

THE LOCAL NEWS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Prince Napoleon, it is said, has selected at the Imperial manufactory, an elegant service of Sevres china, which is now on its way to this country, as a present to the Secretary of State, in acknowledgment of the attentions which the Prince received here.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds has been appointed resident agent at Port Royal, under the recent general regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to securing and disposing of the property found or brought within the territory now occupied by the United States forces in the Confederate States.

The President of Guatemala is very anxious for a colony of free blacks to settle on the haciendas, where cotton can be easily raised in large quantities.

Senator Simmons's South Carolina trading project has been prohibited by the Government, and the vessels, all ready to start from Fortress Monroe, have been taken to Baltimore, and their cargoes sold.

A small steamer named the "Volunteer," which was originally built for use in the shallow waters of the Delaware river, above Philadelphia, has been purchased by the U. S. Government, for service in the waters of the Upper Potomac. She is a stern-wheel boat, and draws only eighteen inches of water.

A letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer says:—"The pickets of Gen. Smith's division were fired upon last night at Lewinsville, but no injury was done. It was said to have been by Tobias Adams and Orlando Gunnell, of the Confederate army, who frequently come home. Their fathers are farmers of the neighborhood, and are now imprisoned for complicity with the Confederates and persecution of Union men.—Gunnell is very wealthy. One of his negroes is in Gen. Smith's camp, and thirty others were carried to work on the fortifications at Manassas."

Gov. Seward's letter to Gen. McClellan, attracts much comment, not only from the fact that the channel of the War Department was not used to convey the direction concerning the arrests of alleged contrabands by the civil authorities, but from the more important view which is taken by the ultra Republicans—i. e., that the carrying out of the instructions in question will emancipate hundreds of thousands.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:—"Last evening four of the Lieutenants of the United States steamer Hartford, were arrested, and will be taken to Warren. The officers arrested refused, we understand, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Three of them are natives of Virginia, and the fourth is a native of Georgia."

The New York Herald publishes what purports to be "a full record of the Confederate army," in which the strength of the entire Confederate forces in the field on the 1st of November last is set down at four hundred and ninety-six thousand men.—Other accounts, however, make the aggregate less by from forty to eighty thousand men.

Gen. McClellan has urged upon Gen. Ripley the necessity of having additional light artillery of bronze, iron field pieces being too heavy for rapid transportation over the roads of Virginia, which are very muddy at this season of the year.

The schooner Emeline, from Port Royal, Martinique, reports leaving there the privateer Sumter. She would commence coaling on the 25th of November. She had taken two prizes.

The charges against Col. Kerrigan, of the 25th New York regiment, who is now under arrest in Washington, are understood to be disrespectful conduct to his superior officer and neglect of his own regiment, thereby tending to produce insubordination.

Under Gen. McClellan's orders that passes should be issued to persons of distinction to cross the river, the Marshal decided that members of Congress came within the description, but not their wives.

Com. Poor, tried for allowing the Sumter to escape from New Orleans, when he was in command of the Brooklyn, blockading that port, was acquitted by the court.

A letter from Port Royal, S. C., says:—"The negroes are represented to be in a most demoralized condition. On St. Helena Island—one of the numerous group near Port Royal—there are two large plantations, which recently belonged to Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Coffin, formerly of Savannah. On those plantations are about two thousand negroes, who refuse to work, and claim that, as their masters left, the property belonged to them."

The New York Journal of Commerce says:—"The newspapers have published most exaggerated accounts of the coming in of slaves at Port Royal. From several gentlemen who have recently returned from that port, we learn facts which are to be relied on as true. The negroes have come to the fort to sell provisions, poultry, &c., and their supplies have been bought. Others have come from curiosity, going away again when they pleased. About 150 remain in the fort, having been employed to work, receiving rations and \$8 per month. The total number that have come in on any and every pretext does not exceed three hundred and fifty. No indication has been given of any desire to accept liberty as a permanency. Their attachment to their masters and the families to which they belong, does not seem to be diminished, and there are large numbers, probably thousands of them in the neighborhood, who have not come into the fort at all. No reliance is placed on any information they give."

The New York Tribune says:—"A prisoner recently captured at Port Royal stated that the ship Fingal, from Glasgow, with 70 rifled cannon, and a large cargo of small arms and ammunition, went up the Savannah river, under cover of a fog; since the Federals captured the forts and batteries at Hilton Head. He also says that there are 6,000 Confederate troops at Savannah."

The Fall River Daily News publishes a letter from Kansas which gives a terrible picture of the outrages perpetrated by the Jayhawkers and other partisan bands upon the people of Missouri.

A plucky little British midshipman recently slapped the august ears of his royal highness Prince Alfred, who thereupon indignantly reported to the officer in command.—Investigation showed that the indignity was the result of princely impertinence, and all the satisfaction which his highness got, therefore, was a piece of advice to the effect that in future he had better keep a civil tongue in his head.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted three important memorials to Congress—one praying that coinage powers may be conferred on the New York Assay office, one asking for postal facilities by steam to China and Japan, and one showing the necessity and advantages of a direct and uninterrupted railroad line between New York and Washington, so as to bring the two cities within six hours of each other, without detention on the way.

Parker Pillsbury, abolition orator in Massachusetts, endeavored to address the citizens of Rockport in their church on Sunday evening, but the meeting was broken up and the building materially injured. It appears that such delicate little missiles as fire-balls and bomb-shells were thrown through the windows by outsiders.

Little Maggie Mitchell, the popular actress, was hissed down by some Pittsburghers, last week, while playing at the Theatre in that smutty city, because it was reported she had sung secession songs, "down South," calling the chivalry "to arms." An explanation was subsequently made, and Maggie was allowed to proceed.

John Kendall, only remaining son of Amos Kendall, died in Washington, last week.

The health of the Federal troops at Hilton Head, S. C., is said not to be so good, typhoid and congestive fevers prevailing.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal, of the 20th of November, reports the object of Archbishop Hughes' visit to Europe thus:—"The Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, Archbishop of New York, was among the passengers on board the Africa, which arrived at Queenstown on Monday. His Grace will stay a short while in this country, in order to obtain a sufficient number of Catholic clergymen to afford a chaplain to each of the Union regiments requiring one."

The New York Herald says that the report of the evacuation of Tybee Island, by the Federal troops, is pronounced to be untrue by the military and naval authorities.

The Port Royal correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the negroes on the coast of South Carolina, do not wish to go North. They dread the cold, and want to stay at home and "be free."

On Friday night, the through train from New York came in collision with a train passing northward, near Gray's Ferry, at Philadelphia. Four cars and two locomotives were smashed up, and three passengers injured.

Reports of the progress of the food and fuel famine in Ireland, state that the great bulk of the peasantry of one of the most fertile countries on earth are actually starving.

The official correspondence in relation to foreign affairs, between the State Department and the United States Ministers abroad, and the instructions given to the Ministers have been published. The answers of the Ministers generally state that they do not think the governments to which they are accredited will recognize the Southern Confederacy, and, in Prussia, Belgium, France and Spain, no applications have been made for a recognition. Mr. Adams, the Minister to England, was instructed particularly to state the views of the United States Government, in relation to the recognition. Mr. Adams, in his interview with Lord John Russell, remarking that Lord Russell said he did not himself know what he was to say. If it was expected of him to give any pledge of an absolute nature that his government would not at any future time, no matter what the circumstances might be, recognize an existing State in America, it was more than he could do. In the course of the correspondence Mr. Seward says:—"The British Government can never expect to induce the United States to acquiesce in her assumed position of this Government as derived in any degree into two powers for war more than for peace. At the same time if Her Majesty's Government shall continue to practice absolute forbearance from any interference in our domestic affairs, we shall not be captious enough to inquire what name it gives to that forbearance, or in what character it presents itself before the British nation."

WAR NEWS.

General Smith's division went out on Saturday to the neighborhood of Vienna and gathered ninety-four wagon loads of forage. No enemy was seen in any direction.

The battery located a short distance above Mathias Point threw a shell into the camp of the Fourteenth Massachusetts regiment on Friday. Failing to explode, it did no injury. The woods between the camps on the Maryland side of the lower Potomac are almost impassable for the army baggage wagons. Nearly all the stores are now shipped by small steamers and transports.

The Washington Chronicle states that on Friday morning the second and third brigades of Gen. McCall's division, with a large force from Gen. Smith's division, went out taking with them two days' rations. The force numbered over ten thousand men, including infantry, cavalry and artillery.—They advanced beyond Hunter's Mills, and drove in the pickets, and scouted in the vicinity of Dranesville, but did not discover the enemy in force. On the farm of Mr. Gunnell, the 11th Reg. Penn. Reserve Corps took 53 wagon loads of corn and wheat, 38 hogs, averaging 200 pounds each, 11 horses, 1 yoke of oxen, buggies, chaise, harness, and a large quantity of property. The household furniture, not being considered of any service to the government, was not disturbed. First Sergeant Wilson, Company D, captured two of Gunnell's slaves, as contrabands, and delivered them to the Colonel of the regiment. There were also five men and two women taken prisoners of war. They returned Friday night.

General Wool is said to be urging upon the government, the necessity of making a demonstration upon Richmond from Fortress Monroe.

The New York World states that General Buel is rapidly approaching Bowling Green, Ky. and that a desperate struggle at that place is imminent.

Accounts from Old Point says that the troops encamped at Newport News and elsewhere were going into winter quarters.—Staple provisions at the South were reported plenty, though generally commanding high prices. There was a gradual and steady concentration of Confederate troops all along the line of seaboard threatened by the fleets, and all this was being accomplished without the weakening of the grand army before Washington or in the West.

The Richmond Dispatch states that the recent action on the James River, about Newport News, resulted unfavorably to the Federal gun-boats, the Patrick Henry by her accurate firing having compelled them to retire.

The steamer Pink Vaible, from Louisville, with cotton mill machinery, proceeding to Nashville under a permit from Secretary Chase, was seized by the Confederates, and is now held by Lieutenant McGavero, commander at Fort Donelson, awaiting orders from Gen. Johnston. The machinery was taken to Nashville.

A band of Confederates entered Independence on the 7th, arrested several Union men, and forced them to take the oath of allegiance.

Gen. Pope has been assigned the command of the Federal troops between the Missouri and Osage rivers. He is busy with preparations for winter quarters. Gen. Price is still South of the Osage.

The Memphis Avalanche contains the following dispatch:—Pensacola, Dec. 4.—The Florida and Pamela engaged the Federal fleet off the East end of Horn Island at 9 o'clock. The Federal force retired.

On the 7th ten six mule wagons, while on a foraging expedition, eight miles west of Sedalia, were seized by a party of Confederates, and the teamsters made prisoners.

Nearly the whole of the village of Warrington was burned during the recent bombardment at Pensacola. It was the U. S. steamer Colorado that was injured in the fight and hauled off.

From the reports of the deaths of soldiers in and about the camps and hospitals in and near Washington, published in the Washington papers, there appears to be considerable sickness—though no epidemic.

Gov. Letcher, in his Message to the Legislature of Virginia, denounces in strong language, the manner in which the war is carried on in the border counties of Virginia, and the destruction of property there.

Col. Mulligan, who was lately in Missouri, has arrived in Washington: Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, has, also, arrived in Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE REV. MR. LIPPITT, at the solicitation of a number of citizens, proposes to open a SCHOOL for Boys as soon as applications to be left at the Book Store of James Entwistle & Son's will justify the undertaking. nov 30—1w

JOHN H. DEVAUGHAN'S
AMBROTYPE GALLERY,
No. 111, King Street,
OPPOSITE THE MARSHALL HOUSE.
NOV 29—1m*

JULIUS DINELT, DENTIST,
OFFICE, No. 17 Washington street, above King.
WHERE HE CAN BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES.
NOV 22—1m*

JOB PRINTING, HANDBILLS, CARDS, BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS, &c., &c., neatly and expeditiously printed, on the lowest terms, at the Alexandria Gazette Office, near the corner of Prince and Fairfax streets. nov 6—1w

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

DRUG STORE.

HENRY COOK & CO., 89 King st., Alexandria, KEEP a constant supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Spices, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Coal Oil, Ethereal Oil, Lamp Oil, Lard Oil, Alcohol, Dye Stuffs, Paints and Paint Oil of all kinds, Window Glass and Putty, Coal Oil Lamps, Stove Polish, Paint Brushes, and every article usually found in a well regulated Drug Store. oct 11—1f

PORTLAND KEROSENE.

400 GALLONS of the above, which is universally acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any other, received and for sale at a reduced price. HENRY COOK & CO., Sarepta Hall, King street. nov 9

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

LARD OIL, Machine Oil, Lined, both raw and boiled, Ethereal Oil, pure Neatfoot Coal Oil, Train and Tanners' Oil, received and for sale by HENRY COOK & CO., Sarepta Hall. nov 9

GROCERIES.

BUTTER.—Fresh ROLL BUTTER, just received, and for sale by JOHN T. COOKE. dec 5

NEW BUCKWHEAT, put up expressly for family use, for sale by JOHN T. COOKE. nov 28

SWEET CIDER.—A good article of the above, just received, and for sale by JOHN T. COOKE, Old Post Office Corner. nov 27

NEW BACON.—A fresh supply of HAMS and BREAST PIECES, just received, and for sale by JOHN T. COOKE, Old Post Office Corner. dec 4

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY C. FIELD, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER, No. 74 King street, Alexandria, KEEPS on hand, and is prepared to manufacture **BOOTS AND SHOES** of all kinds. **MILITARY BOOTS AND SHOES** made at the shortest notice, and of the best material. Persons in want of a good article in his line, will do well to give him a call. oct 7

WOOD.

PRICE REDUCED.

OAK WOOD! OAK WOOD!! I AM AUTHORIZED to take orders for OAK WOOD, to be delivered at \$6.75 per cord. Call at Wise & Co.'s Coal Office, King street. nov 15—1m* B. T. PLUMMER, Agent.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

BRYAN & ADAMS, AGENTS, No. 76, King street. oct

JEWELRY, &c.

W. W. ADAM, DEALER IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE. All kinds of WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired.