

## The Alexandria Gazette

SATURDAY EVEN'G. AUG. 16. 1862.

The New York Express, in speaking of the result of the election of Z. B. Vance as Governor of North Carolina, says:—"There is some meaning in this result,—if it turns out correct, but not enough to say, Unionism has won any victory in North Carolina, now, though in case of a defeat of the Confederates before Richmond, Vance might be reasoned with, whereas Johnson could not. The result seems to have been a rise of the Old Whig Leaders of the State against the Old Democracy,—with the leading Democratic paper in Raleigh, the Standard, to help the Whig Leaders, and the result is the triumph of the old Unionists against the old Secessionists. Vance, however, it must be remembered, is a Colonel in the Confederate army, and seems earnest in the Confederate cause."

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript says:—"Mr. Lincoln declared to Ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, on Saturday, that he wanted those persons who had complained of him to know that he leaves everything of a military nature in the hands of his leading General. 'I found I must select one man,' said the President, 'to command all the armies of the United States, and though it may be possible that Halleck is not a great General, I firmly believe he is the best I have got.' He stated further, in the course of his conversation, that Mr. Stanton had no more to do with military movements than a clerk. He is like a Secretary of War in time of peace—he attends to all the duties of his office, but does not plan a campaign anywhere."

The Richmond papers state that upon the arrival of Gen. Prince in Richmond, he was taken before Gen. Winder. He requested to be treated as a "prisoner of war." General Winder informed him, in emphatic terms, that he would be treated in accordance with the terms of the orders recently issued by authority of President Davis. Prince demurred, and said he had not seen the orders, but General W. replied that they were imperative, and should be carried out. Prince was then conveyed to prison, where, with his brother officers, he will enjoy close confinement, until the orders of Pope are revoked by competent authority.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 12th says:—"Since our last report there has been no important change in the price of stocks. We note sales of Confederate bonds, 100,000,000 loan at par, and the 15,000,000 loan at 101 and interest. Virginia 6 per cents 100, flat, and North Carolina 8's 108 and interest. The brokers are buying gold at 100 to 110 premium and selling at 125; silver—buying price 80, selling 100."

The proposed trip across the ocean of the French iron-clad ship "La Normandie" attracts attention among naval men on this side of the water, but as her plating is but two inches, it is supposed that she can ride out a storm, where a five inch plated vessel would go down.

Eleven deserters from various regiments in Gen. Banks' division were brought to Washington, from Hagerstown, Md., on Friday morning. They will be returned to the regiments they belong to.

## Telegraphic News.

The Affair at Cumberland Gap, &amp;c.

LOUISVILLE, August 15.—Captain J. H. Terry, division quartermaster, has just arrived here from Cumberland Gap, which point he left at noon on the 12th instant. He reports that DeCourcy's brigade was attacked by Stevenson's Confederate division on the 9th at Tazewell, and that Col. Cochran, with the 12th Kentucky, whipped four Confederate regiments. Cochran held his fire until they were within 150 yards, when he checked their advance. The federal loss was three killed and fifteen wounded, and 57 of the 16th Ky., taken prisoners. We took a Confederate Lieut. Colonel, whom we exchanged for the 57 prisoners taken by them. The Confederate officers admit a loss of 250 killed and wounded. We took 213 wagon loads of forage and seventy horses.

We lost the knapsacks of two regiments

There has been no fight at Big Creek Gap as reported, nor any other engagement in the vicinity of the Gap or Tazewell than the foregoing.

All reports of other engagements and the cutting to pieces of General Carter and Col. Byrd's forces by the Confederates are utterly false.

Gen. Morgan has issued a special order, thanking DeCourcy and Cochran, for their gallantry.

Knoxville papers give a list of 109 Confederates killed at Tazewell.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad has been so much damaged by the Confederates in the vicinity of Gallatin, in blowing up tunnels destroying bridges, &c., that two or three weeks will be required to repair it.

Railroad communication with Nashville, via the Edgefield road, will open to-morrow.

Later from New Orleans,

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The steamer Saxon has arrived from New Orleans with dates to the 5th inst.

The steamers Roanoke, Blackstone and Creole, from this port, had arrived out.

Gen. Butler had issued an order setting forth that the need of relief to the destitute, requiring more extended measures and far greater outlay than has yet been made, and that as a question of justice the burden should fall on those that brought this great calamity upon their fellow-citizens, viz., those individuals and corporations who have aided the Confederates with their means, and those who have endeavored to destroy the commercial prosperity of the city.

A subscription of \$1,250,000 was made by corporate bodies, business firms and persons, whose names are given, to defend the city against the Government of the United States, while the cotton brokers (names also given), issued a manifesto in October, advising the planters not to bring their produce to the city.

These parties are all addressed by Gen. Butler's order for the purpose above named, to the amount of \$342,000, of which over \$12,000 is on subscribers to the \$1,250,000 loan.

An intercepted letter has been obtained, stating that a Dr. M. was organizing a secret Confederate army in New Orleans, and that he has 3000 men enrolled.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 9th warns the people of the South to put no faith in the possibility of European intervention on their behalf. But for leaning too confidently on that broken reed, the editor says, the position of the Confederacy to-day, would be much stronger than it is.

The U. S. Marine Corps has been increased to over 3,000 men within the past fifteen months. It consisted of about 1,000 when the war began and consequently has been trebled since. It is made up of the best men of the United States. There are usually about three-fourths of the rank and file afloat, and the remainder attached to the different navy-yards.

In addition to the arrest of Wm. H. Carpenter, the editor of the Maryland News Sheet, in Baltimore, shortly before midnight of Thursday, Thos. C. Sultzer, who filled the position of news editor in that establishment, was arrested and taken to Fort McHenry by Deputy Marshal Lyons.

The steamer George Weems arrived at Washington on Friday night from the Patuxent, where she had been seized for engaging in the contraband trade. This seizure breaks up the line from Baltimore to the Patuxent.

The New York Post says after the load gold further advanced, selling at 115½. Exchange on London is higher, on account of the rise in gold. First class bills on London are not to be had under 126¼@127.

Persons owning arms on outskirts of Washington, have been notified by the Government to gather their crops, so as to make room for the troops that are expected here.

Requisitions have been made by the War Department in favor of the general superintendents for volunteer forces of the several States, on account of the appropriation for pay of bounty, &c., upon enlistment, to the full extent of that appropriation, and according to the quota of each State. These funds will be distributed to the U. S. mustering and disbursing officers within each State, by the superintendent of that State.

The Culpeper correspondent of the New York World says:—"The result of the battle of Cedar Mountain have confirmed us in the belief of the inferiority of all our generals who have thus far been in the field against Jackson, to compete with him in the management of their forces. We had, beyond a question, force enough, if rightly handled, to overwhelm the enemy. They were badly managed.—There has been most serious blundering here. There is no concealing it. McDowell had his command only a few miles from the field, yet he was not sent, or did not go, to throw his weight into the scales of the battle. Pope and McDowell were sitting quietly together at the headquarters of their former general, while Banks was heroically sacrificing his command. Not till 5 o'clock did these generals start for the field, and before they had arrived the affair was over."

A letter purporting to come from Col. Z. vono, a prisoner at Fort Warren, and addressed to "His Excellency, the President, Richmond, Va., complains of harsh treatment and the refusal of the United States government to parole or exchange him, because he is "dangerous."

The other day, in New Haven, Conn., an Irishman, who had been married eight years, and had nine children, thought he deserved exemption, because he could serve his country so much better at home.