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## Telegraphic News.

From Falmouth.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
November 30.

Some of the camps of the Confederates, visible yesterday, disappeared last night. They probably have retired to the valley behind the range of hills, in the rear of Fredericksburg.

New earthworks almost daily make their appearance, and the range in the rear of the town is crowned with redoubts and rifle pits.—Some of the Federal batteries, the guns of which bear directly upon the town, have recently been protected by earthworks.

Five gunboats are reported to have advanced up the Rappahannock, opposite to King George Court House.

The right wing of the Confederates extends nearly to that point, but at some distance from the river. A few shots were thrown over the river to-day, by one of their left wing batteries, probably to try the range of the guns.

General Burnside has returned to camp from his late brief visit to Washington.

All is quiet to-night along the lines.

[Special Dispatch to the Republican.]

A dispatch from Falmouth to us states that two deserters from the Eighteenth Virginia came in to-day, and report that the larger part of the Confederate army is falling back from Fredericksburg, and that they have abandoned one line of fortifications and are at work on a second, probably as a feint, and that during Saturday night the railroad track was being torn up.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The steam frigate Vanderbilt has arrived from her search after the steamer Alabama. She has steamed four thousand miles, having cruised from Grand Banks to the south pass of Bermuda. She spoke a large number of vessels, but only one, the bark Revolution, spoken Nov. 24, lat. 34-15, long. 90.44, had seen the Alabama in lat. 37.30, long. 70.15. The Vanderbilt had a collision on the 19th inst., with the bark Symmetry, hence for Belfast, which lost her jib-boom.

Advices from Europe.

[Special Dispatch to the Washington Chronicle.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Private advices from Europe by the Jura, and also the Africa, indicate that the English people are opposed to mediation in American affairs. The fear of trouble with the Northern States is general among them.

It is evident that leading English circles regard the proposition of mediation by France as a trick of Napoleon to involve Great Britain in a war, and as a nullification of important commercial treaties.

FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Surprise and Capture of Three Hundred Infantry  
by the Confederates.

[Special Dispatch to the Washington Chronicle.]

FALMOUTH, Nov. 30.—On Friday night a force of the Confederates crossed the Rappahannock at Big Ford, a short distance above Falmouth, and made prisoners by surprise of a picket detachment of 300 infantry from the Twelfth and Seventeenth New York regiments, belonging to Colonel Stockton's brigade, Griffin's division, Butterfield's army corps. Gen. Hooker, who commands both that corps and the army corps of Stoneman, was much incensed at the casualty, and is said to have broken the sword of Colonel Stockton and dismissed him from the service.

Col. Stockton was not in immediate command of the detachment, but being the superior officer of the brigade was considered responsible for the neglect of his subordinates and the severity of Gen. Hooker, if the case be rightly stated, was intended as a warning to others against committing trusts to officers in whom they have not perfect confidence.

The Confederates having on Friday night erected breastworks upon their left mounted guns upon them, 1,200 men were detailed last night from the two army corps of Couch and Wilcox to erect corresponding works, which they completed under cover of darkness, and though exposed to the enemy's fire, were not attacked. The Confederates have mounted upon one of their batteries a large 100-pounder seige gun lately received from Richmond.

General Bank's Expedition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Major General Banks General Augur, Colonels Clark and Howe, spent the entire day in visiting the transports to take the troops for the expedition about to start.—General Banks made a thorough and personal inspection.

Several regiments embarked to-day and yesterday upon the transports.

Certain officers of his brigade having tendered their resignations, Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, publishes his refusal to approve and forward them to the War Department. These resignations, he has reason to believe, were for the most part prompted by the recall of Maj. Gen. McClellan from the command of the army of the Potomac.

A rumor was current yesterday, that General Meigs was removed, and that Col. A. H. Bowman, the present superintendent of West Point formerly associated with the latter in the management of the national works, was appointed his successor. The rumor is contradicted.

Major General Burnside has been in Washington, and left there Saturday evening for his command at Falmouth. It is reported that his visit had reference to his dissatisfaction with the course of Gen. Meigs in furnishing supplies.

FROM THE FRONT.

[Special Dispatch to the Washington Republican.]

HEADQUARTERS SIGEL'S ARMY,  
Fairfax Court House, November 30, 1862.

Lieut. S. Herbert Lancey, of Gen. Casey's staff, has just returned from a continued and thorough reconnoissance of the country beyond the lines from Manassas to Occoquan. The cavalry engaged in this reconnoissance was Gen. Sigel's body guard, commanded by Captain Sharra.

The reconnoissance showed that the Confederates had made this section of the country a stronghold for defence; but it is now entirely free from any of their troops or scouts. The Confederate cavalry, however, in small squads, are said still to be in the region above Manassas and in the vicinity of Chantilly, which is occupied by Gen. Stahl's division.

A portion of Gen. Casey's reserved division, with artillery, have just been posted by Lieut. Lancey in front of Gen. Sigel's lines.

The condition of families through the different sections of the country recently occupied by the Confederates and visited by this reconnoitering party is represented as truly deplorable, and all are said to unite in declaring that unless the war is speedily closed, great destitution, and even starvation, must shortly ensue.

Four paroled prisoners, captured at Elk Run about the 20th of November, have just come into the lines. They were paroled a few days ago by the Confederates at Warrenton. Two are from Rhode Island, one from New York, and one from Massachusetts. Those from Rhode Island and New York were allowed to retain their clothing, blankets and knapsacks; but the Massachusetts soldier was stripped of everything, the Confederates assigning as the cause that "they hated that damned old abolition State."

The roads are still in a shocking condition, and it is feared will shortly become wholly impassable. The road from this place to the railroad station is corduroyed, and will soon be in excellent condition.

Gen. Sigel has been unwell for some days past, owing to excessive labor and anxiety, but is very much better to-day.

The town at present is full of life and activity. C.

ACCURACY.—The New York World points attention to a case of "accurate information," as follows:

"The following telegram, which appeared in all the journals of the country, north of Baltimore last Monday morning, was communicated to the Associated Press on the Sunday evening previous:

"SENSATION RUMORS FROM ABROAD."

"The sensation batch of rumors of mediation and intervention brought by the Persia is spurious.

On that same Monday evening the news came by the Africa that France had proposed mediation."

The N. Y. Herald denies the report that Major Allen (Government detective) has been playing the spy on the movements of General McClellan, saying: "From authority we cannot doubt, his presence in New York is on quite another mission."