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LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool for Quebec, has arrived, with dates to the 7th inst.

The Liverpool cotton market opened buoyant, but closed with an advance of only $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the week.

Breadstuffs closed quiet but steady. Provisions dull. Consols closed at $93\frac{1}{2}$ & $93\frac{3}{4}$.

The Daily News says it is impossible to prevent English merchants from supplying arms to either the North or South, but adds that the fitting out of such a craft as the Alabama is a breach of international and statute law.

The Morning Post argues that peace will be brought about by further democratic victories.

It is stated that a majority of the French cabinet will resign unless the Emperor gives up Rome to the Italians.

The Bavarian government is endeavoring to retain the succession to the throne of Greece.

American railway shares are advancing.

The "Provident Institute" at Victoria, Australia, has collapsed, with liabilities amounting to £260,000.

The Spanish government has demanded the punishment of the Americans who violated the Spanish flag, and the American minister has assured the Queen that his government had not authorized the acts of the captain of the Montgomery.

Mediation rumors are again current.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.—The reports from Gen. Burnside's army confirm the previous statements of the change of position, but nothing further. Gen. Sigel's division was yesterday in the vicinity of the Bull Run battle field. Federal troops were still in Leesburg on Tuesday, but it was expected that the place would soon be evacuated. Gen. Jackson is reported to be in the Valley of the Shenandoah, falling back with the purpose, it is supposed, of joining the main body of the Confederate army under Gen. Lee.

It was Gen. Milroy, and not Gen. Cox, as reported, that headed the expedition which advanced towards Staunton, Virginia, across the mountains. The force passed through Pocahontas, Bath, Highland and Pendleton counties, but did not reach Staunton. Several captures were made.

At an early hour on Monday morning, the Federal pickets at Gloucester Point were attacked, and one killed and three wounded, one mortally.

General Foster has submitted a report of his recent operations in North Carolina to the War Department. The report confirms the previous statements, and says that the main objects of the expedition were frustrated by the bad roads and the exhausted condition of the men.

A New York paper gives out that a great naval expedition is fitting out for an attack on Charleston.

The new route to Richmond.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. World telegraphs as follows:

"General Burnside has abandoned the Warrenton and Gordonsville route to Richmond, and is coming up the Rappahannock and the railroad lines to Fredericksburg, whence he moves towards Richmond. This move he has doubtless been forced to make because of his long rear left open necessarily to 'danger and shame.' The result will cause much delay.—Bridges will have to be built at Fredericksburg across the Rappahannock, and new wharves constructed at Aquia Creek. The Rebel army is probably transferring its position to the west bank of the North Anna river, a few miles below Fredericksburg. A friend of mine who returned from the army to-day, and whose statements are entitled to the highest confidence, had interviews with the various corps commanders and Gen. Burnside. He tells me that they all do not present by any means a cheerful state of affairs. Gen. Hooker says that Burnside cannot take Richmond alone.—Some diversion of the enemy must be created somewhere South of the Rebel capitol before it could be done, and he seemed to intimate that such a diversion was not now included in the present plans."

One of the Foreign consuls, in applying for discharge for foreigners at the War Department, says there has been a large number of applications from men who acknowledge that they voted for Buchanan in 1856 on papers that were furnished them for the purpose, but declare that they took no oath and made no application for the papers.

Last evening, about seven o'clock, a man who gave his name as Edward Israel, was arrested in Baltimore, upon the charge of being a Confederate carrier between Baltimore and Richmond.

Charles A. Dana, former editor of the N. Y. Tribune, has been tendered the position of Assistant Secretary of War, in place of Judge Wolcott.

The National Intelligencer argues that the recent outgivings of the New York Tribune (if they could be believed) as to pending negotiations between northern conservatives and the Confederates, show that the conservatives are endeavoring to reconstruct the Union in such a manner as the President would, from the tenor of his Emancipation proclamation, evidently approve.

Later advices from New Orleans report that General Weitzel's expedition from Donalds-ville to Berwick's bay has been entirely successful. The Confederates were met three times, and as often repulsed.

A dispatch from Nashville states that Gen. Bragg commands the Confederate forces at Tallahassee. It is not expected that the Confederates will make a stand north of Chattanooga.

Superintendent Kennedy's trial before the N. Y. police board, on the charge of "improper conduct" in the Brinsmade case, formally preferred against him by resolution of the board, is fixed for to-day.

The result of the election in Illinois, with only four small counties to hear from, is a Democratic majority of 16,567. The Congressional delegation will stand nine Democrats to four republicans. The republican majority in 1860 was a little over 14,000.

It is proposed in Virginia city, Nevada, to ship immediately to the East for the benefit of the Sanitary Fund, the sum of \$20,000, and in the novel currency of Silver Bricks.

Leading Democrats pronounce the statements in the Tribune, to the effect that negotiations are going on between leading Democrats and the authorities at Richmond with a view to a reconciliation, as a pure fabrication. That these gentlemen may wish to bring about a reconstruction of the Union is very probable.

The N. Y. World says:—"The change of base has a meaning of its own. It indicates a determination to attempt the attack on Richmond this fall. It would be madness to remove the army away from the front of Washington unless it was determined to keep the enemy employed nearer at home. Hence we may look for as rapid a march upon the confederate capital as the exigencies of the case will admit of."

The Washington Republican, anti-McClellan, now makes the strange admission, that the general would have brought on a battle in three or four days. It also thinks if Richmond is captured in "ten days" it will be an "example of celerity very new in the war and very refreshing."

The Boston commercial journals publish statistics of trade which show that the business of that port has not been diminished by the war.

It is stated that the opposition which the draft commissioner of Ozaukee county, Wis., had to encounter, was from the women, not the men. The men looked on complacently. To all appearances they were willing to go, but the women had no notion of letting them.

It is stated that the work of raising the United States vessels sunk in Norfolk harbor is progressing favorably. Thirteen vessels of war are to be raised.

A diamond, weighing twelve carats, and worth between \$10,000 and \$13,000, is now on exhibition in Boston. It is reported to have been found a year since, in Stoke county, in the northern part of North Carolina, on the Virginia border, near the Blue Ridge.

It is a well ascertained fact now, that Mr. Thurlow Weed is going to Europe on some sort of a Government mission, all the reports to the contrary notwithstanding. He will probably sail about the 10th of December. The particular nature of his errand, of course is a profound secret to everybody but himself and the Government.

Colonel Timothy P. Andrews, Deputy Paymaster General U. S. Army, having applied to be relieved from active duty, after more than forty years' active service, the President directed that his name be placed upon the list of retired officers accordingly.