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## THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

The correspondents of the Cincinnati Times and the New York Herald publish details of the operations of Sherman in Georgia. His progress southward from Resaca was not impeded until he reached a point four miles south of Pumpkin vine Creek, where he found on the afternoon of the 25th, the Confederates occupying strong positions on the western spur of the Alatoona Hills. An assault was immediately ordered. "Hooker, leading the advance, pressed forward and driving in the pickets of the Confederates succeeded in carrying, toward the close of the day, the outer line of breastworks, but lost in the assault some twelve hundred men in killed wounded and missing." The main works, were, however, still held by the Confederates. On the 26th and 27th the various divisions of the Federal army were moving into the positions assigned them, preparatory to a general assault on the works. On the morning of the 28th the movement commenced; but it was not until five o'clock in the afternoon that the battle assumed its fiercest and most sanguinary aspect. At that hour an attempt was made by the third division to carry some strong log breastworks on the crest and along the slope of the ridge. It was repulsed with great slaughter—"veteran officers who had fought at Stone River and Chichamauga, declaring that they never witnessed anything so terrific as the enfilading fire of grape and cannister." The first and second brigades lost nearly one-fourth of their number in killed and wounded, whilst the third brigade lost over two hundred. The writer adds, that "a large proportion of them were wounded, but the list of killed on those hill sides is frightful." After this repulse the troops fell back, and since then General Sherman has made a retrograde movement in the direction of Etowah River, holding securely the Alatoona Pass," which, as he writes to Secretary Stanton, "is an important acquisition, as it is capable of being defended from either side."

It is stated by a Washington correspondent that Henry Winter Davis had sent abroad advance copies of his report from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, attacking the diplomatic policy of the Administration, as he counted, by the aid of Copperhead votes, to get permission to report it by the requisite two third vote. But while the Copperheads were disposed to aid him, only three Administration members voted aye, and he lacked twelve votes of a majority, much less two thirds.

The U. S. steamer Water Witch has been captured by eight armed launches from Fort McAllister. The Water Witch is a regular navy built side wheel gunboat, of about 256 tons.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a joint resolution authorizing President Lincoln to propose an armistice and an amnesty, with a view to a Convention of the people of all the States, to reconstruct the Union, and if that cannot be effected, then that the Convention agree upon the terms of separation. The Senate refused to receive the resolution. The bill repealing the commutation clause of the enrollment act was considered and an amendment limiting any future draft to one year, was adopted. In the House of Representatives, the Bankrupt bill was taken up on a motion to reconsider, and was rejected by a vote of 64 yeas to 65 nays. The bill repealing the commutation clause of the enrollment act was reported from the Military Committee, but objection being made, was laid aside. The Senate bill to prevent smuggling was taken up and passed.

The Richmond correspondent of the London Herald in his letter, dated May 18, gives a graphic account of the campaign in Virginia up to that day. In this letter he states "that at the battle of the Wilderness, General Lee, while heading a charge of Texas troops was in great danger, that a shell exploded under his horse's feet killing the horse of his A. J. Gen., C. I. Taylor, and wounding an officer attached to his person, Col. Charles Marshall; and that the President of the Confederate States, has since written a touching letter of re nonstrance to Gen. Lee, against exposing himself as he does to the danger of an accident."

A writer in the National Intelligencer asks the "long resident citizens to search through their libraries and return to their proper owners every stray, odd, or borrowed volume."—The suggestion is an excellent one. Borrowed books are generally not returned, through forgetfulness or oversight. A missing volume is often a great loss to the lender. Every lover of books, and every man who has a library with "gaps" in his shelves, will "second the motion" of the writer in the Intelligencer.

Pellessier, the Duke of Malakoff, who died lately in France, was the man who, in Algeria, some years ago, made a fire at the mouth of a cave, where some 500 Arabs had taken refuge, and suffocated the whole of them. He distinguished himself afterwards in the Crimean war, and was made a French marshal.

Irish papers still speak of the large departures of emigrants for America, no less than 1,500 taking passage in the steamers Kangaroo, City of Baltimore and Kedar, all leaving Liverpool in a single week for New York, and 500 more were awaiting means for transportation.

Latest Parisian gossip says that Louis Napoleon is growing very corpulent and that Eugenie is wearing her skirts quite short, so as to display her boots and tassels, that being the latest Parisian fashion.

The "Virginia State Journal" feels indignant at the manner in which the delegates appointed by the "State Central Committee" in this place, were treated by the Baltimore Republican Convention; and though it has no objections to the nominees, yet in view of the rejection, by the Convention, of the aforesaid delegates, though "they are the very men our delegation would have voted for as a unit, first, last and all the time," it regrets the exclusion "because it indicates in so many words that the suffrages of the loyal voters of Virginia are not needed in the next election for President. It may be so, but we doubt if it was policy to refuse to receive thirteen votes in the next electoral college. Although the Convention was the most unanimous one that ever convened in this country, still we are of the opinion that Mr. Lincoln will need all the help he can get. Under present circumstances although we may get entire possession of the State before the election occurs, we can effect no organization, and will not attempt to cast our votes for President." The action of the Convention, in excluding the aforementioned delegates is declared "farical in the extreme" "and unworthy the conduct of a county Convention composed entirely of cross-road politicians." Not one, it continues, "of those who voted for the exclusion of our delegation can give one argument in favor of their action.— We are willing to award them the advantage of having acted hastily, and through prejudice. And they must admit that this prejudice, which has extended even to our loyal people, has grown out of the fact of the stubbornness with which the rebels have maintained their position on our soil. It is an unpleasant position in which to be placed, but it is nevertheless true. It is admitting what no loyal man of the North would have been willing to admit when this war first commenced, and what we would not admit even at this late day."

An army correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer for writing what is called "a libellous statement on the commanding general, calculated to impair the confidence of the army in their commanding officer," has been paraded through the lines with a placard, "Libeller of the Press," and sent out of the lines of the Army of the Potomac.

The Confederates in the recent fights with Grant, have, according to the Richmond papers, lost 19 generals—7 killed, 10 wounded, and 2 captured. The Federals have had 5 killed, 6 wounded, and 4 captured. Seven hundred wounded Federal soldiers are now in the hospitals in Richmond.

Several pieces of property in Washington, belonging to Hon. John Letcher, Geo. S. Houston, Craven Ashford, David Windsor, Geo. P. Scarborough, Wm. Dougherty, Com. French Forrest and others, have been ordered to be sold under the Federal Confiscation law.

The famous Siamese Twins are still living and flourishing in North Carolina, where they are respectable farmers, and have, each, a family of children.

Fifty-seven decrees of Confiscation were entered in the U. S. District Court, in session in Norfolk, last week.