Richmond Enquirer.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1862. VOLUME LIX.—NUMBER 62

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER

PUBLISHED DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY TYLER, WISE & ALLEGRE.

TERMS.

DAILY PAPER—For one year, ten dollars; for six months five dollars. No subscription received for less than six months.

SEMI-WEEKLY—For one year six dollars; for six months three dollars and fifty cents. No subscription received for less than six months.

WEEKLY—For one year, three dollars; for six months two dollars. No subscription received for less than six months.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Oct. 28, 1862.

SIR—I transmit herewith, as required by law, documents containing synopsis of the transactions of the Board of Internal Improvement, Sinking Fund and Literary Fund for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1862.

Respectfully,
H. W. THOMAS,
Second Auditor.

JOHN LETCHER,
Governor of Virginia.

SINKING FUND.

SYNOPSIS OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE SINKING FUND DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1862:

Balance in the Treasury on 1st Oct. 1861,			$88,709 22
Received of the Commonwealth, viz:			
To pay semi-annual interest on Loudon in 1st January, 1862, on $203,000, 5 per cent. sterling, coupon bonds		10,527 02	
To pay interest on same for 1st July, 1862,		10,151 44	
			92,372 00
To pay semi-annual interest, due 1st January 1862, on 5 and 6 cent registered debt of the State,		550,000 00	
To pay interest on same for 1st July, 1862,		350,000 00	
			900,000 00
To pay semi annual interest due 1st January, 1 25, on 6 per cent. coupon debt of the State		100,000 00	
To pay interest on same for 1st January, 1862,		150,000 00	
			250,000 00
To redeem certain certificates of Virginia State 6 per cent. registered debt advertised by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to be redeemed 31st December, 1861,	80,614 96		
		80,614 96	
Received from other sources		125 00	
			125 00
Total receipts for year ending 30th September, 1862,			$1,371,181 27

NOTE.—By an ordinance of the State Convention, passed 26th June, 1861, the payment of the interest on all State bonds held by citizens of the present United States was suspended, and the amount necessary thereto has not been received in this office from the Commonwealth.

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR ON THE WARRANTS OF THE SECOND AUDITOR.

Paid semi-annual interest due 1st July, 1861, on 5 and 6 per cent. registered debt of the State,	9,405 02	
Paid semi-annual interest due 1st January, 1862, on 5 and 6 per cent. registered debt of the State	368,936 75	
Paid semi-annual interest due 1st July, 1862, on 5 and 6 per cent. registered debt of the State	324,014 42	
		1,069,356 19
Paid semi annual due 1st July, 1861, on 6 per cent. coupon debt of the State	10,000 00	
Paid semi-annual interest due 1st January, 1862, on 6 per cent. coupon debt of the State	69,135 00	
Paid semi-annual interest due 1st July, 1862, on 6 per cent. coupon debt of the State	31,467 50	100,602 50
Paid semi-annual interest due 1st January, 1862, in London on £379,000 00, 5 per cent. sterling coupon bonds	94,750 00	
Paid discounts of interest due on bond transferred	907 00	
Paid to holders of certificates of Virginia State 6 per cent registered debt redeemed	49,074 00	
Total disbursements for year ending 30th September, 1862,		1,267,284 67
Balance in the Treasury, 30th September, 1862,		104,137 20
		$1,371,421 87

PUBLIC DEBT.

AMOUNT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1862.

Amount of certificates of Virginia State six per cent registered debt,	$21,706,039 68	
Amount of certificates of Virginia State five per cent registered debt,	100,000 00	
		$21,806,039 68
Amount of Virginia State six per cent coupon bonds payable in New York and Richmond cities,	$11,000,000 00	
Virginia State six per cent. coupon bonds said to be lost at sea in attempted transit,	140,000 00	
Amount of Virginia State five per cent sterling coupon bonds payable in London,	1,565,000 00	
		13,119,000 00
Aggregate public debt 1st October, 1862,		$34,925,039 68

NOTE.—An ordinance of the State Convention, passed 26th June, 1861, the interest on coupon bonds heretofore paid in New York city, was made payable from the Treasury in Richmond, Va. The whole amount of bonds made payable in New York and now outstanding, exclusive of $140,000 said to be lost at sea, is $11,000,000 00

There should be added in Richmond and now outstanding,	68,000 00	
		11,068,000 00

LITERARY FUND.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1862.

The available capital of the Fund is		$1,877,964 68
Operations with the Treasury:		
Balance to the credit of the Fund in the Treasury September 30th, 1861,		17,798 87
Treasurer's receipts for payments into the Treasury during the year, viz:		
Fines, forfeitures and penalties,	15,608 16	
Dividends and interest on investments,	90,995 09	
On account of the Dawson Fund,	9,921 69	
		106,524 94
		$124,323 81
Disbursements on Second Auditor's warrants on the Treasury during the same period, viz:		
Fines, &c., refunded,	11 00	
Salaries, expenses, &c.,	3 817 68	
School quotas paid to the counties of Princess Anne and Richmond,	691 73	
Capitation tax paid to the counties of Campbell, Cumberland, Princess Anne, Richmond and Westmoreland,	8,595 81	
On account of the annuity to the University of Virginia,	14,700 00	
On account of the Dawson Fund,	1,264 47	
Annuity to Virginia Military Institute,	1,000 00	
Military defence of the State in pursuance of the ordinance of the Convention passed 26th of June, 1861, (the sum of $89,247 26, and also the capitation tax of the State due from the Commonwealth to the Literary Fund, has been applied to the military defence of the State, in addition to the sum here stated,)	87,000 00	
Balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Literary Fund September 30, 1862, of which a part belongs to the Dawson Fund, and is not subject to the appropriation of the Convention,	12,179 12	
		$124,323 81

H. W. THOMAS, Second Auditor.

FOR SALE.

THE following Valuable Real Estate, viz: The Spring place, of 2,200 acres, 800 in cultivation. The Chinnee place, of 1,220 acres, 600 in cultivation. The Gunnemane place, of 1,200 acres, 500 in cultivation. The Home place, of 500 acres, 200 in cultivation. These lands were all selected by the owner with reference to quality and location, and are truly desirable. Negroes will be taken in part payment, if desired, and full particulars given to those wishing to purchase, on application to the undersigned. R. T. BLACKMON.

Aug 8—3m Chunnenuggee, Macon county, Ala.

Richmond Enquirer.

BY TYLER, WISE & ALLEGRE.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1862.

MARYLAND AND KENTUCKY.

We frequently meet with both complaints and excuses, with respect to the support given by the people of Maryland and of Kentucky to the armies of Lee and of Bragg respectively, in their late expeditions into those States.

Unjustly it would be unjust and ungenerous to consider the citizens of those States as being indifferent to our success because they did not join us in the numbers we desired during our presence among them.—This is particularly true in regard to Maryland, where our stay was short, and in an infected portion of the State. It was, in fact, impossible for many to join who desired to do so; and the ordinary rules of prudence bade men not to draw down upon them the enemy's wrath by joining the Confederates before it was probable that their occupation would be permanent.

We must remember, too, the large number of gallant soldiers now in our ranks from each of those two States. We must, therefore, never think of giving them up; but must try and give them a better chance to rise.

But, after our allowances are made, a painful truth is still illustrated in the conduct of the citizens now at their homes in the States referred to. Maryland had a faithful Legislature, but was deceived and betrayed by a false Governor, and bound and manacled, and placed at Lincoln's feet. Kentucky was betrayed by a false Legislature and false leaders, and handed over first to a cowardly neutrality between her friends and her foes, and finally transferred, under guard, to the enemy.

The States that were officered by rulers who were faithful to their trusts and true to the honor and interests of their people, have great reason to congratulate themselves upon that fact when they see the sad condition into which Kentucky and Maryland have been plunged by official treachery. It is a terrible thing when a people have deliberately bowed the knee to oppression, and have lain still with the tyrant's foot upon their neck. How swift their manliness dies out! How timid and calculating they become! Is it not sad that where liberty and honor and independence are at stake, men can stop to calculate before they strike? Is it not strange that when their brethren are in the field, and display their banners in their midst—banners radiant with fame; is it not strange that they should stop to calculate the chances, and should delay to join our arms until it becomes evident that we can maintain ourselves without them? Do they think that they should risk nothing where their brethren are risking everything?

This is not the true spirit of Maryland and of Kentucky. They were not such in other days. They differ from what they were, as the caged and subdued lion, who writhes under the lash of the keeper, differs from the proud monarch of forest and the desert.

Again we say, it is a terrible calamity for a people to lie quiescent under tyranny. It is that immolation of the spirit, that crucifixion of all manliness, and which is the very depth of human misery, which the poet described when he truly said to his native Maryland:

"Better THE FIRE upon thee roll;
Better the SHOT, the BLADE, the BOWL,
Than CRUCIFIXION OF THE SOUL."

Gov. Hicks has felicitated himself that by his treachery he has saved Maryland from the devastations of war. But what a terrible price has been paid! There is not a Virginian who does not *glory* in her desolated fields and ruined harvests and in all the hardships and terrors which war has inflicted upon us, when he remembers that it was *this*, of such immunity as Hicks has bought for Maryland! As well might Judas have boasted his bag of silver. Vile, indeed, is the trash when money is made but honor is lost! Terrible, indeed, is peace when bought with liberty!

When Kentuckians and Marylanders shall have become unshackled and aroused, they will be made the more furious by the recollection of their present humiliation. They will yet redeem their name and fame. But they must learn to dismiss timid calculations, and to strike manly blows for their own liberation. They must not be still and wait to be liberated before they join our standards. They must recover from the treachery of their leaders, and atone for past errors and for past delay, by a zeal that shall even exceed that of their Confederate allies.

We have referred in the above remarks to the organized action of the States. We have no reference to the thousands of Marylanders and Kentuckians who have done all they could. They have illustrated their valor on many a field and many have sealed their devotion with their life's blood. They are brethren whom we wear next to our heart. It is due even to these, indeed, is especially due to them, that their friends at home should second their efforts and throw themselves with equal self-sacrifice into the struggle.

The facts we have stated, teach the lesson that it is always dangerous even to hesitate in the presence of duty; and that submission to wrong will swiftly unman and demoralize the bravest of people.

An army correspondent of papers near the Gulf, who usually writes very interesting letters, tells of the recent arrival of clothing to our army, and claims the credit of having caused it by his letters. It is, doubtless, very pleasant to think so; but he is, probably, mistaken. We suppose that, in the same way, a man might make the sun rise by dwelling beforehand upon its necessity.

The army clothing manufactured in Richmond he thus describes:

"The government has fifty-eight tailors in its employ, whose business it is to cut out the garments, and two thousand seven hundred women who make them up. The scraps of woolen cloth left by the cutters are sent to the penitentiary, where they are converted into quilts, &c., for the use of the army, whilst those of the cotton fabrics are disposed of to the paper manufacturers."

We observe that the Baltimore "American" is still advertising "Baker's Bitters," to be obtained at Richmond, Va. It ought to take that out as "dead matter."

We understand that General Bragg left this city on yesterday to resume the command of his Department.

The Baltimore "American" pronounces the report of European intervention a mere sensation story.

For the Enquirer.

FACTS, INCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES OF LATE BATTLES.

From the Note Book of the Rev. Penfield Doll Chaplin of 15th Georgia Regiment.

THE LONG MARCH.

Only an outline record can be made of the spirited scenes now transpiring in our division of the Confederate army; but our future historian, at least, will be glad to gather up the meagerest annals of the prevailing war.

On the 8th of August, in addition to the troops sent away by railroad, a large body of forces commenced their march on foot from Richmond to Louisa, thence to Culpeper, thence to Orange, thence to Fauquier, thence to Rappahannock, thence to Prince William.—This march has been rendered famous with the soldiers, both from the number and variety of its incidents and its meanderings.—Where could we be going, no one could tell; every one said it was a most mysterious march, and so it was; but it proved to be a grand success. A choice selection of its incidents would alone make a beautiful book. The privations, the endurance, the spirit of the men was often more than heroic.

Sufficient provision could seldom be commanded. Only *seven* days' rations were drawn out of thirty-one; and repeatedly while in the act of cooking them, orders came to march. Many were without coats, blankets or shoes. With some concealed object of grandeur before them, these soldiers, good, brave, obedient, patient, pressed on further by night than by day, crossing meadows, wading rivers, climbing hills, stumbling over rocky roads, often jaded, sleepy, sick, and in more than one instance staining with blood the stones that had bruised and cut their feet. The wagon and ambulance train extending an incredible number of miles—really a novelty in the land—was conducted with prodigious care and effort over the most dangerous and unfrequented roads, aided at night by dim torchlights, imparting to every step of our progress an air of romance. But never was there a sterner reality. On moves the impetuous mass. There are the defenders of that nation that has no brother, no friend, no ally—against whom every door of this world is shut—proud nations who waste their breath in writing about what they may purchase a right for us. And have we lived and fought and stood thus far without them? We beg not a leaf, not a guinea. We seek, above all, the recognition of Heaven—the manifestation of God.

But these countless, hungry, blood-stained, bare-foot soldiers now on the march, will they accomplish anything? Will they fight? Let the Editor of the London "Times," who sometimes does the boys justice, follow on and give further notice. We are connected with Longstreet's corps.

In winding around the narrow shore of the Rapidan we had expected a conflict with the enemy, but he was gone. Here commenced the hot pursuit that pressed the barbarians out of these cultivated districts, though, at the same time, their leaders were sending glowing dispatches to Washington declaring that they were driving our forces back to Richmond.

POPE'S TRAP.

The 21st of August was a little more exciting than some other days. The morning cloudy, uncertainty about breakfast, despair among the members of the staff, camp chest lost, scraps from the haversacks and a little Confederate coffee our sole prospect.

Let us spice the meal with the latest item of intelligence. I am informed, by an intelligent soldier, that a certain spy has been passing between the Confederate and Yankee armies for more than a year; that he misled and then shot one of General Longstreet's couriers; that he was afterward arrested; that false dispatches were found upon him; that he confessed himself to be a spy, and was then quietly hung to a limb. This spy certainly influenced our march toward a certain point on the Rappahannock where we were led into a trap set by General Pope. It signally failed. We escaped; suddenly changing our course as if by the pointing of the finger of Providence.

BATTLE OF HAZEL RIVER.

August 22d. Part of our immense train is now delayed in the midst of the green hills of Culpeper. The dash of distant cavalry, the roar and rattle of arms, the approach of a wounded courier and the steady silent advance of troops by the thousands, unceasingly winding out of the woods up the valley, peering above the hill tops, seemed to herald a sharp contest.—A melancholy cloud was hanging along the distant mountain; a very sudden out-burst of thunder directly over head was actually mistaken by a squad of observers for exploding shells. Presently a rainbow appeared in brightening heavens, spanning the contending forces, as though pleading for reconciliation and promising peace. And millions of hearts respond peace! It was a short struggle; the foe was repulsed; we were ordered on. Over a rickety, narrow bridge, down a steep and rugged hill, we plunged violently into the Hazel, crossed and encamped for the night. No supper again. The fires built were ordered to be put out, as the ascending smoke becomes an intelligent courier to the enemy. Through the tall, wet grass, conducted by vivid flashes of lightning, I picked my way to the borders of a dense woods, in search of the wounded, where I found several, among them an intelligent Hungarian, a prisoner, whose story of exile, poverty and Yankee imposition, was one of great sadness.

MANASSAS THE SECOND.

Friday, August 29th. This day promises to be a history of its own. Approaching the well known Thoroughfare Gap, a natural tower of strength, there was reason to believe that it could not be passed without a fierce and bloody struggle; but a single brigade, commanded by General Anderson, and composed of the 1st Georgia regulars, the 7th 8th, 9th and 11th Georgia regiments, bravely forced the pass; the Federals flying away from their own Thermopylæ.

THE TEXAS BRIGADE.

Without partiality for any of the troops engaged to-day, we leave facts and incidents to speak for themselves, giving such as have come within our own knowledge and observation. It is no more than sober praise to say that the Texas brigade, commanded by General Hood, won signal honors. Hampton's legion was a sword in the enemy's side. The 5th Texas regiment was a flame of terror. The line of battle was formed about 10 A. M. The enemy was driven about a mile without any fighting. Just then the brigade had reached the edge of Manassas, the far-famed battle ground, and must have strengthened its sinews of war from the vivid memories of the place. Heavy fighting commenced on the left wing. Gen. Ewell, while bravely commanding his division, was seriously wounded. It is admitted that the 13th Georgia regiment, Texas brigade, Colonel Wofford commanding, performed special gallant services, though not fully called into action until after dark. Captain Laws, in heavy skirmish command, was successfully repelling the enemy all day. It was night when the whole regiment advanced, in double-quick, with a defiant yell, which startled the enemy and drove in his skirmishers. A participant in the battle says that, by a sudden flank and skillful manœuvre, the enemy were led to mistake our regiment for fleet reinforcements; and he did not undeceive him. Seizing upon this advantage, our colonel commanded us to fire and charge, and instantly we charged the 24th New York Regiment. A desperate hand to hand fight ensued, and in a few moments the place was baptised in blood. A stalwart color bearer, full of boisterous words, came marching down the lines, exclaiming, "Where is an officer, you are killing your own men," evidently under the impression that the 13th Georgia were Federal troops; nor would he be persuaded to the contrary. "Give up your colors," demanded Adjutant Patton of the 18th Georgia. "Give up hell," fiercely replied the confused Sergeant. "Where do you belong," demanded the Adjutant. "I am color bearer of the 24th New York Regiment," was the reply. Again the Adjutant demanded a surrender, and fired upon him, when Sergeant O'Neill grasped the colors and pulled them down, falling beneath their folds. Private T. H. Narthcutt, with others, engaged in the contest, and finally the bravely contested trophy was wrested from the hands of the invader.

Orderly Dalphin from the obscurity of the night, joined himself in a somewhat strange position, and asked, "What regiment is this?" "The 17th New York," was the reply. "All right," said he, with inimitable composure, "Boys, suppose we go right on them." Three brave fellows followed him to our line. "Orderly Dalphin," said he to one of our officers, "but these three are Yankees," and they were captured. At the close of this night's battle it was surprising to find the casualties so few; none were taken prisoners—none killed and only two wounded; Private Jones and Lieut. Cooley. Fifty-three of the enemy were taken prisoners.

On the morning of 30th of August the battle was renewed *at 7 o'clock*. The Texas brigade had been ordered to advance upon the enemy at 3 P. M. but by 2 P. M. the enemy were advancing upon us. Our skirmishers were driven in, but the brigade continued to advance until we came in full view of a solid line, the 10th and the 5th New York Zouaves. Hampton's Legion, the 5th Texas the 18th Georgia were soon heavily engaged.

A simple record of facts will show that the 18th Georgia again won imperishable laurels. Early in the fight the undaunted Lieut. Brown, commanding Company E, with four of his men, were instantly killed. Capt. O'Neill, noted for his daring spirit, marching quite in advance of his company, received a painful wound in the ankle. Capt. Jarrel, leading his company, received a mortal wound.

The regiment continued to press a portion of the enemy with violence fired upon him and charged. Obstinately he gave way, walking on, working his breech-loading guns, turning and firing as he was persistently followed up. But it was overcome. One hundred and fifty of these savage Zouaves (as attaches counted,) were killed and the remainder driven from the field. Col. Wofford, observing the color bearer of the 10th New York Zouaves making his escape down a hill, commanded the colors to be seized. Lieut. John Hale instantly left the ranks and successfully obeyed the command, though he did not return with the trophy. As the regiment advanced he was hand prostrate upon the ground. "Colonel, I must be," I am wounded but I have got the colors!" Heroic officer, he needs neither praise nor promotion.—The enemy opened another battery. Orders were given to take it. Our regiment advanced, but strangely and suddenly a voice cried out, *halt*. A private informs me that it was the voice of a Yankee colonel. How he had fallen in our ranks, and for what purpose, is not clear. Col. Wofford, observing this momentary delay, *where a moment lost is a great disaster*, was quick in command, sprang forward, waved his sword, and, in a voice that thrilled the regiment exclaimed, "follow your leader. There were no stragglers after that appeal; with a shout of triumph, with deadly volleys of musketry, with a rush into the very mouths of the guns, they were silenced and captured, consisting of four fine brass pieces.

Lieutenant Colonel Ruff and Major Griffin were among the wounded. They will be honored for gallant services rendered both at Cold Harbor and Manassas.

ONE MORE SWEEP.

After a successful sweep of a mile and a half, we changed our position and formed the regiment into a new line. Orders were then given to advance and charge on the enemy's force. But in the language of an officer, candidly expressed—"the battery was so supported that a small force like ours could not force it." What wisdom it is for a regiment to know its weakness. The struggle was brief, but severe, some of the men locked bayonets, but the battery was not taken. Our valiant young color bearer, Sergeant Wagner, fell as was supposed, mortally wounded; but is recovering.

The colors were then raised by Sergeant McBurry, who shared the same fate. They were then raised by private Wm. Mann and borne successfully through the fight. When those brave young patriots return to their homes, even little children will honor them. Let the Georgians remember the boys who took the colors, and the boys who would not let the colors be taken.

As the conflict blazed forth hotter and hotter with the flame of death, our regiment maintained its point and only fell back as reinforcements were coming to us. Three hundred and sixty officers and men were carried into action, seventy-two were killed on the field and one hundred and thirty-three wounded.

Lieut. Nicholas Smith, commanding company K, who fell pierced by a minie ball in the head, was much honored and lamented.—The gallant conduct of the whole regiment is manifest from a series of startling facts and incidents. It will be praise enough for every member to say I was at the battle of the second Manassas. In an eminent degree Colonel Wofford displayed the qualities of a commander which it was believed he possessed. Courage, discretion and humanity. Other names and other deeds excluded from this account, will be given in another communication.

For the Enquirer.

The 30th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers.

It is beyond all wonder how men such as the rebel troops are can fight as they do.—That these ragged and filthy wretches—sick, hungry, and in all ways miserable—should prove such heroes in fight, is past explanation. Men never fought better. There was one regiment that stood up before the fire of two or three of our long range batteries and of two regiments of infantry, and though the air around them was vocal with the whistle of bullets and the scream of shells, there they stood and delivered their fire in perfect order; and there they continued to stand until a battery of six pieces was brought to bear on them, and hence that they broke. Nothing mortal can stand a battery of six light Napoleon guns, if there is plenty of grape and canister in the ammunition chests."

The above extract is taken from the New York "Herald," and the regiment alluded to is the 30th Virginia. Such a compliment, so well deserved, and perhaps so unwillingly extorted from an enemy, ought to be preserved as a memorial of the gallantry and bravery of the regiment. No regiment has performed more arduous duties during the war than this, and no one has suffered more. It enters the service in April, 1861. At the battle of Sharpsburg it went into the fight with 250 men and came out with 100, having lost the balance in killed, wounded and missing.

In this consecrated one Carolina grave, commanded by Lieut. J. W. Scott, sanctified in it, and was signally distinguished for their daring and determined conduct. They entered the fight with only thirty-three men, and came out with ten.

JUSTICE.

HO! FOR FORT WARREN!

So said John Van Buren in a late speech. But the close of a "compliment" to Lincoln. The following, from the New York "Herald" indicates that he will set out soon.

Simeon Draper, the Provost Marshal General, is in Washington city, perfecting his arrangements for arresting persons under martial law. In conversation with more than one of the chief officers of the government, he said: "John Van Buren ought to be arrested, and I would do it at once, but that I think it would be bad policy to arrest him until after the election in the State of New York." He added: "If I should do it before the election, it would have a damaging effect upon Wadsworth."

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH—HIS VIEWS ON AMERICAN "SEPARATION" AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOUTH.

The following is a full report of Mr. Gladstone's speech, on American affairs, at Newcastle, England, a synopsis of which we gave in last Saturday morning's "Gazette:"

I for one, said the right honorable gentleman, exercising my own poor faculties as best I could, have never felt that England had any reason connected with her own civil interests for desiring the disruption of the American Union. I can understand those who say that it is for the general interest of nations that no State should swell to the dimension of a continent. I can understand those who say—and I confess it to be my own opinion—that it is greatly for the interest of the negro race that they should have to do with their own masters alone, and not—as has hitherto been the case—with their own masters backed by the whole power of the Federal Government of the United States. [Cheers.] Because, pray observe, that has been the state of things that has subsisted heretofore, and to which some I think, mistakenly in the interest of the negro, have thought it desirable to return.—The laws by which the slaves have been governed have been laws made not by the Federal Government, but by the owners of those slaves; but the enforcement of the laws made by the owners of the slaves has not rested in the hands of the owners of the slaves alone. They have had a right—a constitutional right by the Constitution of the United States—to be supported against their own slaves in the execution of the laws that the slave owners have made by the whole power of the American Union. I can, therefore, very well understand the argument of those who think that it is particularly to be desired in the interest of the negro race that the American Union should be reconstructed.

But I must confess, for reasons that I need not now explain, that I do not think that England has had any interest in the disruption of that Union; my own private opinion is that it was rather the interest of England that the Union should continue. I know that it is not an opinion generally shared, but at any rate, gentlemen, whatever view we may take of that, I think we all feel that the course which her Majesty's ministers have endeavored to pursue—namely, that of maintaining a strict neutrality under all circumstances that have heretofore passed—has been a rightful course, and has been the expression of the general sense of the community. [Cheers.] There is, and there can be, no doubt that where two parties are in great exasperation, it is not at all unlikely that he who observes a strict neutrality will offend both; because, in point of fact, the state of mind in which his conduct is likely to be judged of for the moment by either disputant is not a state of mind in which it is fair that we should expect from them perfectly impartial conclusions. But what we may naturally expect is this, that an honest course of neutrality will be recognized—that course, I mean, which we have pursued up to this day—will be recognized after the unhappy struggle has passed away, and when the circumstances shall be calmly viewed—But, I must confess, it appears to me that it either party have a right to find fault with us, it is the Confederate rather than the Federal party. [Hear, hear.] I mean this, if we have deviated at all from neutrality, our deviation has been against the Confederate rather than the Federal party.

The course we have taken has been this: We have preserved a perfect neutrality, but we have permitted the export of arms and warlike stores—we have permitted it to two parties—to the Confederates, all of whose ports were blockaded by the Northern fleet; and to the Federals, who have had perfect power to import whatever arms and stores they pleased. I think that course has been the right and just course; but I think the very statement of the fact proves that at any rate we have not displayed a bias unfavorable to the claims of the Northern States.—[Cheers.] But now, gentlemen, I would for a moment make an appeal to you on behalf of the people of the Northern States—I mean so far as regards their appreciation of their position. Greater allowances are to be made for heat and exasperation in the state of public opinion in that country under present circumstances than perhaps could ever fairly be claimed by any other nation. Only consider what their private history has been.—They have never drank the bitter cup of misfortune, disappointment and mortification.—They had but to will that a thing should be done, and it was done. Their course has been a course of prosperity and advancement without example and without a single break. Well, gentlemen, it is not in human nature that a people who have been subjected to an experience so flattering, so soothing to human self-love, should at once learn with perfect good grace, to accommodate and submit itself to the necessities of our human condition. [Hear, hear.]

It is easy for us to suffer. We have suffered before. We have gone through the very agonies of this dismemberments against which the Northern people of United States are now struggling. We have gone through it, and now that we have gone through it we know that it was not a bad thing after all.—[Hear.] But they have not gone through it, and all I can say is, let us bear with them all we can. Let us keep towards them a kindly temper; let us not allow ourselves to be adversely criticised on that side of the water; let us be very cautious of adverse criticisms upon them from this side of the water. Depend upon it, that course, steadily pursued, will bring its reward, and it is the course which they have a right upon every ground of good will, courtesy and Christian feeling, to expect that we should pursue. [Cheers.] Why, gentlemen, they are our kin; they were, at any rate, if they are not now, our customers, and we hope they will be our customers again.—But they have shown also that under all circumstances, when their good feelings could have fair play, they have warm affections towards England. Never let us forget, whatever momentary irritation may cross the minds of that people—never let us forget the reception of the Prince of Wales.—[Cheers.]

Let every Englishman engrave upon the tablets of his heart the recollection of that memorable day; and if occasionally he may be tempted to anger at seeing his country misapprehended, or even misrepresented, let him calm his tendency to excited sentiment by that recollection. [Cheers.] And, gentlemen, it is the more necessary that we should do this, because I think we are pretty much of one mind as to what is to come.—We know quite well that the people—I mean the people of the Northern States—have not yet drank of the cup; they are still endeavoring to hold it far from their lips; they have not yet drank of the cup which, notwithstanding, all the rest of the world sees they must do. [Hear, hear.] We may have our own opinions about slavery; we may be for the South or against the South, but there is no doubt, I think, about this—that Jefferson Davis, and the other leaders of the South, have made an army; they are making, it appears, a navy; and they have made what is more than either, they have made a nation. [Enthusiastic cheering, which was prolonged for some time.]

I cannot say that I, for one, have viewed with any regret their failure to establish themselves in Maryland. It appears to me too probable that, if they had been able to establish themselves in Maryland, the consequences of their military success in any aggressive movement would have been that a political party favorable to them, would have been formed in that State—that they would have contracted actual or virtual engagements with that political party, and that the existence of those engagements, hampering them in their negotiations with the Northern States, might have formed a new obstacle to peace. Gentlemen, from the bottom of our hearts we should desire that no new obstacle to peace may be formed. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) We may anticipate with certainty the success of the Southern States, so far as regards effecting their separation from the North. I, for my own part, cannot believe that that event is as certain as any event yet future and contingent can be. [Cheers.] But it is from feeling that that great event is likely to arrise, and that the North will have to suffer that mortification, that I earnestly hope that England will do nothing to inflict additional shame, sorrow or pain upon those who have already suffered much, and who will, probably, have to suffer more. [Cheers.] It may be that a time might arrive when it would be the duty of Europe to offer a word of expostulation, or of friendly aid towards composing the quarrel. If it be even possible that such a time as that may arrive, how important it is that when that word comes, it should address itself to minds which are not embittered by the recollection that unkind things have been said and done towards them in Europe, and, above all, in England, the country which, however they may find fault with it from time to time, we know holds the highest place in their admiration and respect. [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.]

Prior to touching upon the American question, Mr. Gladstone had spoken of home subjects as follows, which is interesting as showing the effects of a liberal commercial policy:

Though a member of the government, he would take credit for his own exertions in promoting the French treaty; yet to the Emperor of the French and Mr. Cobden it was mainly due. They were two distinguished men whose position on the one hand, sagacity and ability on the other, accomplished it.

His noble colleague and Earl Russell were next in order entitled to the honor of the meeting on account of the treaty. It had been a success beyond all expectations. The commercial experience of the public knew it as surely as the official document showed it. The right honorable speaker gave numerical facts as to the state of trade with France for twelve months past. The trade, foreign and colonial, of England, which was, before the treaty, of the value of £9,000,000, was, in twelve months after, £21,000,000.

The increase of the export of British produce was no less satisfactory. On the average of two years before the treaty, the value of trade in the metals and tissues was £2,000,000; now it was £6,000,000. The particular commerce of Newcastle had benefited 300 per cent. The exports to America had fallen off in twelve months £2,000,000. The treaty of commerce had supplied this calamitous deficiency. The right honorable speaker gave the increase of tonnage by sea resulting from the treaty. Every ten or twelve millions of increased trade gave us an increase of a million of duties arising from tax-paying commodities imported. The treaty had compensated for all the nation's sacrifices on account of the treaty; besides the moral effect of the treaty was greater than pecuniary results.

France then took its stand on trade, it added its influence to England's, and new treaties elsewhere had arisen, and its effect upon the future peace of the world was very significant and influential. When Parliament meets it will be its duty to retrench as far as possible, its expenditure. Not wishing to occupy the meeting with official considerations alone, he would notice that the paper and hop duties, and an income tax, once 10d., now 9d., were no longer collected. These facts had to be taken into account in estimating the improved revenue of the country. Considering that the great industry of the country had been smitten by a blight, it was a matter of great satisfaction that the revenue had increased to the amount of £800,000.

He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) must compliment the workmen of the North thrown out of employ. He doubted if any class in the community would have borne any similar calamity with equal fortitude and self-denial. Mr. Gladstone defended the manufacturers generally, but condemned those who made wealth an object of worship and neglected he wise use. The manufacturer who sold his cotton clandestinely was abusing the rights of property as much as any condemned aristocrat. Relief ought to be given to the workmen without humiliation. The men were innocent as children, but have borne their sufferings like heroes. He hoped that no man would be deprived of his franchise because he had accepted parish relief. When Parliament again considered the franchise, the conduct of the men of Lancashire would be taken into account.

SPEECH OF SIR JOHN PAKINGTON, M. P., ETC., UNDER SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY.

At a dinner of the Worcestershire Agricultural Association, held on the 8th instant, at Worcester,

Sir John Pakington, after explaining that he thought the rule excluding politics applied merely to party politics, spoke on American affairs. He did not believe, he said, that in Europe there was any one who had a head to think and a heart to feel who has not been filled with horror at the manner in which human blood was being shed, human misery being created, and every element of national prosperity being destroyed in that aimless and pointless war, with a recklessness which caused feelings of the deepest disapprobation in Europe. He believed that those feelings were universal, and he maintained that he was not violating their rule, that he was not touching upon party matters when, as an avowed opponent of the present government, he said that he was perfectly willing to give it credit for the caution with which they acted in this delicate matter. He imputed no blame to them; he acknowledged the great difficulty of the question which they had to decide; but, on the other hand, they had all a right to think for themselves, and he spoke for himself alone when he said that he considered that the time was now come when some effort ought to be made by the great Powers of Europe to put an end to that fearful struggle. He thought the time was come when not England alone, but England in conjunction with France, and possibly with Russia, ought to offer mediation in America, of course on the basis of separation, and on the clear understanding that if mediation was not accepted, recognition must follow. He could not help expressing a hope, after reading what was reported to have fallen from Mr. Gladstone at Newcastle, on the preceding evening, that Mr. Jefferson Davis had created a nation in the Southern States of America. These words, as coming from the *lips of a Cabinet Minister, were words of grace significance*, and he did hope he was not too sanguine in drawing from that the inference that the present feeling of her Majesty's government did not differ very widely from that feeling which he had taken the liberty of expressing.

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S SPEECH.

The annual show of the Herts Agricultural Association was held at Hertford on the 11th. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, M. P., during his after-dinner speech, said:

On the other side of the Atlantic, that great Republic which boasted a superb exemption from the evils and perils which beset ancient states and monarchical forms of government, has been violently rent in two; and whatever may be the issue of a struggle in which, as yet, we see only the lavish expenditure of blood and treasure, no dispassionate observer can believe that the Union will be restored, and no far-sighted politician can suppose that the curse of slavery will long survive the separation, of which it is the most ostensible, though it is neither the only nor perhaps the most powerful cause. So many startling events, tending to vast and permanent effects on the destinies of the human race, have scarcely ever before been crowded into a space of time so short as that which has elapsed since I first addressed you in this town. But, all the while, we have continued to hold our peaceful meetings in honor of that agriculture which, as it is the earliest art men learn, so they form themselves into social communities, so it remains to the last the most solid foundation of the prosperity and wealth of nations. [Cheers.] Eight hundred years ago there was a very learned dispute whether or not the earth was an animal. [A laugh.] We have now discovered that the earth is so far an animal that it requires to be fed, and will not bear to be starved. A remarkable instance of this truth is mentioned by a celebrated agricultural authority, in some of the Southern States of America—such as Maryland and Virginia. In those States there were large districts of some of the most fertile land in the world. The crops they yielded were prodigious; but, unlucky, the cultivators neglected the manure. They took from the land the alkalies and salts, which they did not replace, and these districts have now become so hopelessly sterile that they have been altogether abandoned as a desert.

"HO! FOR FORT WARREN."

The following is from the Wheeling (Va.) "Press" of Oct. 3d:

THE MOMENTOUS ISSUE.

The leopard's spots and the Ethiopian's skin are not easy of obliteration or change. About equally persistent are the habits of politicians bent on securing power, and its usual accompaniments. Here we are in the midst of an interneciue war, a disgrace to humanity; brothers pouring out brothers' blood and wasting their hard earned treasure with a prodigality never paralleled in the history of the world; widows and orphans are multiplied by myriads; and yet instead of any improvement having been effected by all this sorrow and suffering, in the spirit of political men, that spirit seems to be growing worse and worse than ever. Taken altogether, viewed in the breadth and length of their field of exertion, it cannot be denied that we are now and shall for some time to come be called upon to produce as never before for the gods and degeneracy that mark the political leaders of the time. There is a set in each of those who hold high places, that who could not have held them unless in the face of heaven and earth they had pledged entire fidelity to the Constitution throughout their official career, that is intermeddling with