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WAR NEWS.

The forty-two sutlers' wagons and sixty prisoners captured by Moseby, at Fairfax station, on Thursday last, are said to have been subsequently retaken, together with twenty horses belonging to Moseby's command. "Whilst Col. Lowell was in pursuit of the wagons and their escort, another portion of Moseby's force dashed down the road leading from Centreville to Warrenton, and captured a number of negroes and prisoners. A detachment of Ewell's body guard also visited the neighborhood of Warrenton and captured and paroled some infantry."

A dispatch from Gen. Grant reports that in his operations he has paroled thirty-one thousand men, and sent about eight thousand north as prisoners, making thirty-nine thousand captured by him since the 1st of April. In addition to the five thousand head of cattle and five hundred thousand rounds of ammunition captured near Natchez, he has taken over two thousand mules, of which he has sent two thousand to Gen. Banks.

About one mile this side of Gainesville fifteen sutlers and their wagons were captured on Friday morning by thirteen cavalry under Captain Stringfellow, of Moseby's command. The sutlers had with them about sixteen horses, and seven wagons, three of which were empty and four loaded.

Advices received in Washington yesterday from the Army of the Potomac, state that there was considerable skirmishing on Sunday, along the line, but no general engagement had been entered upon.

Yesterday morning a wagon train, and two or three Sutlers with wagons, were captured, about nine miles out.

Gov. Bradford has issued his Proclamation calling upon the people of Maryland to respond to the recommendation of the President of the U. S. for the observance of Thursday next, 6th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving. He also sanctions the day as a legal holiday upon which the banks and corporate institutions of the State can suspend business.

Advices from Havana to the 25th ult. have been received. The great fire had been checked, but was still burning. Sixteen warehouses had been destroyed, with an immense amount of merchandise. Among the goods destroyed were large quantities designed to run the blockade, and belonging to English Secessionists. Their loss is estimated at over a million and a half of dollars.

A large ice-house, belonging to Mr. J. Pettibone, on the banks of the Potomac, in Washington, was destroyed on Monday morning. The ice-house contained many tons of ice, much of which was lost. A government stable near by the ice-house caught fire, but the damage was slight.

In a recently published speech, the Postmaster General of the U. S., Hon. Montgomery Blair, accepts the President's "proclamation of freedom" as an edict which the military power of the Government is pledged to make good. Under this head he says:—"The people once slaves in the rebel States can never again be recognized as such by the United States. No judicial decision—no legislative action, State or national, can be admitted to re-enslave a people who are associated with our own destinies in this war of defence to save the Government, whose manumission was deemed essential to the restoration and preservation of the Union and to its permanent peace." But, while holding this opinion as to the legal effect of the proclamation, he is clear in avowing the opinion that the negro can never be admitted to an equality of social, civil, and political rights in the South any more than in the North.

The Jornal de Commercio of June 11, contains a letter from Gen. J. W. Webb, U. S. Minister to Brazil, to Dr. Thomas Rainey, in which he says that there is no difficulty between himself and the administration of the Brazilian Government, and that the relations between the two Governments are as cordial as could be desired. Every complaint of his, he says, has in due time been satisfactorily responded to. Although the presence in Brazilian waters of Confederate steamers, built in English ports with English capital, equipped and manned by Englishmen and sailing under English colors, had rendered it necessary for him to call the attention of the Imperial Government to the conduct of some of its subordinates, he did not entertain a doubt but that full justice would be done in the exigency.

All the persons arrested in Baltimore for attending the funeral of Capt. Wm. D. Brown of the Confederate service, have been released. After their release, Col. Piatt called on all the parties to take the oath, as there was then no compulsion. They each and all declined to comply with the request, and the declinations were noted opposite each name, and kept.

The success of the Federal arms at Gettysburg and the fall of Vicksburg, had the effect of sending down the Confederate bonds in the London market to 4½ discount, and of sending up U. S. fives seven per cent., while all other U. S. securities advanced from three to five per cent.

The barn of Mr. Joseph Ford, one of the enrolling officers in the Fifth District of Harford county, Md., has been fired and destroyed by the malcontents of that county.

In the raid by Moseby on Fairfax Station, on Friday night, W. N. Embur, the telegraph operator at that point, was carried off, and is now probably on his way to Richmond.

Robert Payne, of the medical purveyor's office, of Washington, has been arrested and sent to the Old Capitol, upon the charge of defrauding the government.

A new steamboat is in process of construction for Messrs. Weems, of the Patuxent river line, and will be ready for service in about two months.

FROM CHARLESTON.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal on the 31st of July, has arrived.

The siege of Fort Wagner was still progressing.

General Gillmore has mounted a number of 200-pounder siege guns within one mile of Fort Sumter, and he is confident of reducing both Forts Sumter and Wagner in a short time.

The New South (published at Port Royal) says:—"Just as we go to press it is reported that Rosecrans is within thirty miles of Savannah, Georgia." [This is said to be without foundation.]

FORTRESS MONROE, August 3.—The Richmond Whig of August 1st has been received, containing the following:

CHARLESTON, July 31.—Cummings' Point was severely bombarded yesterday, commencing at about ten o'clock. The Ironsides and two monitors were engaged. The bombardment lasted until about three p. m., when the vessels withdrew. The batteries Gregg, Sempken's, Wagner, and Fort Sumter responded to the enemy's fire. Two men were killed and one wounded at battery Gregg.

The battery is not materially injured. There was no firing on James Island to-day, and little from battery Wagner. General Beauregard visited the James Island works to-day.

JULY 31.—A heavy bombardment was commenced at daylight on the enemy's works on Morris Island from Fort Sumter and battery Wagner, continuing until two o'clock, when it ceased.

WELDON, N. C., July 29.—The last intelligence of the Yankees shows they were retreating below Jackson, destroying bridges as they go.

The provost marshal was obliged to place the town of Marion, Illinois, the residence of Congressman Josh. Allen, under martial law. Pickets were stationed around the town, and orders issued preventing persons from entering or leaving the place without papers. Allen attempted to pass the guards, and was brought before Marshal Phillips, when he demanded to know if a congressman was obliged to obey the orders of a petty provost marshal. He was told all were subject to the enrollment, and no one could receive a pass without taking the oath of allegiance to the U. S. government, which he refused to do, on the ground that it would compromise him with his constituents, and force him to violate certain pledges he had made.

A crowd of people assembled in Ashton Park, Birmingham, England, on the 21st, to witness a female styling herself Madame Genevive, perform, in imitation of Blondin, on a rope fixed at an elevation of 60 feet. While gratifying the depraved taste of the audience, the poor wretch was instantaneously killed through the rope breaking.

Great quantities of cotton are taken to Brownsville and sent across the river to Mexico and thence shipped to Havana and other ports.