N. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FIFTH STREETS. Invite the attention of Cash Buyers to

their entire New Stock of PRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, ETC. M.L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

No. 615 OHESTNUT STREET. (JAYNE'S MARBLE RLOUK,) maye just opened an ENTIRE NEW STOOK

FANOY SILKS, from Auction, DRESS GOODS in great variety. ARAWLS, GLOVES. RIRBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,

PURCHASED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH. OHEAP PRICES. attention of city and country ouvers is invited. FALL

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS. WO. 47 NOBTH THIBD STEWNT.

Merchants visiting this city to purchase Day Goods will find our Stock large and admirably assorted, and at Low Figures. In certain classes of Goods we offer inducements to purchasers unequalled by any other house in Philadelphia.

INGLISH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS. 40 AND 49 NORTH THILD STREET.

THOS. MELLOR & Co.

HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens. Fanov Woolens, Linen C. Hokfs.

Manufacturers of Shirt Fronts. wil-8m

TALL. IAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JORKERS DRY GOODS. 0s. 939 and 241 M. THIRD STREET, ABOVE BAGE, PHILADELPHIA, Ethi now open their usual

LIRGE AND COMPLETE STOCK TOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. inong which will be found a more than usually at-LADIES' DRESS GOODS: Also, a full assortment of MERRIMAUK AND COCHECO PRINTS,

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. G Cash buyers specially invited. FALL.

OHNES. BERRY, & Oo. (Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & (lo.,) MARKET, AND \$24 COMMERCE STREETS.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILK FANOY DRY GOODS. its now opened an entirely

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, IN MGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN DRESS GOODS.

iso, a full assortment in VHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c., hich they offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and dds the extention of the Trade.

ARD, GILLMORE, & Co.,

Have now open their

Sci. 617 CHESTRUT and 614 JAYNE Streets,

FALL IMPORTATION OF SILK AND PARCY

RESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS.

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. OUGHT IN EUROPE BY

ONE OF THE FIRM. which the attention of the trade is particularly in-CHINA AND QUEENSWARE.

YD & STROUD. NO. 32 NOBTH FOURTH STREET, Have now open a large new stock of MINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE.

SEWING MACHINES. IE MITTOOX & GIBBS BEWING MACHINES ENTIRELY NOISELESS.

FAIBBANKS & EWING, 715 CHESTNUT Street HEELER & WILSON. BEWING MACHINES,

OHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

AUTION.

The well-carned reputation of AIRBANKS' SCALES the makers of imperfect balances too ffe FAIRBANKS' SOALES," and purchasers , in many instances, been subjected te mposition. Fairbanks' Scales are manufac-

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. 7 the original inventors, E. & T. FAIR-, and are adapted to every branch of the there a correct and durable Scales is required. FAIRBANKS & EWING, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. HASONIO HALL, 715 OHESTNUT ST. , WOOL. AND CARPET Dealers and consumers supplied at AUTURERS, Hardware Merchants, Lamp 78, Plumbers, &c., TAKE NOTIDE, that Plum of Tin Work, Brass Castings, Stamp-ting all military work), of superior manufac-tonined works, Stamp-VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

ure, 1816, 1617, and 1619 FRANCIS Street Avenue, occupant

VOL. 6.-NO. 75.

ARMY GOODS!

Dark Blue Uniform Cloths.

Dark Blue Blouse Flannels.

Twilled Gray Mixed Flannels.

ALSO,

TENT DUCK.

SLADE, SMITH, & Co.,

No. 39 LETITIA, AND 40 SOUTH FRONT STS.

OIL CLOTHS, AND MATTINGS.

WOLFE & CO.,

COMMISSION MEBUHANTS,

No. 132 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

NO. 220 CHESTNUT STREET.

CONTRACT FOR THE DELIVERY

ARMY

WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS,

STANDARD QUALITY.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

HUTCHINSON.

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

SUPERIOR COTTON YARN, No. 10.

FOR SALE BY

FROTHINGBAM & WELLS.

GOVERNMENT STANDARD.

FOR SALE BY

AGENTS.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS.

433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

tubs, buokets, churns, measures, brooms, whisks,

FANCY BASKETS,

WALL, SCRUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES,

LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS,

Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes,

BROOM CORN, HANDLES, AND WIRE,

WASHBOARDS, ROLLING and CLOTHES PINS.

FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS.

SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS.

Paper Bags, Indigo, Blacking, Matches, Sleds, Barrows.

All Goods sold at

LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNION.

Strangers visiting the city are invited to look through

this Establishment, which is the largest of the kind in

this country. Also, the only Wholesale Agent for H. W.

PUTNAM'S CLOTHES-WRINGER in the State of

YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAIN.

WADDING! WADDING

WADDING!

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY,

and for sale, at manufacturers' prices, by

A. H. FRANCISCUS.

No. 433 MARKET and No. 5 North FIFTH Street

CARPET CHAIN.

50,000 lbs. Carpet Chain-Cotton, Lin-

50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn-Nos. from 5

10,000 lbs. Single Jute and Tow Yarn.

5,000 Bales all grades Cotton Batts.

from 12 to 50 cts. per lb.

1,000 Bales all grades Twine—Cotton

And a general assortment of TWINES, TIDY COT-TON, BOPES, &c., at the

LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE,

No. 242 NOBTH THIRD STREET,

(Corner of New St.)

As I am solely in the Yarn business, I am prepared to sell the above goods lower than any other house in this

VARNS, BATTS, CARPET-CHAIN.

20,000 Pounds of Colored and White

Also, Coverlet Yarn, Bed Cords, Wash Lines, ar full stock of Goods in the above line, for sale by

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

els-2m 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER

& CO.,

Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets.

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

MANUFACTURERS OF

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

CARD PRINTING, Neat and Cheap, at BINGWALT & BROWN'S, 111 S. FOURTH Street, below Chestnut.

500 Coils of Manilla, Jute, and Cot-

2.000 Bales of Batting, of all grades

1.000 Bales of Black Wadding.

800 Bales of Wicking.

Carpet Chain.

ton Rope.

1,000 Bales of Cotton Twine.

12,000 Pounds of Cotton Yarn.

R. T. WHITE.

The subscriber is prepared to sell when wanted

en, and Woolen.

100,000 Sheets Black Wadding.

1,000 Bales all grades Wick.

and Linen.

to 20.

VARNS, BATTS, AND

IN STORE.

CABPET CHAIN, &c., &c.

TWINES. WICKING.

WADDING, BATTS.

WELLS.

A029-5

ARMY BLANKETS.

FROTHINGHAM &

COTTON YARN.

WELLING, COFFIN, & CO.,

A full assortment of Philadelphia-made Carpet

* PHULADELPHIA.

10-ounce and 12 ounce Standard

U. S. Regulation Blankets.

CARPETINGS,

Dark Blue Cap Cloths.

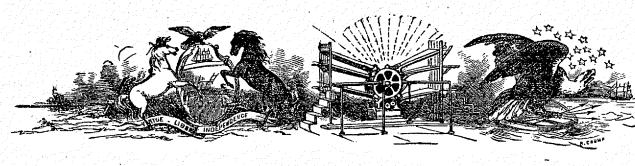
White Domet Flannels.

In store and for sale by

always in Store

Sky Blue Kerseys.

COMMISSION HOUSES



PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1862.

CEOTHS AND CASSIMERES. WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS. ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL Sky Blue Cassimeres (for Officers' CLOTH HOUSE, No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET, and

> No. 23 STRAWBERRY STREET. I am fully prepared for the FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, Having just received a complete assortment of TRUE BLUES,

OLOTHS, all colors and prices. Also, a heavy stock of splendid OASSIMERES, PLAIN and FANOY VEL-VELS, &c., &c. oct24.1m*

MILLINERY GOODS. 1862 1862 FALL. WOOD & CARY,

SUCCESSORS TO LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS

Have now in store a COMPLETE STOCK MILLINERY GOODS. CONSISTING OF Silk, Velvet, and Colored Straw BONNETS AND HATS,

French Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., To which they respectfully invite the attention of the former patrone of the House, and the trade generally. THOS. KENNEDY & BRO. 20 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.

HAVE NOW BEADY THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS.

FALL MILLINERY GOODS. ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & Co., 431 MARKET STREET, NORTH SIDE.

Have now open for their FALL SALES A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF FALL MILLINERY GOODS, CONSISTING OF

RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS, FLOWERS. STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS. AND MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY,

BONNET AND BAT FRAMES. est place to buy a Full Assortment, at Wholesals Prices, is at MOBGAN'S MANUFACTORY. 408 CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

A RCH-STREET CARPET WARE-OLDDEN & RICKNER. No. 832 ARCH STREET, TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH STREET, SOUTH SIDE, FALL IMPOSTATIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIO CARPETINGS. embracing all the new styles, which they are offering at LOW PRIORS

FOR CASH. se27.2m GLEN ECHO MILLS.

GERMANTOWN, PA. McOALLUM & OO. 509 CHESTNUT STREET,

(Opposite Independence Hall,) MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS

CARPETINGS. OIL CLOTHS, &c., Have now on hand an extensive stock of Jarpetings, of our own and other makes, to

which we call the attention of cash and shortime bayers.

CABINET FURNITURE. & J. ALLEN & BRO.

CABINET WAREROOMS, NO. 1209 CHESTNUT ST. A LARGE ASSORTMENT

SUPERIOR FURNITURE ALWAYS ON HAND,

MABINET FURNITURE AND BIL LIABO TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION. No. 261 South SECOND Street, scrion with their extensive Cabinet Business, are unfacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES,

and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED OUSHIONS, which are appropried by IMPROVED OUSHIONS, shich are pronounced by all who have used them to be imperior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manuacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughous us Union, who are familiar with the character of their

LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON. MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

LOOKING GLASSES OIL PAINTINGS. PINE BNGRAVINGE. PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

UARTES-DE-VISITE PORTBAITS. EARLE'S GALLERIES, \$16 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

CUTLERY.

WORMAN & ELY. No. 130 PEGG STREET, PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT CAST-STEEL

TABLE CUTLERY: Also, the BEST and CHEAPEST ARMY KNIFE, FORK, and SPOON IN THE MARKET.

Warranted CAST-STEEL FORKS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER CASES. JOS. H. WATSON.

No. 326 CHESTNUT street. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS

A FRESH ASSOCIATION THAN FORMER PRICES.

FARE & BROTHER, Importers,

mh20-tr 824 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES'
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANOY GOODS
E M P O B I U M,
No. 1025 WALNUT STREET, BELOW BLEYENTH, PHILADELPHIA, iell-faly

RETAIL DRY GOODS. NEW MOURNING STORK.

NEW MOURNING STORE. MOURNING WEAR, Purchased by one of the firm in Eu-

M. & A. MYERS, & Co., 926 CHESTNU! Bureet "DEEP MOUENING SUITS" IN RIGHT HOURS' NOTICE,

AT THE "NEW MOURNING STORE," 926 CHESTNUT STREET. oc22-6t M. & A. MYERS & CO.

TJP STAIRS DEPARTMENT. Fall and Winter Cloaks. Black Thibet Shawls. Striped Broche do. Broche Bordered do. Woollen do. BOYS' CLOTHING.

Jackets and Pants. Sacks, Overcoats, &c. Suits made to order. COOPER & CONARD. S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts

TAS.R.CAMPBELL&CO. IMPORTERS AND CASH DEALERS IN DRY GOODS. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 727 CHESTNUT STREET,

Have just received, and are now offering, magnific silks, shawls, & dress goods. ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON.

STEEL & SON HAVE JUST received, from New York, a few choice lots of FINE IMPORTED DRESS GOODS. FINE IMPORTED DRESS GOODS.
Wide fancy Silks, very rich styles.
Bich figured Brown Silks, a great variety of these very
scarce and desirable Silks.
A great variety of Fancy Silks, at low prices.
Bich figured Black Silks, from \$1 to \$2.
Yard wide Plain Black Silks, at \$1.
Black Silks, all widths and qualities, at
VERY LOW PRICES.

Pick abedes Prown. Blue and Green.

Rich shades, Brown, Blue and Green.
PLAIN IBISH POPLINS.
Bilk and wool and all-wool French Poptins.
A choice lot of new Plaid Alpacas.
BIGH PRINTED MAGENTA OLOTH.
BIGH PRINTED MAGENTA OLOTH. Bich printed all-wool Delaines, at 52½ c worth SHAWLS, SCABFS, AND OLOAKS, Broche and Plaid Blanket Shawls.
Rich Chaine Laine Broche Shawls.

Striped Fhawls of every variety.
Merino Scarfe, Broche and Chaine Laine Borders.
Habit and Water-proof Cloth Cloaks.
500 SHEPHERD PLAID LONG SHAWLS, at \$4 25 worth \$6. oc25 713 North TENTH Street, above Coates. SIX LOTS OF CHAINE LAINE long BBOOHE SHAWLS, from auction, that we intend selling at last year's prices. Also,
Two lots of open centre long Broche Shawls.
Stripe Broohe-and Blanket Shawls.
Open-centre Shawls, woven borders.

Long and square Black Thibet Shawls. English real water-proof Cloakings. EDWIN HALL & BROTHER, ec22 28 Souta SECOND Street TELVET CLOTHS FOR LADIES' CLOAKS. Black mixed Velvet Cloths, Brown-mixed Velvet Cloths, Frosted Beavers, all grades, Black-mixed water-proof Clo

EYRE & LANDELL 0022 FOURTH and ABOH. CLOARS AND CLUTHS FUR J CLOAKS.

Fine Black Cloth Cloaks. 6-4 Black Beavers for Cloaks. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURIH and ARCH. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES. LACES. WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES.

A full assortment of the above on hand at LOW PRICES, to which additions are made of all NOVELTIES.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. A LL WOOL BED BLANKETS. A full assortment of eizes— 9-4—10-4—11-4-12-4. Extra quality large size Blankets.

Also Gray Army and Rorse Blankets. Knee Wrappers, Travelling Blankets, SHABPLUS BRO! HEBS. COLORED POULT DE SOIES.

A full line of plain colored-Embracing all the rich, dark shades Reaf figures, single and double faced,
Bright colored Checks and Platds.
SHABPLESS BROTHERS,
OHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. THOICE DRY GOODS-Just re-

Brown Poplins, Plain and Figured. Brown Wool Poplins, Double Width Merinces of all Shades. Figured Merinoes. A full line of Plain Shawls. A full line of Gay Shawis.

One lot of Black Figured Mohairs, at 25c.
Six lots of Brown Alpacas, choice. A full line of Cassimeres. A full line of Vesting.

JOHN H. STOKES, 702 ABOH Street. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. INLANNEL AND CLOTH OVER-SHIRTS!

FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS, On hand or made to order, of the most approved cut

GENTLEMAN'S WRAPPERS. The largest and best assortment in the city. UNDERCLOTHING, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, &c

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. G. A. HOFFMANN, ocl-tutha3m 606 ABCH STREET.

TOHN C. ARRISON, Importer and Manufacturer of GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS Nos. 1 & 3 N. SIXTH STREET. FIRST STORE ABOVE MARKET ST. (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE'S)

The well known reputation of this establishment for selling Fine Goods at Moderate Prices will be fully P. S.—The celebrated IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRTS, E. justly popular, can be supplied at short notice, FLANNEL & CLOTH OVERSHIRTS IN GREAT VARIETY. oc11-# GEORGE GRANT,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, No. 610 CHESTNUT STRRET.

TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED OUT OF SELLTS, Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, c NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SOOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
tf Four acors below the Continental.

WILLIAM B. YEATON & CO. No 201 South FRONT Street, Agents for the sele of the Original Heidsleck & Co. Champagne, offer that desirable wine to the trade. Also, 1,000 cases fine and medium grade Bordeaux Olarets.
100 cases "Brandenberg Freres" Cognac Brandy, vintage 1848, bettled in France.
50 cases finest Tuscan Oll, in flasks, 2 dozen in case.
30 bbls. finest quality Monongahela Whisky.
50,000 Hayana Segars, extra fine.
Moet & Chandon Grand Vin Imperial "Green Seal" Champagne.
Together with a fine assortment of Madeira, Sherry,
Port, &c. ool6-lm TTERRA COTTA MANUFACTORY.

Hanging Vases.
Fancy Flower Pots,
Orange Pots.
Fern Vases.
Ivy Vases.
Garden Vases.
Jasmin Coupes.
Cassoletts Benaissancs.
Cassoletts Louis XVI.
Lava Vases Autions Lava Vases Antique.
Pedestals, all sizes.
Consols and Cariatades

For Sale Retail, and to the Trade.

B. A. HARRISON,

col5

1010 OHESTNUT Street. 0015 PLAKE'S PATENT ARGAND GAS
BURNER for sale by the subscribers, sole agents
therefor., All persons are cantioned against infringing
sald patent. HENRY N. HOOPER & CO.,
68 COMMERCIAL Street,
BOSTOR, October 10, 1862.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1862. Who Is Mr. Gladstone?

Who is the Mr. GLADSTONE who has taken upon himself to declare, as a leading member of the Palmerston Administration, that "the South is a great nation;" that JEFFERSON Davis, the traitor, ought to rank as high as WASHINGTON, "first in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen;" and that the time has arrived for England to recognize the South? The question can readily be answered, and thus:

Mr. GLADSTONE'S father acquired a large fortune in Liverpool, many years ago, from a very humble beginning and a very lowly station. He was a careful, cautious, "canny Scot," who gradually became largely and profitably interested in trade with the East and West Indies, finally retiring with a large fortune, accumulated by sixty years' labor and economy, and taking place, among landed proprietors, as owner of Fasque and Balfour, estates in Scotland, which he purchased cheaply. It was a good investment. In the year 1848, being then eighty two, he was created a baronet, and died in December, 1851, leaving behind him a good character as a merchant. Sir John GLADSTONE was succeeded, in his title and estates, by his eldest son, the present Sir Thomas Gladstone. His second son, Robertson, is a merchant in Liverpool, has been Mayor of that city, and, though he com-

menced life as a Tory, like his father, has long been a Liberal, and head of the Financial Reform Association. The third son, John NEILSON GLADSTONE, is a commander in the Royal Navy, and has been elected to Parliament by various constituencies. He now is member for Devizes, an English borough, in Wiltshire, near which he has an estate. The fourth son was William EWART GLADSTONE, born in December, 1809.

Educated at Eton, W. E. GLADSTONE passed on to Oxford, where he became a student at Christ-church, which, like Eton, has long been the resort of aristocracy, whether of rank or wealth. His university career was not only successful but brilliant, for he graduated, in 1831, as a "double first class," which means that at the final examination he won the highest distinction in classics and mathematics. Soon after, he made the tour of Europe, and subsequently visited the East and West Indies. where his father possessed extensive estates. He did not extend his tour to the United States. He took his degree of Master of Arts in 1834, and received the honorary degree of

Doctor of Civil Law in 1848. At the Union Club at Oxford, a favorite obtained a high reputation as an eloquent speaker. The fault of his oratory then is its fault now, after nearly thirty years' practicehe was too subtle, too metaphysical, and very much too diffuse. He takes two hours to say what might be better said in forty minutes, and, in a multitude of elaborately constructed sentences, his meaning is sometimes so involved as to be almost lost, at times. His reputation at Oxford, his father's immense wealth, his stringent and then nearly rampant Toryism united to recommend him to the late Duke of Newcastle, an extensive borough-monger, who owned the town of Newark-upon-Trent, in Nottinghamshire, and, as proprietor, was accustomed to nominate the two members its inhabitants had a right to send to the House of Commons. The Duke made short work with the townspeople, nearly all of whom were his tenants. If they did not vote for his nominees, he noticed them to quit his houses—and, though professedly a very religious man, rather profanely justified himself by taking the scriptural "Cannot I do what I please with mine own?"

as his defence. In 1832, in the first Parlia. ment, held after the passing of the Reform Bill, Mr. GLADSTONE was "elected," in the above manner, for Newark. He was then barely twenty-three years old. He is now within a few weeks of fifty-three. He sat for Newark from 1832 to 1845, when, by adopting the Free Trade policy of Sir Robert Peel, he so much offended the Duke of Newcastle, that this peremptory patron refused to allow his re-election. He continued out of Parliament until 1847, when he was returned for the University of Oxford, which he has continued to represent to the present day. In Parliament, wisely considering that his

part, as a very young man, was rather to observe than to speechify, Mr. GLADSTONE from the first showed remarkable business habits, as well, on the few occasions when he did "air his vocabulary," as aptitude and skill in debate. His ultimate success was predicted, and Sir Robert Peel, noticing his ability and talent, gave him that powerful personal countenance which a great statesman of established character and influence can give to a young member. In 1835, when PEEL was Prime Minister, he put GLADSTONE into harness as one of the Lords of the Treasury, and afterwards gave him the more responsible office of Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. PEEL's Administration was of only a few months' duration, for, beaten by the Whigs on the "Appropriation Clause," it broke up in April, 1835, when Lord MEL-BOURNE resumed office as Premier. Neither PEEL nor GLADSTONE returned to office until the autumn of 1841, when the Whig Ministry fell to pieces, chiefly from Lord John Russell's marked incapacity. Gladstone followed his leader to the Opposition benches, steadily acting and speaking with the Con-

servatives, as the old Tory party now were self-styled. In Parliament, however, Mr. GLADSTONE did not allow his literary tastes to become dormant. In 1839 he published "The State Considered in its Relations with the Church," which MACAULAY severely criticised in the Edinburgh Review, and, in 1841, appeared his "Church Principles Considered in their Results." In both works, but especially in the latter, a good deal of Puseyism is to be observed. MACAULAY candidly described him as "a young man of uiblemished character and of distinguished parliamentary talents," prophetically adding, "it would not at all be strange if he were one of the most unpopular men in England." Mr. GLADSTONE'S Subsequent literary productions are "Remarks on Recent Commercial Legislation," being a defence of PEEL's revision of the tariff in 1842; a Letter to Lord ABERDEEN, denouncing the atrocities perpetrated at Naples, in 1850, by the late King Bomba, of which pamphlet twenty editions were published, Lord PAL- ed considerable, in number of casualties. We are MERSTON also transmitting copies of it to every | now encamped in Pleasant Valley, between the Elk British Ambassador in Europe for delivery at their respective Courts; and, his latest production, "Homer and the Homeric Age," a learned but very fanciful contribution to the elucidation of the greatest and oldest monu-

ment of Greek Literature. Unquestionably, Mr. GLADSTONE is a well-read and highly intellectual writer. In September, 1841, when PEEL again became Prime Minister, he appointed Mr. GLAD-STONE Vice President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, and he was also sworn in as a Member of the Privy Council, which gives the prefix "Right Honorable" to his name. In the former capacity Mr. GLADSTONE was the mouthpiece of the Government on Commercial subjects, and the revision of the Tariff in 1842, whereby the Customs duties were removed from hundreds of articles, and limited to about twenty-four, was confided to him. The following year he was raised to the Presidency of the Board of Trade, and made a member of the Cabinet. In January, 1845, Mr. GLADSTONE retired from office, as he differed from the Government on the question of the State grant of money to Maynooth College, a seminary for the education of Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland. He here showed that vacillation which has since mide him an unreliable politician. First, he voted for the grant; then against it; and finally, when out of office, he supported the Government proposal to increase it. In like manner he coquetted with the proposal to admit Jews to a seat in Parliament, voting for and against the you.)

measure, over and over again. In December, 1845. he returned to office as Colonial Secretary, and by desire of the Duke of Newcastle, for whom he had become far too liberal, the borough of Newark declined to re-elect him. This cost bim the office to which he had just been appointed, as it was necessary that its occupant should have a seat in Parliament. With it, of course, he lost the salary, (\$25,000,)

but, besides a large inheritance from his father,

Mr. GLADSTONE received a great fortune with

his wife, who is sister of the rich bache-

lor Baronet Sir Stephen RICHARD GLYN. By the time of Mr. GLADSTONE'S return to Parliament, in 1847, as member for his Alma Mater, the University of Oxford, his chief, Sir Robert Peel, was out of office, which he never resumed, and he took his seat as an independent member. On several questions he spoke and voted against his party-contriving to irritate both sections of it. Finally, in 1852, when the Derby Ministry was formed, Mr. GLADSTONE, strongly impressed with the conviction that himself and not DISRAELI should be Chancellor of the Exchequer, rather roughly declined all offers of high office, and, when Mr. DISRAELI brought out his Budget (the financial programme of the year,) bitterly oppored it, in a long, virulent, and even abusive speech in which he severally attacked Mr. DISRAELI'S personalities—with still greater personality. Parties were then almost evenly balanced. As in 1835, the Irish members voted against the Tory Ministry; the Budget was defeated by a majority of 19; the Derby Cabinet resigned: Lord ABERDEEN then made a Coalition Ministry; and Mr. GLADSTONE joined it as Chancellor of the Exchaquer. His own Budget curiously resembled that of Mr. Dis-RAELI which he had helped to reject! One good thing it did-it removed the Advertise-

ment Tax and the Compulsory Stamp on Newspapers: The Aberdeen Ministry fell to pieces early in 1855, and Lord Palmerston, who had been a member of it, became Prime Minister. Mr. GLADSTONE did not retain office, but while he sat with the Opposition, mostly voted with ministers. In 1858, when Lord DERBY resumed office, he again offered a Cabinet seat to Mr. GLADSTONE, who again declined-unwilling to act with Mr. DISRAELI, whom he hates with a batred like that of woman. Still he generally voted with the Derbyites, and, in November, 1858, became their special Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. On the formation of PALMERSTON'S Cabinet, in June, 1859, Mr. GLADSTONE accepted the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in which he has continued until the present time. As Financial Minister, Mr. GLADSTONE

can claim credit, and is perpetually doing so, for two measures: the Commercial Treaty with France, which has greatly increased the trade with that country, and the abolition of the duty upon paper, which was the last of place for incipient orators to try the strength | the annoying taxes upon Knowledge, imposed and swiftness of their wings, young GLADSTONE in the reign of Queen Anne, avowedly to restrict the liberty of the Press. As a financier," however, Mr. GLADSTONE has not been at all successful. His plans are deficient in breadth, and overlaid with petty details. His annual Speech, when introducing the Budget, is at once able and verbose, magnificent and mean-a Grecian portico as the entrance to a brick dwelling. When introducing his last Budget, he spoke for five hours about every thing in general and himself in particular, and finally put his propositions before the world in about two dozen sentences. It was hard upon Parliament to have had to wait until the few grains fell through from amid such a vast amount of chaff. As a Parliamentary speaker, solemn in manner and select in elaborate phraseology, this gentleman is at once imposing and puritanical. One feels, when listening to him, that his proper place would be in the pulpit, but, at the same time, the thought must arise how completely fired of listening to him the congregation would be. MACAULAY was as truthful as severe when he said, "Whatever Mr. GLADSTONE sees is refracted and distorted by a false medium of passions and prejudices; and again: "His rhetoric, though often good of its kind, darkens and perplexes the logic which it should illustrate." That was written in 1839, and is true at this moment.

Mr. GLADSTONE is rather in the Palmerston clique than of it. He has had so many "chops and changes" of political faith, that, like the juggler's pea, no one can truly conjecture under what thimble to find him. His colleagues are more or less afraid of him, fearing that he may shy out of the course and win the race. In Parliament, he mostly speaks on financial subjects, except when he thinks there is a chance of attacking Mr. DISRAELI, who is vastly superior to him, inasmuch as genius is superior to talent. He is a mixture of caution and impulsiveness, and must have yielded to the latter-unlessihe spoke advisedly, expressing the deliberate policy of the Government—when he became the champion of Southern rebellion and the eulogist of JEFFERSON DAVIS. In a short time, we shall be able to decide whether Mr. GLADSTONE spoke for himself or for the Government. If Lord PALMERSTON dismisses him from office, the good faith and the practical neutrality of England will be triumphantly vindicated and honorably placed above suspicion. If, after his Newcastle speech, Mr. GLADSTONE is allowed to continue a Minister of the Crown, England's bad faith and mock neutrality will appear patent to the world. Mr. GLADSTONE'S dismissal from a continuance in office, is the test of Lord PALMERSTON'S true or false pro-

fessions of neutrality. We await the issue. Letter from the 100th (Roundhead) Regiment.

ondence of The Press 1 CAMP OF THE 100TH PENN'A VOLUNTEERS, PLEASANT VALLEY, Md., near Knoxville. It has been a long time since I last wrote to you. I believe my last letter was written at Fredericksburg, Va., in the early part of August last. Since then, many great battles have been fought, in which this regiment participated, and many of our brave comrades have fallen upon the battle-field. The 100th (Roundheads) have been engaged in all the actions of any note during the campaign in Maryland, as well as in the actions of August 29th,

30th, and 31st, at Bull Run No. 2, and also the action of September 1st, at Chantilly, near Fairfax, Virginia, (in which our lamented General Stevens was killed) In these last actions, from August 29th to September 1, inclusive, our loss was very severe. Out of thirty-one commissioned officers of the regiment who participated in these actions, thirteen were killed and wounded. Our total loss was one hun-

slightly wounded, and will be able for duty again after recovery, whilst a great number also will be discharged from the service. The regiment was also in the engagements of South Mountain and Antietam, in which we sufferand Blue Ridge range of mountains. We have been in this place since October 8th. We have considerable advactages here to what we had on the march, being near Harper's Ferry, which is at present the depot for supplies for the "Army of the

dred and fifty-seven; however, many of these were

Potomac." The weather is commencing to get rather cold at nights, and the boys are anxious to know what's going to be done. It is of no use, however, to feel anxious when soldiering, for generally nothing is foreseen; everything is generally quiet until the moment arrives for a change of some nature, when it takes place almost instantly. An instance of this kind occurred with us on the evening of Saturday, the 11th inst. The drummers had commenced beating for dress parade, but, before the parade had formed, orders came to leave tents, take sixty rounds of ammunitien, and prepare to move in light m rching order immediately. The order was carried out. The regiment, as well as some others, marched to the railroad at Knoxville, took the cars, and before twelve o'clock that night we were at Frederick city It was ascertained afterwards that our mission was to capture Stuart's cavalry, who had made a raid into Chambersburg, Pa.; but as you know how that raid succeeded, it is unnecessary for me to make further comments. Suffice it to say, we "didn't come it." The health of the troops hereabouts is excellent.

Provisions are (comparatively speaking) good, to what we had while on the march. However, it must be admitted, there is plenty of room for improvement in the commissary department. General Burnside sometimes rides around the various encampments amongst the men, to see what provisions they have to eat, &c. His presence is always inspiriting. If circumstances will allow, you shall hear more from me anon, (if agreeable to LETTER FROM JACKSON, TENN,

TWO CENTS.

Joe Johnston Concentrating Troops and Preparing for an Advance-Our Cavalry at Work. Special Correspondence of The Press.]

JACKSON, TENN., October 22, 1862. It is rumored again to day that Joe Johnston, of Virginia, well known as one of the best generals in the Confederate service, is concentrating troops at Holly Springs, and it is further reported that he has made a move in this direction. This story comes very straight, and is substantially the same with that I mentioned a few days ago. One would hardly suppose that the rebels would again attack us after having been so thoroughly whipped at Corinth, but there is no telling what they may do. They are undoubtedly very desperate. Perhaps they count on the well-known reluctance of the War Department to reinforce the troops of this department, and hope by successive attacks to finally weaken us so much that we shall by and by sink an easy prey into their hands. For my own part, I am not at all surprised at this policy. It is conthe war.

sistent with that which has governed throughout An expedition sent out yesterday from Bolivar. by General McPherson, came upon a party of rebel cavalry at Brownsville, most of whem fled at our approach, but we succeeded in capturing one lieutenent and several privates. A few shots were fired, but no one was killed or wounded. At last accounts, our cavalry had got to a point twelve miles north of Brownsville, and was on the track of Heywood, a notorious partisan ranger, whom they hoped to capture. We shall probably hear more of this expedition to day. From the Auderson Cavalry.

Correspondence of The Press 1 CAMP ALABAMA, October 25, 1862. In my last communication to The Press, I stated, on what I deemed to be reliable authority, that our regiment was to remain in the Cumberland Valley for winter quarters. But the programme has been changed, as appears by Special Order No. 9, of this command, which places the regiment under marching orders to join Gen. Buell, t Louisville, Ky., so soon as transportation can be fur ikhed. At the reception of the glad tidings, that we are, at last, to go where we were originally destined to, the boys were wild with enthusiastic joy, at the prospect of soon baving their ardent wishes gratified, by having an opportunity to go into the enemy's territory, and strike, when chance offers, in defence of the Union which they

have sworn to maintain, if need be, with the sacrifics o their lives_" which, if used aright, is the most precious boon ever bestowed upon man." Our flag is flying at half-mast to-day, as a tribute of respect to the memory of two of our comrades, Walker iuntley, of Company F, and John Parker, of Company E, who have died, in the hospital at Carlisle, during the present week. No more shall their kindly voices greet us, nor their cheerful smiles gladden us, neither shall they join us in the bloody, bitter strife again, but the remembrance that they obeyed every order with cheerfniness, performed every duty with promptness, and met the foe with steady nerve and cool courage, will nerve us to do our duty and deal stalwart blows to avenge the eath of our honored comrades. Their remains were sent to their friends, all that remains of what but a few weeks since was animated with

life and buoyant with hopes of a glorious future. They sleep the dreamless sleep of ceath now, among the honored who fall in the sacred cause of human liberty. The office of The Volunteer, in Uarlisle, was sacked the olice of The Volunteer, in United, was sacked last night, by some of the lovel, indignant inhabitants of the town. The cause of the assault upon the office of The Volunteer is found in the course which the editor has persisted in pursuing—that of discouraging emiliatments, and flerce denunciation of the arministration of demanding that "Abraham Lincoln should immediately demanding that "Abraham Lincoln anome imme tiately addicate the Government, now that the people have decided against his longer administering the Government, which he has done like a despotic tyrant" This, or language like this, in his editorial, proved the drop too much, and he has paid for his seditious and after by have much, and he has pain for his seditious and sity by having the type of his office defaced, and so he of it thrown in the gutter, and his own neck threatened with the halter. Should he again attempt to preach rank treason, the aroused indignation of the people will be very likely to visit condign nuclaiment upon him, such as he describes by the summery process of Judge Lynch. It is urcless for thousands of lives to he lost in subduing treason in the South, if it is permitted to stalk on the south. on in the South, if it is permitted to stelk abr oad daylight, in our very midet, in loyal States. It is high time stringent means were taken to dispose of these lecches that are striving to take the life blood from the nation—the home traitors.

OUITAM QUITAM.

Hospitals in Washington Correspondence of The Press. WASHINGTON, October 26, 1862. Ascension. H, between 9th and 10th streets. Ascention, i., ontworn sen and total screens.
Armory Tth street, Armory Equare.
Baptist Church, E. between 6th and 7th streets
City Hall, Judiclary Equare. Carver. 14th street Columbia College, 14th street. Oranch, D. corner 6th street. Cliffburne, 21st street. Carnaria, east of Capitol Douglas, I, corner 1st street. Eckington, Gales' Houle, New York avenue. ory, east of Captiol Emory, 638: of Cabrol. Epiphany, G, between 13th and 14th streets. Ebewezer, 4th, near G street, west. Eighth street, ?, corner 8th street. Finlay, Camp Spyague, near Eckington. Grace Church, D, corner 8th street, Island. Harewood. 7th street, worcoran's farm

Judiciary Square, E screet, between 4th and 5th. Kalorama, 21st at Mount Pleasant, 14th street. Ninth etreet Oburch, 9th, between G and H streets. Odd Fellows' Ball, 8th street, near Navy Yard, Patent Office, 9th street.

Byland Chapel, D, corner 10th street, Island.

Bione, 14th street.

St. Elizabeth, Insane Asylum, Eastern Branch.

Sanitary Commission, near railroad depot.

Seldiers' Best, railroad depot for cenvalescents. School-hous, Judiciary Equate.
Soldiers' Retreat, portheast of city, for regulars.
Trinity, O, corner of 3 i street. oth street, 13th, between G and H streets, Union Uhapel, 20th street Quartermasters' Hospital. 17th street. NEW HOSPITALS NOT YET OCCUPIED. Campbell, Seventh street. Buildings opposite Douglas Hospita

Buildings near St. Aloyeius Church. Buildings near Emory Hospital. Buildings at Alexandria. Contraband Hospital, colored church to be used. SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS IN WASHING-TON. Maine, 273 F. near corner of 13th street New Hampshire, I, carner of 9th street. Yesmont, 496 9th street, near Pennsylvania aven Massachusetts, Pennsylvania avenue, corner 7th husetts, Pennsylvania avenue, corner 7th st. Rhode Island, Patent Office, Library
Connecticut, Temperance Hall Building, R street.
New York, Pennsylvania avenue, corner 7th street.
Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania avenue, corner 7th st.
New Jersey, J. H. Blackfan, Post Office Building.
Ohio, 537 H street. Ohlo, 537 H street.
Michigan, Patent Office, basement.
Illinois, Patent Office, Indian Affairs.
Indiana, Patent Office, Indian Affairs.
Wiscons in, Patent Office, Beom 14. Ge man Aid, Market Square, near 9th street. East Washington, W. P. Wright, Navy Yard. Sanitary Commission, 244 F, near 14th street. Ladies' Belief. M, corner 11th street.

Foung Men's Literary, J. T. Clemes ts, Tr. Building. Young Men's Christian, Pennsylvania syenue. Boston Tract Society, Post Office, Room 16.
Wesley Chapel, F. ormer 5th street,
Fifth Ward Aid, 284 B street, south
Mass. State Agency, G Tufts, 4 Washington Building. Delaware, Mr. Jones. 450 H street. HOSPITALS IN ALEXANDRIA. Marsion House, Fairfax, corner Cameron street. Marsion House. Fairfax, corner Gameron street. Fairfax Street, Fairfax Street, near Mausion House Wolfe Street, Wolfe, above Duke street. Prince Street. Prince, above Washington street Methodist Church, Washington, near King street. St. Paul's Church, Pitt, corner Wolfe street. Bapitst Church, Washington, near Prince street. Lyceum Hall. opposite Bapitst Church. Orace Church. Patrick, near Duke street. Washington Street. Washington street. Oneen Street.

Queen Street, Queen street Grosvenor House, Washington street. King Street. Water. corner King street. Convalescent Camp. two miles west of Alexandria. HOSPITALS IN GEORGETOWN. Seminary, for officers, Washington, corner Gay street, Union Hotel, Washington, corner Bridge street. Presbyterian Church, opposite Union Hotel. Waters' Warehouse, removed to Trinity Church. Trinity Church, near Georgetown College. Georgetown College, west end of Second street. Methodist Church, Dunbarton street.

HOSPITALS IN FAIRFAX.

Fairfax Seminary, Fairfax Seminary grounds, Va. School house and Barracks, connected with Semin VISITING. Circular No 11, from the Surgeon General's office, says the hospitals will be open to agents for Soldiers' Relief Associations from 12 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily, and to friends of patients and other visitors if, in the opinion of the surgeon-in charge, such visits are not prejudicial to the welfare of the sick.

SICK SOLDIERS IN WASHINGTON AND VICINITY.
 Patients in Alexandria
 1.922

 Patients in Fairfax Seminary
 1.490

 Patients in Georgetown
 1,032
 Convalencents, sick and paroled, at Convalencent 15,500

THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI Presentation to Gen. Stanley-His Reply-Capture of Rebel Officers.

Capture of Rebel Officers.

General, October 22

The veteran 63d Ohio presented Gen. Stanley with a splendid horse, equipments, and a fine field glass last evening, after dress parade. The General was completely taken by surprise, and in reasonse to a very felicitous presentation speech made by Oapt. Chas E. Brown, replied that while be prized the gift as a trioute of affection from the soldiers of the 63d, he "shou'd prize it as coming from the brave little band, who, during a death-desling hour. upon the 4th of this eventful month, stood manfully up to a foe ten times their number, until half their gallant men, and two thirds of their officers were their gallant men, and two thirds of their officers were prostrated by death and wounds." The General con-

prostrated by death and wounds? The General continued:

Soldiers, I should feel guilty of egotism and deceit did I not ear to you that whatever of reputation or merit I may have made in the late battles or heretofore I owe to you Without you I am nothing You have, at my command, freely exposed your breads to the bullets of our fees; the laurels are yours much more than mine. Let us then soldiers, press oo in this great cause! Row member that we are solving with our bayonets one of the great questions of history—the domination of caste; the question whether a cruel oligarchy, who, forgetful of that simple and sublime command of our Saviour, Love thy neighbor as thyself; "Claims the right to live upon the unrequited labor of his neighbors, shall rule and dictate the destinies of our country.

The latter part of General Stanley's speech is of the more significancy from the fact that he was a slaveholder when the war commenced, and upon the broad around of Christian principle he set his slaves at liberty, and without transcending his duty as an officer continues to do so with those of rebols when they come in his way.

'he fleg of truce mentioned in a preceding letter has returned, having performed its mission. The rebel pickets were encountered within three or four miles of Salem, Missis ippl, whence a line of couriers were stationed to two miles apart to Holly Springs, each station numbering six borses in fine condition.

General McKean has been ordered to report for duty at Jackson. It is reported at General Grant's headquarters, at that place, that Ocionel Fankner, commander of a rebel cavalry regiment, and three rebel captains, were captured day before yesterday, while making their way to Hicknan, Kentucky.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by B.08

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate—thus 20 copies will nost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60, and 100 For a Ulub of Twenty-one or over, we will send as Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to set as Age
THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA

lines constitute a equare.

Fight at Manassas Junction-Our Reconnoiring Parties Attacked by Rebels.—The Ma-nassas Gap Kajiroad in Good Order to Front Royal—A Bebel Force at Warrenton. A despatch from General Signi's headquarters, dated on turday night, states that there was a small rebel force at Aldie on Thursday.

A reconnoissance to Gainesville, New Baltimore, Hay-market, and Thoroughtare Gap, unner command of Major Stedman, of the 6th Ohio Cavairy, returned to Fairfax Court House on Saturday moraleg, and reports a rebel force of about 100 men at New Baltimore. The reconnoisting party passed through the Gap, and, upon their return, were fived upon by guerillas. Two of our man were severely wounded by the enemy's fire. Major stedman reports the Manassas Gap Baltroad in good running order to Front. Boyal order to Front Royal order to Front Boyal

Another reconnoiseance was sent out on Thursday from
Centreville, under command of Osptain Conger of the 3d
Virginis Cavalry, by way of Davis' Ford to Dumtries,
Stafford Springs, and Warventon Junction, with orders
to return by the way of Uatlett's and Bristow Stations
and Manassas Junction, to which point a detaolment of
the 1st Virginis Cavalry, under command of Capt. Sint,
had been sent for Captain Conger's emport. At the
same time a detact ment of the 1st Maryland Cavalry
was sent t Bristow Station. which place thes 1st at o'clock P. M. on Friday. Immediately upon their arrivel at Manassas Junction they were attacated by a large
force of rebel cavalry and driven back with a loss of two
officers (Lieutenante Patterson and Dorsey) and 15 men.
At 4 o'ctock P. M. of Daptain Conger's detaolment,
while on its way from Catlett's Station to Manassas Junction, was attacked about two miles south of Bristow Station, by a force of rebel cavalry, one hundred and twenty five strong. Captain Conger's force numbered only
forty men, with which he resisted the rebels for some
time, finally retiring towards Manassas, at which place
his force arrived on Saturday morning. Captain Conger's horse becoming disabled, he was taken prisoner,
along with bis brother, First Lieutenaut Honger, and one
man. We billed twelve of the enemy, and captured two sance was sent out on Thursday from

along with bis brother, First Lieutenant longer, and one man. We killed twelve of the enemy, and captured two prisoners and three horses.

The rebels, on Saturday morning, advanced upon Manassa with a strong force to reconnoitre our advanced outposts. They made their appearance at Manassas Junction with 150 men, and at Bristow's Stauon with 126 men. After satisfying themselves, the whole force returned, evidently to Warrenton Junction.

From refuzees and other reliable sources it is ascertained that there is a rebel force of 2,000 cavelry at Warrenton, consisting of the 2d North Carolina 7th and 12th Virginia reguments, with some artillery and a force of infantry, variously estimated at from one commany to

pfantry, variously estimated at from one company to The enemy have no force, except strong picket guards, at Warrenton Junction, Rappalannock station, and Fredericksburg and no reinforcements have lately been sent to Warrenton from Winchester. The rebels, during the past week, can only two trains to Warrenton Junction and Warrenton

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Rumored Federal Repulse at Charleston— From Lee's Army-Attack on Nashviile— Condition of the Southern Army-Stonewall Jackson Administers the Sacrament. ATTACK ON THE CHARLESTON RAILBOAD-RE-PULSE OF THE ENEMY.

The Bichmond Enquirer, of October 24, has the fol-CHARLESTON, October 23 -The Abolitionists attacked, CHARLESTON, October 23 — The Abolitionists attacked, in force, Pocotaligo and Cocsawatchie Festerday. They were gallantly repulsed to their gunboats at Mackey's Point and Bee's Creek Landing by Col. W. S. Walker, commanding troops sent from here. The enemy had come in thirteen gui boats and transports. The Charleston Bailroad is uninjured. The Abolitionists left their deed and wounded on the field. Our cavalry are in hot pursuit.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, October 23 — The enemy's gunboats are anchored below Cocsawatchie, and the enemy have been driven to their boats. anchored below Coosawatchie, and the whole, the driven to their boats.

The same paper says that Gen. McClellan is falling back into Maryland which move will dishearten the North, and will open upon McClellan again the flood-

WAR REPORTS AT RICHMOND. The Richmond Examiner of Oct. 231 says:
Travellers from Winchester report that our army were crossing the Potomac last Munday into Maryland. A great many persons have sought and received permission to leave the Southern Confederacy. They are generally aliens ciaiming protection of one ar the other of the European consuls. No less than three hundred applications were made to the British consul on Tues-Twenty privates and one lieutenant, captured at Hayon last evening.

The Lynchburg Republican says:

"There is a general stampede from Culpeper through-

out the country, owing to the anticipated early advance of the Yankees in that direction. Having once suffered from the enemy, they are unwilling again to undergo like ATTACK ON NASHVILLE. "Our pickets attacked the enemy from several points pear Nashville at daylight of the 22d, driving in their pickets, killing several and capturing fifty. We also pickets, killing several and capturing fifty killed W. B. Stekes, colonel of the renegade ans; also one other colorel, and drove their forces into their entrenchments at Nashville."

AFFAIRS IN NORTH GAROLINA. Governor Z. B. Vauce, of North Carolina, has issued s stirring appeal to the citizens of his State in behalf of the army, and calls for contributions to clothe their soldiers for the coming winter. The quartermasier's department will fall far short of providing for them, owing to speculation and extortion.

A letter from the Mayor of Wilmington says "that for the first time in many weary days the reports of new cases of fever show a falling off and we entertain the hope that we have reached the worst." ALIENS AT RICHMOND.

The Bichmond Whig, of October 23d, says:
The Ya kee commissioner, J. P. Wood, who is now in this city, has notified the Confederate authorities that hereafter persons claiming the protection of foreign Governments will not be allowed to proceed to the dominion veriments will not be allosed to proceed to the dominions of Lincoln on the flag-of-truce boats. The object of this restriction is to constrain foreigners desiring to go North to take the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln Government—and to secure recruits for Meagher, Corooran, Sigel, and other advocates of constitutional liberty who hold commissions in the army of subjugation. A number of Coronal relationship is the critizans, who had obtained passes of German and Itish citizens, who had obtained passes of their respective consuls, were detained in this city by this new restriction."

RICHMOND MARKETS. Wheat has advanced to \$4; flour \$21 to \$25; corm \$2; apples \$10 to \$15 per barrel; potatoes \$3 to \$4 per bushel; onions \$4 to \$5 per bushel; coffee \$2 per lo; which \$10 to \$15; tobacco inferior. \$450 to \$11; good \$15 to \$17; the shipping \$18 to \$28. CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

[From the Eichmond Whig, Oct. 21] We understand that the Government has already for-We understand that the Government has already for-warded to General Lee's as my over 30,000 garments, and a large shipment of shoes. This number of garment, allowing a ceat, pair of pants, and shirt to a man, with furnish suits, say for 10,000 needy men. This will ge far towards relieving the more destiture. The Govern-ment has in its employ, in this city, 58 tailors, who cut out the cloth, 2,700 women, who make it up into garments, the who's turning cut, on an avorage, 9,000 garm his per week; or coats, pants, and shirts for 3,000 men. There are other establishments, in other parts of the Confederacy, where clothing is being manufactured for the army, and the force engaged is suf-ficient, perhaps, to turn out 20,000 garments a week. At this rate, estimating our army in the field at 400,000 this rate, estimating our army in the field at 400,000 n.e., it would require more than a year to furnish each man with a single suit of clothes If we suppose the various government stablishments will be able to supply 200,000 men by Christmas, there will still be 200,000 left who will have to look to the people at home for left who will have to look to the people at home for their outfits, or go without clothing; if the government should provide for 300,000, the number left for the country to clothe would still be frightfully large—100,000 men? These figures are merely rough estimates, and are only intended to serve the purpose of directing the attention of the people to the magnitude of the labor before them. After the Government shall have done all it can, there will still be much left for the warm hearts of the people to perform. If they would accomplish this labor in time to benefit those for whom it is undertaken, they cannot set about it too soon. The weather among the mountains set about it too soon. The weather among the mountains in Northern Virginia is already cold to the man who sleeps on the ground with no tent to shelter him from the rain and dew, with no shoes on his feet, with no blanket to cover him while he sleeps or stands guard for us, and to cover him while he sleeps or stands guard for us, and with only tattered, dirty, and threadbare garmense on his monly limbs. Let the people, then, everywhere, and in whatever circumstances, commence the good work as soon as possible, and rever leave it off until the best and bravest army in the world shall have been furnished with all the comforts it may be in our power to bestow. Let us not step to inculge our indignation against the Government for its want of provident foreight and its cruel neglect, but let us rather clothe the naked and supply the army first, and then hold the authorities to a just accountability. And who is so indigent and who so miserly that he

cennet contribute semething to the relief of such troops as ours? Though destitute, as we have represented them to be, and though many of them have gone without food for days together, and that at a time when they were making lorg marches and fighting bloody battles with the enemies of our country, still they were cheerful, patient, and resolute as ever, and are ready now, as they have been at all times, to assert their birthright to be free. If the invader think differently, he has only to seek them where they are, and he will soon be cured of NEW REBEL SEAL DEFEATED. The rebel Congress could not settle upon a seal for the bogus Confederacy, and adjourned without adopting one. The two houses could not agree upon a device, and a committee of conference failed to settle the matter. The following was the Senate's design:

An armed youth in classic costume; standing beneath, a woman is clinging. The whole is surreunded by a margin of rice, cotton tobacco, and sugar cane. Motto, "Pro Aris et Focis."

STONEWALL JACKSON ADMINISTERS THE SACRA-MENT. [From the Knoxville Register, Sept. 30] On the morning of a recent battle near Harper's Ferry, after a sermon by one of his chaplains, Sionewall Jackson, by the way, is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, administered the sacrament to the church members in his anny. He invited all Obristians to participate in this ceremony. A Baptist, the straightest of his sect, thoroughly imbued with the idea of close communion. was seen to be sitate; but the occasion, and the man who presided, overcame his scruples, and thus it has happened that the prospect of a fight and the eloquence of Jackson made a Baptist & rget that baptism is the door into the Church. In all Jackson's army an oath is rarely uttered. A religious enthuatasm pervades it which makes every man a here. Conscious of the justice of our cause, and imbued with the strongest convictions of patriotism, his men are irresistible. In this incident we have an explanation of General Jackson's invincibility, and we are thus, esabled to understand why his men are all heroes, and why they endure without a murmur the severest hardships to which any troops have been subjected during the was seen to besitate; but the occasion, and the man who

ships to which any troops have been subjected during the war. When peace is restored it will be henor enough for 1 y man to say, "I belonged to the army of stonewall Jackson." DRAMATIC ITEMS.

"Bosem Friends" is still drawing good houses at Wallack's, bew York. 'No Best for the Wicked" is the title of a rew plece; ow on the boards at Laura Keene's. The desire to see the impersonations of Mr Forrest is still unabated, and Niblo's is crowded every evening he ancera Mr. Hackett had his farewell benefit last evening. On Saturday Miss Matilda H:ron will appear as Camille, and play on the alternate nights with Mr. Forrest. Edwin Booth, together with F. B. Conway and wife, are at the Winter Garden. the Winter Garden.

The places of amusement in Washington were never in a more prosperous condition. Miss Lucille Western is at Grover's, playing Camille. The Ravel troupe commenced an engagement at Ford's last evening

— Mrs. Farren is playing in "Lucretia Borgia" at Pike's Opera House, Ofincinnati. Mrs Emma Waller and Mr John E. McDonough are at Wood's Theatre, in the same city. Miss Adah Isaacs Menken is at the National. — Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are at Howard's Atter acum, Boston Miss Kate Fisher is at the National. .— Holliday street Theatre, Baltimore, has now as its chief attraction Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, whilst Mr. Eddy is at the Front street Theatre.

A REARTLESS ACT .-- A poor widow went to Roston a few days ego to bid farewell to her two sons who had chileted for the war, and while shaking hands with them at the depot, some wretch picked her nocket of \$51 which they had given her for her support out of their

The search at the Irollan O pera, Paris, opened on the 2d of this month. Madame Penco was the Norma of the evening, and Madame Volpini the Adelgiza The Peris critics speak highly of Madame Penco's perform-