

# The Alexandria Gazette.

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Jura has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 26th.

Cotton firmer, and a little higher—breadstuffs firm and steady.

The news of Gen. McClellan's victory was received with much satisfaction by the Federal party in Liverpool, and gave an impetus to the cotton market, which was checked by large arrivals of Surats.

The London Times of the 25th, in an editorial, says:—"After the recent events, it is not impossible that we may yet see Garibaldi crossing the Atlantic in the assumed character of an American citizen, and fighting for the subjugation of a nation struggling to be free."

The Morning Post remarks that to be constant to his principles, Garibaldi should go to the other side, where nine millions are fighting for the right of governing themselves. It also endeavors to prove the incompetency of Gen. Pope from his own reports.

The Times says that Gen. Pope by his own report has succeeded in showing if there was one man more than another unfit to have command in the Federal army, it is the querulous general who puts the blame of every failure upon others.

A meeting has been held of a few representatives of the London firms connected with the Manchester trade to examine Merhaven's proposed substitute for cotton. They signed a memorandum in favor of its length, strength and beauty, which, in their opinion, rendered it worthy the attention of most careful and practical men. Whether its manufacture can be economically and successfully applied they leave others to determine.

Speaking of President Lincoln's recent visit to Gen. McClellan's army, the Washington Republican says:—"As yet, no one except his constitutional advisers know the purpose of his visit. Speculation has, of course, been rife, and many improbable conjectures have been promulgated as to nature and object. But, so far as we know, there have been no changes among the generals in the field. "All is quiet on the Potomac."

A lot of liquor, lately seized by the Provost Marshal in Washington, amounted to nearly \$40,000 in value, and was owned by one of the largest grocery merchants in Washington.—The seizure of liquor since the issuance of the prohibitory order, amounts to over \$100,000. It is all turned over to the Medical Purveyor for army use.

It is stated that considerable resistance is being made to the draft in certain portions of Charles and St. Mary's counties, Maryland.—In Anjenny township, in the latter county, one day last week, a mob entered the office of one of the Assessors, and seizing the list of persons liable to draft, tore it into fragments.

The N. Y. Tribune has an article on the arrests that are made by military or state authority, and says:—

"In our poor judgment nine tenths of the arbitrary arrests thus far had far better not been made, but we would not deprive the government of the power to make them in a crisis like the present. Let it be distinctly understood, however, that each arrest will be made the subject of rigorous and dispassionate inquiry after peace, and that while no one should suffer for his innocent mistakes in honestly endeavoring to serve and save his country, it will go very hard with any one who is proved to have gratified his own malice or his love of exercising despotic power, without the warrant of a public necessity."

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Commerce of New York was held on Thursday last. The only business of importance occurring was the consideration of a letter received from the Secretary of State, enclosing an extract from a dispatch transmitted to the department by Mr. Dayton, minister at Paris, in relation to the recent official circular concerning the price of labor and the emoluments of the military service in the United States. Mr. Dayton, in view of the immense immigration likely to be thereby encouraged, recommends lower charges for the transatlantic passage.

Vincent R. Jackson, who was arrested on Thursday, on the charge of giving contraband information to the Confederates during his late imprisonment in Richmond, &c., was released by the provost marshal on Friday by giving security to appear whenever required.

The New York Express says:—"We have calculated that the Proclamation will bring into the field every man and boy, South, from fifteen or sixteen to sixty, and prolong the war, —without freeing an additional negro,—thereby adding immense exposure of life to us, and millions and millions of dollars in additional taxation. Others (Republicans) think differently. Time will show which best understands the country."

It is stated that information has been received in New York that an officer of Garibaldi's army will tender the services of from four to six thousand men, with their officers, to fight for the Federal government.

Gen. Halleck, in acknowledging the receipt of Gen. McClellan's report of the recent battles in Maryland, says that the valor and endurance of the troops was creditable alike to the men and the officers.

The military commission of which Gen. Hunter is president is understood to be investigating all the circumstances attending the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and has summoned a large number of witnesses in the case.

Col. H. F. Sanders, of the Nineteenth Wisconsin volunteers, having marched with a detachment of his regiment in April from Racine to Prairie du Chien, without having his commissariat duly provided and secured, and having contracted for the subsistence of his men at an extravagant price, without due regard to the interest of the government, has, by direction of the President, been dismissed from the service of the United States.

In the course of the debate in the Episcopal Convention now setting in New York, upon certain resolutions introduced, relative to the war, Gov. Seymour said:—"He would not allude to the cause of the war. He knew in that, as in other bodies, they were divided in political opinions. But he would not refrain from saying that, whether this cause or that cause created the war, the country had so forgotten the wisdom and principles of their fathers that it was in an unsafe position. The site of the land had invited its troubles. He hoped the Convention would not fall into error on the question before them. It was never wise to issue a bull against the comet. Three years hence they might meet their Southern brethren again, in tears, and wipe out all past differences. He had always opposed the action of those engaged in the war, but he wished to have the Church set right before the South and the world. They should, however, deal with their Southern brethren as Christian men, in the hope that they should yet be all united."

Gen. Butler has issued an order requiring all persons in New Orleans who have ever been citizens of the U. S., and had not renewed their allegiance before the 24th to report themselves on or before the 1st instant, to the nearest provost marshal, for the purpose of giving information concerning their location, property and occupation. A failure to comply with this regulation would be punishable by fine or imprisonment at hard labor, or both, and the confiscation of the defaulter's property. The Provost Marshal was also directed to cause a thorough designation of every householder in New Orleans to be made before the 1st inst., under a severe penalty. Every person who should before that date renew his or her allegiance to the United States would be recommended to the President for pardon for previous offences.

The yellow fever has entirely abated at Key West. It still prevailed at last dates, at Wilmington, N. C.

In Baltimore, on Saturday afternoon, two lads, Francis Deval n, son of Mr. Hugh Deval n, and John Griffith, son of Mr. John A. Griffith, now engaged in business in Cincinnati, were drowned in a pond about three miles from the city.

Fears are still entertained that the Indian war in the West may be continued—Gen. Pope thinks a large force ought to be placed under his command.

It is stated that Gen. Wm. O. Butler, the candidate for Vice President on the Cass ticket in 1848, has taken sides with the Confederates in Kentucky.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday says:—It was currently reported last evening that the agents of the French government had chartered three ships to load provisions and stores for Vera Cruz, including 20,000 bbls. wheat flour at \$1 per barrel. This looks as if a large French force was expected in that neighborhood.

The steamer Sonora sailed from San Francisco on the 1st inst., for Panama, with \$754,000 in treasure for New York, \$438,000 for England, and \$100,000 for the National Sanitary Committee.