

## The Alexandria Gazette

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26.

While one portion of the press at the North contends that the President's Emancipation Proclamation will neutralize the efforts of the friends of "intervention" in England and France, and incline the people of those countries to look more favorably upon the prosecution of the present war, another portion predicts that it will be seized upon by the London Times and other papers, and by the friends of the Confederate States, to "urge interference and intervention for humanity's sake." We shall soon see which of these opinions will turn out to be correct.

Richmond papers appear to be received as regularly in New York as if they came through by a regular mail. The only news from the South is what is obtained in such extracts as the Northern papers make from the Richmond journals.

The National Intelligencer thinks that whatever may have been the state of public feeling at the North, at the commencement of the war, the present indications point infallibly to the organization of parties of different dogmas and policies; and it might have added, conducting their party contests with considerable acrimony.

When Attorney General Bates was called for at the recent serenade given to President Lincoln, and asked for "his views on the proclamation," he replied that "he would not give his views on such a subject before a promiscuous crowd; and that he would not discuss the action of the Cabinet, of which he was a member, or the action of the President, who was his superior in office."

The Baltimore American speaking of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Company, says:—"The truth is, the road has in some respects been ground betwixt the upper and the nether millstones. Whilst doing its best to serve the Government in the transportation of troops and military stores, it has never ceased to be carped at for disloyalty from some quarter; whilst, on the other hand, and until now, those who professed peculiar regard for Maryland—so largely represented in the road—have done their best to destroy it altogether. We hope it will survive so anomalous a condition of things. If it is not loyal it has certainly paid the penalty of being or appearing so; and if it is, it fares badly from this side. We hope it may survive so many and such incongruous perils."

The reports of "deserters," many of the "paroled prisoners," persons "just from the army lines," persons who "left the lines," just before or just after a battle, made in such abundance, and published in the newspapers, turn out, nine times out of ten, to be entire fabrications, or misrepresentations and exaggerations.

**LIBERTY HALL.**—The singing is good, the burlesques excellent, and the whole entertainment well calculated to please the fan loving.

Those of our subscribers who have not been called upon by the Carriers, for their dues, or have not settled, will oblige us much by leaving the small amounts at the office, on King street, or at the counting room of Geo. Bryan, esq., No. 24, South Royal street.

In reply to the question, why the Federal army did not move on, after the battle of Antietam, the army correspondent of the New York World says:—

"Many of our general officers were killed and wounded. Our ranks had suffered such losses as to need some reorganization in many places. Our men were tired, though not dispirited, and needed a day for rest. The Rebels might have had large numbers of fresh troops in reserve, and our victory might have been reversed in favor of the Rebels. Hundreds of dead and wounded were to be cared for; and besides all these considerations, some of which by themselves would not justify the delay, there was the additional and more important thing, that we had not enough ammunition to carry us through another day of battle."

The Boston Journal contains the most elaborate account of the battle of Antietam, yet published: it concludes as follows:

"Such are the main features of the great contest—the mightiest ever fought on the continent, in which it is believed that twenty-five to thirty thousand men have fallen. It is a battle-field which will be much visited and studied. Lee's intentions, his plans, his positions will be inquired into and criticised in years to come, and so the battle as fought by Gen. McClellan will be studied by those who admire and those who do not accept him as a great General; Whether we can, to use Gen. McClellan's words, 'safely call it a victory,' or whether it will be considered a drawn battle, is not for this generation to determine."

The British steamer Porcupine, recently engaged in taking soundings in the Atlantic for telegraphic purposes, has returned to Plymouth. The Liverpool Mercury says:—

"Some of the soundings extended to a depth of 2500 fathoms. The visit of the steamer to Rockall on the 14th of August seems to have been prompted by a desire on the part of the Lords of the Admiralty to be able to judge by a knowledge of its depth and character, of the expediency of dropping a cable across this bank for the purpose of connecting Ireland with Iceland and America."

**CONTRABANDS.**—A number of male contrabands were taken up this morning by the military, and carried out of town, to work on the fortifications in this neighborhood.

**JEWISH NEW YEAR.**—The Hebrew festival of New Year, which began on Wednesday evening at sun set was strictly observed by the Israelites in this city. All their places of business were closed, and religious exercises held at the hall in Stewart's new building. The closing of so many stores on King Street, gave the town quite a dull appearance yesterday.

The N. Y. World says, "Mr. G. Francis Train carries "in his side-pocket a plentiful store of ammunition for profitable warfare, in the form of letters to himself while in England from Mr. Seward and other prominent men of the United States, some official and some unofficial, and if he is not bought or coaxed into silence it may be anticipated that a few "select and elegant extracts" will be embalmed with appropriate poetic accompaniments in his Musical Hall speech, and that others will follow in due season for the enlightenment of the country."

The President's emancipation proclamation, is censured by the Boston Post and Courier, the Albany Argus, the New Haven Register, the Harrisburg Union, the Providence Post, and the Hartford Times. The abolition papers at the North all applaud it.

**THE PARIS "DEMI-MONDE."**—For some little time past, the most ambitious of the Parisian lorettes, those who are the recognized leaders of their class, have taken it into their heads to banish crinoline—which, by the way, they introduced to the fashionable world—and to substitute in its place dresses with long trains, which literally sweeps the streets. It is already impossible to walk along the boulevards, without trampling, every now and then, upon some lady's *queue*, and the consequence is hardly less disastrous than if the unlucky stroller had trodden on a serpent's tail. Madame turns around in a fury, and before the culprit has time to apologize, she launches at his head two or three short epithets, which are pretty certain to attract the attention of the passers-by. If this were all, the evils would not be quite incurable; but from time immemorial it has been the glory of respectable Parisiennes to despise the others, whilst it has always been their happiness to imitate them in dress.— Since the demi-monde has begun to banish crinoline, it is observed that dresses are becoming less rotund on all sides, but what they lose in expansiveness is amply made up in length, and the new style bids fair to be even more ruinous to the pockets of husbands and fathers than was the last. The only way to study real economy, will be to employ a page, to follow Madame or Mademoiselle, when she sallies forth, and carry her tail.

The National Intelligencer not only continues its opposition to the Emancipation proclamation, but is satirical upon Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, and his partisans, and politicians of that school, for the course they have pursued in the present condition of the country; telling them to *do* something besides urging proclamations, and to make good their promises, which they were prodigal of, before the proclamation was issued.

The following States were not represented at the Altoona meeting, either by their Governors or by proxy; New York, Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, Michigan and California. The Governors who were present arrived in Baltimore last evening, and were to proceed to Washington this morning.

The N. Y. Times says:—"The pause in the movements of the two armies on the Upper Potomac is significant. McClellan's army has not yet crossed in pursuit. The body of the Confederate army is said to be massed on the opposite side of the river, only two or three miles distant. The two armies are near enough to each other to make it practicable to get reliable news between them; and Gen. McClellan is no doubt thoroughly satisfied that his foe is not unwilling for another battle in his chosen position."

The cause of the troops in New Jersey not being sent on to Washington, it appears, was the want of arms, the men declining to go without them. The Government informed Gov. Olden that there were plenty of arms in Washington, but they could not be sent to New Jersey for the want of boxes in which to pack them. The Governor immediately despatched a large number of boxes to the seat of Government, and in due time the arms arrived, and all the regiments of the State are now under marching orders.

Over eleven hundred Confederate wounded are in hospitals in the neighborhood of Sharpsburg, Md., attended by their own surgeons, who are furnished with everything that is to be had by Dr. John H. Rauch, medical director, who is indefatigable, and who has the general supervision of the Confederate wounded.