

The Alexandria Gazette.

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Stone's, (formerly French's) Book Store.

A dispatch from San Francisco, Cal., states that the French papers in that city had received news from the city of Mexico to the 7th inst., from which it appears that the French troops entered Morelia on the 30th ult., without opposition. Berthier had occupied Acamboro. Bazaine was at Caliera where Comonfort was assassinated. Mejia occupied San Miguel. Juarez and his ministers are said to have left for Durango. Bazaine had concentrated twelve thousand French troops at Caliera, and Gen. Doni was at Salamanca, sixteen leagues from Guanajuato. It is stated that the Governments of Holland and Spain have recognized, the New Mexican Government. Gen. Negretti has succeeded Comonfort as minister of war of Juarez.

The speeches and doings at the recent New England dinner in New York, have not escaped severe censure in several quarters. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce has an article which must pull down the pride and boasting of some of those who figured at the dinner; and even the N. Y. Tribune advises these same people to recollect the saying about the beam and the mote, and advises them "to try and think less of themselves and then they may possibly learn to think better of others."

The Virginia State Journal announces that "a grand celebration by the colored people of this city and vicinity" is to be held here, tomorrow, January 1st, in the Methodist E. Church, (colored) on South Washington street, "in honor of President Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation"—and that speeches "by several distinguished gentlemen" are expected.

The Washington Chronicle says:—"An enterprising female, who came up from Alexandria yesterday, sought to make her return a most inspiring event to her acquaintances by concealing some ten canteens of whisky under her skirts. She was balked in her purpose by the ferry guard, and sent to the Prov. Marshal at Alexandria.

The commander of the party who recently captured the Chesapeake, in a published statement in a Halifax paper, denies the allegation about the wanton killing of the second engineer, and affirms that he was not killed until he fired a revolver several times at those who attempted to take him prisoner.

The New York Express says:—"There is but one "money," one cash, one real live, living currency,—and that is gold or silver.—All else is but froth, fuss, fastin papier mache work, consumable by the first blast of air or of fire."

Mrs. Margaret Wickliffe, wife of ex-Governor Charles A. Wickliffe, died at her residence, near Bardstown (Ky.) on the 18th instant.

The Memphis Bulletin announces the arrival of Bishop Ames, of the methodist Episcopal Church, in that city, and adds:

"On Monday evening an impromptu reception was given Bishop Ames by a number of the loyal religious methodists of Memphis and other citizens. The Bishop announced the object of his mission to be to visit places between Cairo and the Gulf, to ascertain in these places as to those who are loyal, and desire the ministry of the M. E. Church, and to send loyal preachers to them immediately. The Bishop is traveling under the protection and countenance of the Government at Washington. He authorized to take possession of all houses of all worship, belonging to the M. E. Church South, whose pastors are disloyal, or who have been appointed by a disloyal bishop.

A dispatch appears in the morning papers from St. Johns, said to have been received via Galway, as follows:—"The Mexico Paris correspondent of the Times says Archduke Maximilian has considered the recognition, by the Washington Government, of the new Mexican monarchy as indispensable to his acceptance of the throne. The proposal has formally been made by the French Government to President Lincoln's Cabinet. A dispatch from Washington says the reply is to the effect that the American Republic would never tolerate, much less recognize, a monarchy established at its very doors. It is supposed that this will decide the Archduke to abandon the idea of accepting the throne of Mexico." The agent of the Associated Press states that this "does not come through our agent." Of course it is all a—fabrication.

There continues to be considerable speculation about the growing warlike aspect of the Schleswig-Holstein question; but as England and France are favoring the claim of the King of Denmark, it looks as if the Prince of Augustenburg eventually will have to stand aside.

It is reported that the unlucky creditors of the steamship Great Eastern have decided to dispose of that vessel by lottery. The drawing is to take place at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and there are two hundred shares, ranging from £250 to £20,000. The winner in this raffle will probably feel, with the huge ship on his hands, like the victim in the eat whom his sovereign punished by presenting him with a white elephant.

The Bermuda Gazette is out in an article strongly in favor of hostilities with the United States. It thinks her Majesty's Government should not hesitate to draw his sword in defence of British commerce, which, it complains, has been grossly and is continually being outraged by the U. S. navy.

R. B. Waddy, of Louisa county, Va., wishes to know the fate of his brother, Nelson H. Waddy, a private of Company A, 23d regiment Virginia infantry, supposed to have been taken prisoner in the battle of Gettysburg. R. B. W. is a prisoner at Point Lookout, Maryland.

It is officially announced from Washington and Albany that the three-hundred dollars bounty heretofore paid by the Federal government will cease on the 5th of January next.

An Official Dispatch from General Thomas.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 29, 1863.—Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief: Colonel Long, of the 4th Ohio cavalry, commanding the Second Division of cavalry, reports from Cat-houn, Tenn., December 28th, that the rebel General Wheeler with twelve or fifteen hundred cavalry and mounted infantry attacked Colonel Seibert, and captured a supply train from Chattanooga to Knoxville; about ten this A. M., at Charleston, on the south bank of the Hiawassee. The train escort had reached its encampment last night, and Colonel Seibert's skirmishers were actively engaged with the enemy.

This A. M., before Colonel Long was apprised of their approach, he immediately moved the small force for duty in his camp, at that time one hundred and fifty men, and crossed to Colonel Seibert's support. The rebels shortly afterward gave way, Colonel Long pursuing them closely. Discovering a portion of their force cut off on the right, he charged them with sabres, completely demoralizing and scattering them in great confusion and in every direction. Several of the enemy, number not known, were killed and wounded.

One hundred and twenty-one prisoners including five commissioned officers, were captured. The main rebel column fled and was pursued five miles on the Dalton road, and when last seen was fleeing precipitately. Col. Long's loss was one man slightly wounded.—The officer in command of the Courier station at Cleveland also reports that he was attacked early this morning, December 28th, by a force of about one hundred rebels. He drove them off.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major General Commanding.

Confederate Raid in Tennessee.

A dispatch from Memphis dated on the 28th to the Northern press states that "after suffering a defeat at Summerville and Middlebury, the particulars of which have not yet been received," General Forrest divided his forces into four columns, reported at four thousand strong, crossed Wolf river, near Lafayette, destroyed several small culverts, trestles, and the telegraphs on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, between Colliersville and Moscow, and went South. General Grierson's cavalry and Morgan's brigade of Federal infantry are reported to be in pursuit. "The bridge over which the Confederates crossed Wolf river had been ordered to be destroyed, but the order was disobeyed. The telegraph is again working, and the railroad will be repaired tomorrow."

A letter from the colonel of the Eighty-ninth Illinois Regiment, now a prisoner in Richmond, says there are now about seven hundred and fifty officers confined in Libby prison, and but one general officer—Neal Dow, of Maine. The rations were believed by the writer to be the same as those furnished by the Confederate soldiers.

The Washington Chronicle says:—"The District Attorney of this city has succeeded in getting decrees of condemnation by the District Court (Judge Wylie) in about forty cases of property seized under the Confiscation act. It is stated that the property of Wm. T. Smithson, recently sentenced by court-martial to imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary, is also to be seized."