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## THE CASE OF THE CHICAGO TIMES.

Gen. Burnside's Order Revoked by the President of the United States.

CHICAGO, June 3.—A motion was made in the U. S. Circuit Court this morning by the Chicago Times's counsel to defer the application for an injunction until notice of the application could be given to the military commandant at Camp Douglas. Judge Drummond, in granting the motion, said: "I may be pardoned for saying that, personally and officially, I desire to give every aid and assistance in my power to the government and to the administration in restoring the Union; but I have always wished to treat the government as a government of law and a government of the constitution, and not as a government of mere physical force. I personally have contended, and shall always contend, for the right of free discussion, and the right of commenting, under the law and under the constitution, upon the acts of the officers of the government."

During the day the Times office seemed the centre of attraction, and was visited by a large number of people.

In accordance with a call issued this forenoon an immense meeting assembled at eight o'clock to-night in front of the Times' office. The crowd soon filled the street, rendering it impassable. The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned to the Court-house square, and was there addressed from the north side entrance by gentlemen of both parties. The speakers counselled the observance of the laws, but denounced the recent order of Gen. Burnside as arbitrary and despotic.

During the afternoon the militia were ordered under arms.

Chicago, June 3.—A private meeting was held to-night, at which was present Senator Trumbull, Representative Arnold, Judge Higgins, Wm. B. Ogden, and other leading republicans. A number of democrats were sent for, including the mayor of the city, who was chairman. Mr. Ogden presented a resolution urging that for the preservation of peace and on the grounds of expediency alone, the President be requested to rescind Burnside's order suppressing the Times newspaper. He presented a petition to that effect, which he moved be signed by those present. All signed except Trumbull and Arnold, who said they would telegraph to the President to give the petition a prompt consideration.

The meeting at Court-House square was attended by about 15,000 persons. There was much excitement, but no outbreak, as five hundred special policemen were on the ground. Speeches were made by the chairman, S. M. Fullner, R. Caulfield and General Singleton, of Ill., ex-Governor McComas, formerly of Virginia, and others, which were very conservative, calling on the democrats to stand firm, be guilty of no violence, but wait the decision of the judge as to granting a permanent injunction, which is to be rendered to-morrow.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 3.—A preamble and resolutions passed the House of Representatives to-day by a vote of 47 to 13, after an exciting debate, in substance as follows:

"Whereas information has reached this body of an order issued by Gen. Burnside for the suppression of the Chicago Times;

"And whereas such order is in direct violation of the constitution of the United States and of this State, and destructive of those God-given principles whose existence and recogni-

tion for centuries before a written constitution was made have made them as much a part of our rights as the life which sustains us—

"Be it Resolved, &c. (the Senate concurring therein,) That we denounce the order which threatens an act so revolutionary and despotic as contrary to liberty, destructive of good government, subversive of constitutional and natural rights, and that if carried into effect we consider it equivalent to the overthrow of our form of government and the establishment of a military despotism in its stead.

"Resolved, That in view of the monstrous consequences which must inevitably flow from such action, if justified by the general government, we respectfully yet firmly request the withdrawal of the order in question, and the disavowal thereof by those in power as the only course which can be pursued to reassure our people that constitutional freedom, so dear to their hearts, has not ceased to be. The attention of the Governor is called to this infringement of popular rights and the invasion of the sovereignty of the State of Illinois."

CHICAGO, June 4.—The Times having issued their paper this morning, the military took possession of the office and remained until evening, when a telegram was received by the proprietors from General Burnside saying that his order suppressing their circulation having been revoked by the President, they were at liberty to continue its publication. In the U. S. court to-day the entire session was devoted to hearing the arguments of the counsel for the Times.

THE SITUATION AT VICKSBURG.—A Memphis correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing on the 28th ult., makes some interesting statements as to the condition of affairs at Vicksburg. Among other things he says that the Walnut Hill batteries, for the possession of which Gen. Grant is striving, are "situated on the highest hill in Vicksburg, fully seventy-five feet perpendicular above the gulf below," and he adds: "I understand there will be no more charging and useless waste of life in the capture of Vicksburg. Gen. Grant has adopted a plan that cannot fail in reducing the city to ruins in less than three weeks from the date of this letter."

"I have just had a conversation with a gentleman direct from Panola, about seventy-five miles from this city. He left that place on Tuesday morning. It was stated and universally believed that Gen. Joe E. Johnson was in the command of fourteen thousand men at Jackson, and that his army was being daily increased. All he lacked to make his forces efficient was artillery and ammunition.—These are daily expected from Mobile and Charleston.

A refugee, who has been at work at the Navy Yard in Charleston, reports to the Baltimore American that the Confederates have two iron clads now launched and well advanced towards completion. Their length of keel is 150 feet, and they are to carry four guns of very heavy calibre. Besides these they have four larger iron-clads commenced, to mount six guns each; but these are not yet nearly ready for launching. The iron armor of this flotilla is furnished from England, and brought into Charleston by those vessels, which make a business of running the blockade. Arrivals of these craft are very frequent. Only a day or two before he left three of them came in—the Kate, the Ellen and Annie, and the Beauregard—all loaded with iron, clothing, drugs, ammunition, arms and other important supplies.

The death of the wife of Lamartine is announced in the Paris journals.

## PEACE CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.

In pursuance of a call issued some weeks since, a mass convention of the democrats of New York in favor of peace was held on Wednesday evening in and about Cooper Institute. There were five organized gatherings, the principal one being held in the hall of the Institute, and the others in front of stands erected about the adjacent square. The New York papers report the speeches, resolutions, &c., at considerable length, together with the resolutions adopted. Mr. Wood made speeches at several of the stands, but the main one in the Institute.—The Herald says:

"The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic assemblages ever convened in the city. An address and resolutions, urging peace in the strongest manner and denouncing the administration in the most violent fashion were adopted. Every allusion to peace was hailed with tremendous applause, and every time the name of Gen. McClellan was mentioned a perfect storm of enthusiasm was occasioned. The mention of Mr. Vallandigham's name was also the signal for every decided approbation. The speeches were in time with the resolutions, exceedingly denunciatory of the administration, and in favor of a cessation of hostilities and the shedding of blood immediately, on any honorable terms. The principal orators were Attorney General Wooten, of Delaware; Fernando Wood, George Francis Train, Judge Flanders, Hon. Mr. Dinniny, Judge McCunn, A. R. Wood, of Virginia, and Dr. A. Rerickman."

The Times says it was one of the largest meetings recently held in the city, but denounces (as does the Tribune) the sentiments of the speakers and the resolutions adopted. The Journal of Commerce puts down the number of persons present at about 25,000, and says everything passed off quietly. The Journal adds:

"As we supposed would be the case, the meeting failed entirely to prescribe any methods of peace, although they declared in general terms their desire for it. They suggested the novel idea, wholly arbitrary, of course, of holding two conventions, one in the Confederacy and one in the loyal States, but they did not attempt any outline of the plans of peace, or terms of peace."

The Washington Star says:—"We have satisfied ourselves that the statement is incorrect that Gen. Hunter has sent a letter threatening to cause the execution of every Confederate officer and slaveholder in his possession, unless Davis's declaration that negro soldiers will be treated as felons if captured, is immediately revoked. He has sent no such letter to the Confederate authorities."

Colonel Thomas H. Grierson has been appointed a Brigadier General for distinguished services

J. H. Hooper, J. Harris, W. Jones and R. Adams, were captured on Monday last, at the house of Mr. J. Carroll, back of Lawson's Bay, Rappahannock river, for being engaged in running the blockade, by U. S. steamer Primrose, with a boat's crew from the Currituck. The prisoners had with them \$10,455 in money, \$6,455 in Southern bank notes, and \$4,000 in Pacific Railroad bonds. Hooper had with him a memoranda of goods to be purchased in Baltimore. These parties were all sent yesterday to the Old Capitol.

It is said that a gentleman named Lucas, in Jefferson county, Va., who lately owned fifty slaves, lost all of them. They have run off.