

The Alexandria Gazette.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, 1862.

WAR NEWS.

Reports received through Southern channels say that Gen. Jackson has been largely reinforced, and that the Federal army has fallen back to Harrisonburg. The latest advices received in Washington, from the Shenandoah, represent all as quiet.

Information from Charleston to Tuesday last has been received. The Federal forces had occupied James Island under protection of the gunboats. The Confederate force is known to have been recently greatly augmented. Some thirty thousand of General Beauregard's troops are said to have arrived there, and preparations were making for a stubborn defence of the city.

The latest intelligence from Gen. Halleck states that Gen. Beauregard, was with a portion of his army on Saturday last. His forces are represented as greatly disorganized, many of the men deserting.

A New York paper has received a dispatch from Memphis which reports that the Confederates had burned Vicksburg, Miss. The report is discredited, however. Federal gunboats and rams were preparing to go on a reconnaissance up the White river into Arkansas.

A dispatch from Washington states that current rumors of disasters to the gunboat flotilla on the James river, are without foundation.

The Richmond Enquirer thus speaks of the battle at Lewisburg, which took place several weeks ago:—"We this morning record another disaster to our arms. Gen. Heth's forces have been defeated and driven back from Lewisburg, with a loss of 300 or 400 killed, wounded and missing, and four pieces of artillery. This result was due, in the opinion of one of our correspondents, to mismanagement and blunders."

The Charleston Courier says:—"We hear from Richmond that Gen. Magruder has been appointed to supersede General Mansfield Lovell. Magruder, however, at his own request, will remain with his present command, under Johnson, until the big battle, which is to settle the fate of Richmond, has taken place."

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Thursday, June 5. }

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

My dispatch of the 1st instant, stating that Gen. Casey's division, which was in the first line gave way unaccountably and discredibly, was based upon official statements made to me before I arrived upon the field of battle, and while I was there, by several commanders.—From statements made to me subsequently, by Gens. Casey and Naglee, I am induced to believe that portions of the division behaved well, and made a most gallant stand against superior numbers, but at present the accounts are too conflicting to enable me to discriminate with certainty. When the facts are clearly ascertained, the exceptional good conduct will be properly acknowledged.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major Gen. Com.

People are beginning to discover that as bad as the lies are, as published in the newspapers, they are surpassed by many of those circulated on the streets.

Gen. Pettigrew, of S. C., who was wounded and taken prisoner recently, has been sent on to Baltimore.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Baltimore American of yesterday says.—"Among the soldiers in the Penitentiary at Washington, under sentences of court-martial, is a private condemned to three year's hard labor for 'stealing a newspaper.' The latest instalment of prisoners are the following, sentenced for a year each, all of Taft's New York Battery:—Charles F. Williams, Joseph Bond, Silas Upsom, William Maxwell, and John Thomas. These men were tried by general Court-Martial, at Camp Winfield Scott, near Yorktown, Va., May 7, 1862—and were convicted of 'mutiny.' Wm. Maxwell is the son of ex-Congressman Maxwell, of Elmira, N. Y., and the nephew of Alexander Diven, the present member of Congress. According to the statements of these men, and that of the Adjutant who accompanied them to the place of confinement, their whole company (seventy-one in number,) when within four miles of Yorktown, refused to go any further without some kind of arms—no arms having been furnished them since their enlistment. The first six names were taken from the list, court-martialed and sentenced as above."

Quiet continues to prevail at Memphis. A great number of applications had been made for permits to go North. Applications had also been made to ship six thousand bales of cotton. Two more Confederate steamers have been captured. The Memphis banks had sent their specie to Columbus, Miss. Gen. Hindman had taken a forced loan of \$1,000,000 from them, in the name of the Southern Confederacy.

In New Orleans, recently, there was a funeral, and the coffin was deposited, after the usual ceremonies, in a tomb. From information which General Butler had received he ordered an examination of the coffin to be made afterward, as the cause of death of the person which it was said to contain was not satisfactory to him. On opening the coffin no corpse was found, but in its place a large amount of gold coin, which was immediately taken possession of in the name of the U. S. government.

The wife and daughter of John Whittaker, living in Rochester, N. Y., were burned to death last Monday evening, by their dresses catching fire. The mother perished in the attempt to save the daughter, whose dress swung into the flames of a portable furnace.

Fourteen "ladies" of Ladoga, Indiana, were brought to trial at Crawfordsville on Tuesday, charged with riotous proceedings, in destroying the contents of a whiskey saloon in the former place. The jury imposed a fine of one dollar on each. The costs amounted to about one hundred dollars.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of yesterday, says of financial matters in that city on Thursday: "The price of gold has gone up to 105½, and of old demand notes to 103, which has given considerable stir to the market."

The communication of Secretary Welles to the naval committee of the House, on Wednesday last, recommends before the adjournment of Congress, an appropriation for establishing a suitable navy-yard, foundry, and machine shops for the construction of iron-plated ships.

There is no yellow fever, at present, in New Orleans.

The N. Y. Express says:—"In the midst of war, and the horrors of war, though we be, the theatres, the opera, and public amusements in general, were never more flourishing here.—So it ever is, in all great national convulsions. People seek refuge from 'bloody battles,' 'killed and wounded,' and kindred miseries in music, the drama, etc. Nero fiddled, while Rome burned. The ballet and the opera created a 'sensation' in Paris, even during the throes and convulsions of the French Revolution,—and as New York human nature is pretty much the same sort of human nature that exists elsewhere, it is no marvel that public amusements 'pay.' The newest 'event' is the *debut* of a fresh, new singer,—Madame Comte Berchard,—at the Academy, last night."

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported to carry into effect the new treaty with England for the suppression of the African slave trade. The naval appropriation bill from the House was then taken up, and after a protracted discussion, an amendment was finally adopted appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars for repairs to the naval school at Annapolis, Md., instead of at Newport, R. I. This amendment has yet to receive the assent of the House. Should the House concur, the naval school will be reinstated at Annapolis.

The U. S. House of Representatives, yesterday, passed the Senate bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to raise sunken vessels belonging to the United States, and the resolution tendering a vote of thanks to Lieutenant Morris, of the steamer Cumberland, for gallant conduct in the late engagement in Hampton Roads. Bills from the Senate were also passed prescribing an additional oath for jurors serving in the United States courts, and authorizing the appointment of forty additional surgeons and one hundred and twenty assistant surgeons, for the volunteer service—the latter with an amendment.

Later advices from Mexico fully confirm previous reports of the defeat of the French on the 4th and 5th of May last. The battle was a sanguinary one, and the French Zouaves, who must have fought with great gallantry, suffered severely. The French were only 4,000 strong; but the number of Mexicans is not given, though they may be computed at from fifteen to twenty thousand men.

The London correspondent of the N. Y. Times, writes as follows, on the 20th ultimo:—"One-third of the cotton mills in England are idle, and more than another third are working short-handed or short time. Short time means two or three days in the week. The India cotton, which they are obliged to use, is so full of trash and waste, and so short in staple, that the extra time required to work it still further reduces the wages of the operatives. More than a hundred thousand people in Lancashire are paupers. Three times that number are on the verge of starvation. The distress extends to the collieries, the shopkeepers, and every branch of trade."

Advices from New Orleans to the 6th inst. have been received. All was quiet in the city at that time. The port was opened on the 1st., and several vessels below, waited to be towed up.

Gen. Johnson, wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, it is said, is recovering.