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Mr. Stanton's Dispatch.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1864.

Major General Dix, New York:

Lieutenant General Grant telegraphs this
department in respect to the draft as follows:

"CITY POINT, 10.30 A. M.

"September 13th, 1864.

"Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

"We ought to have the whole number of men
called for by the President in the shortest possi-
ble time. Prompt action in filling our armies
will have more effect upon the enemy than a
victory over them. They profess to believe,
and make their men believe, there is such a
party North in favor of recognizing Southern
independence, that the draft cannot be enforced.
Let them be undeceived.

"Deserters come into our lines daily, who
tell us that the men are nearly universally tired
of the war, and that desertions would be much
more frequent, but they believe peace will be
negotiated after the fall election. The en-
forcement of the draft and prompt filling of
our armies will save the shedding of blood to
an immense degree.

"U. S. GRANT,
"Lieutenant General."

The following telegram has been received
from Major General Sherman on the same sub-
ject:

"ATLANTA, Ga., 6.30 P. M.,

"September 13, 1864.

"Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

"I am very glad to hear that the draft will
be enforced; first, we need the men; second,
they come as privates to fill up our old and
tired regiments, with their experienced officers
already on hand; and, third, because the en-
forcement of the law will manifest a power
resident in our Government equal to the occa-
sion. Our Government, though a democracy,
should, in times of trouble and danger, be able
to wield the power of a great nation. All well.

"W. T. SHERMAN,
"Major General."

The draft is ordered to commence in all the
States and districts where the quota is not fill-
ed by volunteers on Monday, the 19th, and will
go on until complete. Volunteers and sub-
stitutes will be received and credited to as late
a period as possible. Volunteering is still
progressing with vigor in most of the States.

Gen. Sheridan reports the following opera-
tions in his command:

"NEAR BERRYVILLE, 7 P. M.,

September 13, 1864.

"Lieutenant General Grant, City Point:

"This morning I sent General Getty's di-
vision, of the 6th corps, with two brigades of
cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point
and Winchester road, over the Opequan Creek.

"Rhode's, Ramseur's, Gordon's, and Whar-
ton's divisions were found on the West bank.
At the same time Generals Wilson and Mack-
intosh's brigade of cavalry dashed up the Win-
chester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run,
came in contact with Kershaw's division,
charged it, and captured the 8th South Caro-
lina regiment, sixteen officers and 145 men,

with its battle flag, and Colonel Hebnegan,
commanding brigade, with a loss of only two
men killed and two wounded. Great credit
is due to Generals Wilson and Mackintosh, 3d
New Jersey and 2d Ohio. The charge was a
gallant one.

"A portion of the 2d Massachusetts Re-
serve Brigade made a charge on the right of
the line, and captured and officer and eleven
men of Gordon's division of infantry.

"Our loss in the reconnaissance is very light.

"P. H. SHERIDAN,

"Major General.

No reports of active operations have been
received from other commands.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Gen. Wheeler's Operations.

HQ'RS. ARMY TENNESSEE.

September 10, 1864.

To General Bragg:

The following dispatch has just been receiv-
ed from Major General Wheeler, dated at a
point between Lawrenceburg, Tennessee and
Athens, Ala., 6th inst., via Corinth and
Mobile, 9th instant:

We destroyed the railroad and bridges on
the Nashville railroad, and then worked down
on the Alabama and Tennessee railroad.

We destroyed fifty miles of the Tennessee
railroad, also several trains and much property.

In every fight, thus far, we have been suc-
cessful, capturing and damaging a large num-
ber.

Our loss, about one hundred killed and
wounded. No prisoners captured in action
from us.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

Ten Days' Truce in Georgia,

The following official dispatch was received
at the War Department, in Richmond, Satur-
day:

HQ'RS. ARMY TENNESSEE, Sept. 9.

General Bragg:

General Sherman has ordered the removal
of all citizens from Atlanta, to go North or
South, as they may elect, and proposes a truce
for ten days, to provide for the transportation
of such as may desire to come South. I have
accepted, and am making arrangements.

J. B. HOOD, General.

The New York Express says that a late
number of the Richmond Examiner "re states
the old Calhoun idea of a Union with a double
headed President,—that is two Presidents,—
one for the Free States, the other for the
Slave States, each to be elected by the respec-
tive sections. The idea is not revived by the
Richmond editor as a thing practicable now to
save the Union or stop the war even,—but
simply in the light of current events, as vindic-
ating the wisdom of John C. Calhoun. There
is no remedy now, the Enquirer argues, in a
"dual Executive" or anything else, save "se-
paration, eternal separation."

It is ascertained that about one hundred and
fifty persons were more or less injured during
the riots at Belfast, in nine cases the injuries
resulting in death. Protestants and Catholic
seem to have been equal sufferers. The list of
fatal cases is not yet believed to be exhausted.

The "Courier des Etats Unis," though op-
posed to General McClellan's letter of accep-
tance, does not favor the Daily News' project
to invite a separate nomination. Before going
that length the editor suggests the following:

"Would it not be wiser to address General
McClellan once more and ask for some explana-
tions regarding certain paragraphs in his letter,
and to exact from him either to repudiate or
accept categorically the Chicago platform?—
Why not send a deputation to Gen. McClellan
to obtain information as to his intentions about
an armistice and a general Convention of the
States. The Chicago nominee only vaguely
alludes to these important points. Perhaps
he may be able to clear up the ambiguous
words, come back on these subjects."

It then argues that by nominating a separate
ticket, the peace men will lose all their Con-
gressmen and other State offices, which will
be the very first results of an actual division
in the Democratic ranks. If McClellan does
not respond to the questions which will be put
to him, the editor thinks the partisan of peace
had better continue to be guided by the immu-
table logic of their principle and convictions.

General Truman Seymour, while stopping
in Brattleboro', Vt., last week was serenaded,
and in response to a call for a speech, he made
the following pithy remarks:—

"My friends I am glad to see you. I am
going to the Army of the Potomac in a few
days. A good many of you look able to go,
and I should like to have you go with me.—
Good evening."

A letter from Key West, giving an account
of the ravages of the yellow fever there, says:
"Almost every Northerner here has had a tuss-
el with him. Many have died. The com-
manding officer, Brigadier General D. P.
Woodbury, who had been sick with the fever
some ten days, died suddenly on Monday even-
ing last, at half past six o'clock. The fever
seems to be abating; most all strangers have
gone through the process, but it is most cer-
tain death for a stranger to come here at pre-
sent."

A special dispatch from Washington to the
New York Commercial says on the authority
of an officer of General Sherman's Staff, that
no battle is likely to take place at present in
the vicinity of Petersburg. The reason as-
signed for this apparent change in the pro-
gramme is that the attack was expected to
come from General Lee; and that the latter
cannot make the initiative with any reasonable
hope of success without the assistance of Early.

By an act of the U. S. Congress passed in
June last, an officer employing a soldier as a
servant, is subject to a reduction of his pay to
the amount of the legal allowance for a servant
or servants, and also the cost of the soldier to
the Government.

On the 9th instant Stephen R. Smith and
Wm. Moore, condemned by a Federal military
commission as guerillas and spies were hung at
Saint Louis.