hundred millions of dollars. Whether he will raise his men or his money I know not. All I have to say about it is, that if he raises his four hundred thousand men, we must raise enough to meet him, and if he raises his four hundred millions of money, we must raise enough to meet it.

It is a war of political and social existence, and unless we intend to be overridden and beaten down and subjugated, and to become the vassals of his mercenaries and myrmidons, we must, every one of us—every man, every boy, and every woman—be prepared to do our duty. Our means in men and money are ample to sustain our independence. We have, upon a reasonable estimate, at least 700,000 fighting men. Whether all these will be required to drive back his armed myrmidons, I know not; but if they are, every man must go to the battle-field. He may think, and doubtless does, that 400,000 will intimidate, subjugate, and overrun us. He should recollect, however, as we should, and reverentially, too, that the "race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong," but that it is God that gives the victory.

Four hundred thousand men may be a formidable army against us; but it is not as formidable as the 600,000 led by Darius against the Grecian States; and we there have the example of much fewer numbers than we are fighting a battle for right, for justice, for independence and for liberty. We have an example worthy of our imitation.—600,000 Persians invaded Greece. These small States could bring against them but 11,000, all told. The 11,000 met the hosts of Persia, not the 600,000, but all that could be brought against them, on the common plats. The 11,000, with valorous hearts, fighting for home, fighting for country, fighting for everything dear to freemen, put to flight the hosts of Persia, leaving 60,000 slain upon the field. Men of the South, therefore, let this war assume its most gigantic proportions, its most threatening aspects—nerving our hearts with the spirit of our Revolutionary fathers, when they were but three million, and coped with Great Britain, the most powerful nation in the world—animated by these sentiments, fighting for everything dear to us, fear not the result, recollecting that "thrice armed is he who has his quarrel just;" and as our fathers, in the bloody conflict of the Revolutionary War, appealed to the God of Battles for success in their cause, so may we, since we have the consciousness, in any event, that this is no war of our seeking. * *

The men are ample; the means to support them is the subject upon which I am to address you, and how is the money to be raised? War, I tell you, costs blood as well as treasure. Have we the means? Can we cope with the North? That is the question. We have not less than four thousand millions of taxable property within the Confederate States, upon the last minimum estimate. At last year's rates, we therefore could raise from one hundred millions to two hundred millions, for years to come, and yet survive. The wealth of nations, the ability of nations to sustain war, depends not so much upon its taxable property as its productive capital. It is to the latter we must look for the means and ability to sustain war, for in times of war generally all business is interrupted. In this particular of productive capital, perhaps there is no people in the world more favored under Heaven, and for which we ought to be grateful, not boastful, and it is one of those blessings for which we should return thanks. No nation in the world, with the same population, has such a continuous annual productive capital. I have not stated the wealth of the North, but it is not my purpose to detract from it. They were a people of wealth. Most of it, however, came from their connection and trade with us. They were an ingenious and manufacturing people. We are an agricultural people. * *

The great difference between the North and the South to carry on the war—and this I say to you in prospect of a long war, for I wish our people to see the full magnitude and to feel the full responsibility that rests upon us in it, and to see our responsibility to meet it—is this:—The North sold us some two hundred and fifty millions annually. This was their riches; hence came their wealth; hence grew their cities. Their wealth was but the accumulation deposited from our commerce, just as the delta of the Nile was enriched above the lands of any other portion of Egypt, by the deposit of the rich alluvial soil brought down from the mountains and deposited in it.—The riches, money and power of the North came in the same way. Our cotton was the source of it, and how Mr. Lincoln is to get his four hundred millions of dollars, I do not know. That is a matter for him to determine, though I may say more about it before I get through, but at present it is sufficient to say that Lincoln has dammed up the water that turns the mill of Northern prosperity. How long the mill will run time alone will determine. But it is not so with us. We grow breadstuffs enough to supply all our wants. We live in a heaven favored land, for all the cereals grow here equally as well as in any other portion of the world—wheat, rye, oats and corn, in a great abundance. We could compete with the world in the production of these. We grow also the tobacco plant and rice. We live in the land of the fig tree, the pomegranate and the vine.—Hardly anything used as food but is grown in the Southern Confederacy, and we could, if need be, grow an abundance of everything except coffee.—We, therefore, have the means, under the blessing of Heaven, to support ourselves and keep upon the field every variety of cattle, suitable for food or draft. We, therefore, can sow bread enough to support our people and keep from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand men in the field. Let the blockade last; let the Northern people be cut off from trade with us within the eleven Southern States, we could for years carry on the war, support ourselves and our armies, and, rather than to be subjugated and become vassals of Lincoln's power, fight it out beleaguered by blockade all around. * * * * *

I meet many asking about the blockade. I cannot, to-day, tell you how the blockade is to be raised. But there is one thing certain—in some way or other it will be obliged to be raised, or there will be revolution in Europe—there will be starvation there. Our cotton is the element that will do it. Steam is powerful, but steam is far short in its power to the tremendous power of cotton. If you look out upon the ocean to-day and inquire into the secret agency of commerce, you will find that it is cotton that drives it, and the spindles and looms, from those in your own State to the remotest quarter of the world—it is this element of cotton that drives them, and it is this great staple which is the tremendous lever by which we can work out our destiny, under Providence, I trust, against four hundred thousand, or against four times four hundred thousand. (Applause.) Upon a reasonable and ordinary estimate we grow four millions of bales of cotton. I am here to-day to discuss before you the fifty million loan, but I am frank to tell you it may be one hundred millions, and I think it probably will be. The proposition that the Government makes is not to tax the people. The object of a wise and good government is to make the burdens fall as light upon the people as possible to meet every emergency. The proposition the Government makes, therefore, is to take a loan in produce. In the grain growing sections the members of Congress solicit the loan in grain, army subsistence, meat, corn, wheat and flour. We are not a grain growing country. Our supply is cotton. I address you, therefore, solely on the subject of cotton. * * * * * * *

I will now read to you, just at this part of my address, the proposition upon which I shall make some comments, for I wish every gentleman to understand it. It is not asking a donation, the government simply wishes to control the proceeds of your cotton. The government proposes to give you a bond bearing eight per cent. interest, paying the interest semi-annually. It is not a gift or donation, but simply your surplus cotton, as much as you can spare. This is the proposition:—"We, the subscribers, agree to contribute to the defence of the Confederate States that portion of our crop set down to our respective names; the same to be placed in warehouse or in the hands of our factors, and sold on or before the ——— next." Fix the day of sale as soon as you please, the first of January, the first of February, or the first of March, if you please, though I am aware the government wishes you to sell it as soon as convenient; but let each planter consult his interest, and in the meanwhile consult the market. But to proceed:—"And the net proceeds of sale we direct to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Confederate States for bonds for the same amount bearing eight per cent. interest." There is the whole of it. The cotton planter directs his cotton to be sent into the hands of his factor or his commission merchant. He only tells the government in the subscription the portion he can lend. He directs it to be sold and the proceeds is to be invested in Confederate bonds. I understand that a committee be appointed before this meeting adjourns to canvass this county. Every planter, therefore, of Richmond county, will be waited upon and afforded an opportunity to subscribe. I wish, therefore, to say to that committee and everybody, subscribe. I prefer you putting down, first, your name; second, the number of bales, and I prefer you putting down the proportion of your crop. I want, especially, the number of bales, but would like also to know the proportion it bears to your crop. Let everybody, those with small crops as well as large, give evidence in this way of their patriotism, and I believe that the poor man that puts down but two bales, if it be half his crop, gives more, and more patriotically than the man who grows one thousand and puts down one half of his, because, as the Saviour said, the woman who gave her mite gave more than all the rest. Let everybody, therefore, put down a portion of their crop, if it be two bales or fifty bales, or one hundred bales, or five hundred bales. * * * * * * *

I tell you the revolution is at the North. There is where constitutional liberty has been destroyed; and if you wish to know my judgment about the history of this war you may read it in the history of the French Jacobins. They have become a licentious and lawless mob, and I shall not at all be surprised if in less than three years the leaders in this war—if Lincoln and his Cabinet, its head—come to the gallows or guillotine, just as those who led the French war—(applause)—for human passions when once aroused are as uncontrollable as the elements about us. The only hope of mankind rests in the restraints of constitutional law; and the day they framed and ratified these lawless measures of Lincoln they dug their own graves. They may talk of freedom and liberty, but I tell you no people without rulers restrained by constitutional law can be free. They may be nominally free, but they are vassals and slaves, and this unbridled mob, when they attempt to check it, Lincoln and the rest will be dealt with just as I tell you it was in France. Why, the conservative sentiment in the North is against this war. When I tell you it is fanatical, I do not mean that all men are fanatics. Just as the sturdiest trees of the forest yield to the blast of the storm, so have the friends of the constitution yielded at the North. And how is Lincoln to get these four hundred million of dollars? I told you I might say something more about it. They have not the money. That is true. I suppose the North now might raise one hundred millions in gold and silver. I have not seen the returns of the banks. But their money lenders are not going to lend it. Some say that the war will be a short one. No, my friends, do not lay that flattering unction to your souls. How did the Jacobins raise their money? Why, they laid their hands upon it, and that is the way they will do at the North. First, they will issue scrip; but the Secretary of the Treasury cannot come up and tell them that it is wrong. He has not the nerve, and he might lose his head if he were to do it. They may issue four hundred millions of Treasury notes, and thus get along for twelve months, or perhaps two years, before they are too much depreciated. They will then issue scrip against the rich man's property. What is to be the result of this war? I am not a prophet, but I look upon it as fraught with the most momentous consequences, not unto us, but to the people of the North. I have always believed that if the Union were destroyed, the North would run into anarchy and despotism.—We are the salt of the concern, and it is only questionable whether or not we have quit too soon. This is the only doubt I have. Where it will end I do not know, but never again will they enjoy constitutional government at the North.—They never understood it. Constitutional liberty is a plant of Southern growth, watered by Southern hands, and if it is to be maintained, to live to light the world, it is to be done in the Southern confederacy. (Applause.) At the North there is anarchy. Property will migrate, just as it did in France. That is the end. How long will they be able to war against us? I tell you it will be until we drive them back. There is no hope for us, there is no prospect for an early and speedy termination of the war until we drive them back; and my idea, my wish, my desire and my counsel would be to raise men enough immediately, from the mountains to the seaboard, to do it.

MESSAGE OF President Davis, to the Confederate Congress at Richmond.

Richmond, (via New Orleans,) July 20.—Mr. Davis' inaugural message to the Confederate Congress commences by calling attention to the causes which formed the Confederacy. He says it is now only necessary to allude to such facts as have occurred during the recess and matters connected with the public defense. He congratulates Congress on the acquisition to the Confederacy of three sovereign States. The accumulation of the enemy's forces on the Potomac sufficiently demonstrated that the efforts of the Lincoln government were to be directed against Virginia, and from no point could her defense and protection be so efficiently directed as from our own capital. The rapid progress of events during the last few months has stripped off the veil behind which the true policy and purposes of the Lincoln government had previously been concealed. They have now been, he says, revealed.

The message of President Lincoln and the action of the present Congress of the United States confess an intention of subjugating the seceded States by war of folly equalled only by its wickedness—a war by which it is impossible to attain the proposed result, whilst its dire calamities will fall doubly severe on themselves. Commencing last March with an affectation of ignorance of secession, even of those States which had originated the Confederate government. Persisting in April in the absurd assumption of the existence of a riot which was to be dispersed by the *posse comitatus*. Continuing for several successive months the false representation that these States intended offensive war, in spite of conclusive evidence to the contrary, the President of the United States and his advisors succeeded in deceiving the people of those States into the belief that the purposes of this government were not peace at home, but conquest abroad. Not defense of our liberties, but the subversion of the liberties of the people of the United States.

The series of manœuvres by which this impression was created, and which were devised in perfidy, is already known, fortunately, for the truth history. Lincoln's message minutely detailed the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter in violation of an armistice, which he confesses to have been informed of only by rumors too vague and uncertain to create any attention. The hostile expedition of the despatch to supply Fort Sumter is admitted to have been undertaken with the knowledge that its success was impossible. He charges these States to be the assailants of the Union. The world cannot misunderstand this unfounded pretence. He Mr. Davis then compares the present invasion with that of Great Britain, but which was conducted in a more civilized manner. Mankind will shudder at outrages now being committed on defenseless females by those pretending to be their fellow-citizens. Who can depict the horrors which they regard with deliberate malignity, and a pretext of suppressing insurrection, make special war on sick women and children by withholding medicines necessary for their cure? The sacred claims of humanity, respected by all nations, even in the fury of battle, by a careful deviation from attack on hospitals is now outraged by a government which pretends to desire a continuance of fraternal connection. Such outrages admit of no retaliation, unless the actual perpetrators are captured.

Mr. Taylor's mission to Washington was for the purpose of effecting an exchange of the prisoners taken on the privateer *Savannah*. He informed Mr. Lincoln of our determined purpose to check all barbarities on prisoners of war by such retaliation as would effectually put an end to such practices. Mr. Lincoln's promised reply is not received.

In reference to the peculiar relations existing between this Government and the States usually termed the Border Slave States, some of them would have united with us, as they are, with almost entire unanimity, opposed to the prosecution of a war with us; but these States which regard us as brethren, are restrained by the actual presence of large armies, the subversion of civil authority, and the declaration of martial law, the President declaring that in order to execute the laws, some single law, made in extreme tenderness of citizens' liberty, may, to a limited extent, be violated. We may well rejoice that we have forever severed connection with a Government that thus tramples on all principles of constitutional liberty, and with a people in whose presence such an avowal may be paraded.

Operations in the field will be greatly extended by reason of a policy which heretofore secretly entertained, is now avowed and acted on by the United States. The force hitherto raised, proved ample for the defence of the seven States which originally organized the Confederacy. Excepting on those fortified islands which the enemy's naval force enabled them to retain, he has been driven entirely out. Now, at the expiration of five months from the formation of this Government, not a single hostile foot presses their soil. Our forces, however, must necessarily prove inadequate to the reported invasion by half a million of men now proposed by the enemy. A corresponding increase of our forces, therefore, becomes necessary.

Our crops are now the most abundant ever known in our history. Many believe the supply adequate to two years's consumption. Our citizens manifest a laudable pride in upholding their independence, unaided by any resources other than their own, and subscriptions to the loan proposed by the Government cannot fall short of $50,000,000, and will probably exceed that sum.

Manners of the White House.

We find the following paragraphs in our Exchanges. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarks:

"Mr. J. M. Hay, the President's Private Secretary, (during the levee at the White House, Tuesday evening,) approached with a beautiful girl on his arm, and on his introducing her to the President, his Excellency, after exchanging a few words, kissed her as she blushed beautifully, and looked around to see if it had escaped notice."

A Washington correspondent gives the following account of the Presidential party:

"Mrs. Lincoln promenaded with Senator Harris, of New York. The President, during the promenade, met with several introductions. One man, from the interior of Pennsylvania, said:—'Well, Mr. President, I went to Chicago, determined to have you come here, and voted there for you from the first to last, and now here you are.' The President, retaining his hand, as he bent his head down, jocularly said: 'Yes and a pretty scrape you have got me into.'"

We have a slightly different account of the kissing of the young lady. We learn that she repulsed the President's impertinence indignantly and even slapped him in the face with no light hand.

——A volunteer's recent letter says: "My wife came on to see me at our camp. Thank heaven, she brought needles and thread with her. My *raglan* had nearly played out; my pants have been drilled to death; I have been walking in my boot *legs* for three weeks. I wish my wife was a shoemaker. The boys will soon have their new harness. We are as happy as bob-tail horses in fly time."

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