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## FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The latest Federal accounts from Vicksburg are through a Memphis dispatch, dated the 29th ult. The siege was steadily progressing, but the firing had somewhat slackened in consequence of the heat. On the 25th fighting continued all day, and at night one of the Confederate forts was blown up by a mine laid under the work. A breach was made in the walls, through which the Federal troops entered. The Confederates fought desperately, but were driven back, and Gen. Logan had mounted two heavy guns in the abandoned works. Confederate accounts to the 15th say that the western shores of the Mississippi river, from Milliken's Bend to Vicksburg, are full of Confederate troops, and troops were supposed to cross over to Pemberton every night. The Chattanooga Rebel says that on the 22d Gen. Grant attacked the whole Confederate line, but was repulsed with a loss of ten thousand men, and was in full retreat.—But this is doubted.

General Rosecrans in his forward movement has taken possession of the towns, gaps and strongly fortified lines lately held by the Confederates, with but slight losses on his side.—The constant and heavy rains so retarded operations, however, that General Rosecrans did not succeed in forcing Bragg from his line of retreat to Tullahoma, where he safely fell back. The fighting extended the whole length of the Federal lines, and continued at intervals for three days. The Federals took a large number of prisoners. The Confederate accounts say that their men fought till their ammunition was exhausted, and then fell back. Gen. Bragg's force is estimated at 36,000 men.

On the 11th instant five companies of the Fourteenth New York cavalry, Colonel Thaddeus B. Mott, doing outpost duty near Port Hudson, were captured by a cavalry raid of Confederates, under the command of Colonel Logan, of Bragg's command. The Federal troops were encamped within three miles of General Banks's headquarters.—[Balt. Sun.

On Sunday afternoon some thirty Confederate cavalry entered Accotink and captured ten horses and mules and a free boy of color. The boy endeavoring to escape was shot at but received no injury. On Monday night they passed through Accotink to the residence of Thomas Wright, about a mile and a half this side, and subjected the premises to search.—They found a lot of uniforms, left there by some of the Federal troops which they took. Yesterday, a few of them were reported to be about three miles this side of Accotink. They were recognized as belonging to Fitzhugh Lee's force.

The price of coal has advanced, for the present, in Boston, Cincinnati, &c.

## Evacuation of Maryland Heights.

Maryland Heights have been evacuated by the Federal troops.

This was successfully accomplished on Monday night and Tuesday, the troops all being away from there before 12 o'clock on Tuesday night. All the government property incidental to a large encampment was removed, together with all the guns, (with the exception of a few of the large ones, which were destroyed,) ammunition, &c. The fortifications were all destroyed. The wreck was very thorough.

The wooden portions of the Harper's Ferry railroad bridge were removed both from the Maryland and the Potomac side, leaving the iron spans, lately constructed, and forming the centre of this important bridge, in fact. This was done to prevent the Confederates from blowing up the iron structure, which it will now be impossible for them to accomplish, and also to prevent them from using the bridge to cross the Potomac in that vicinity.

General French's forces, lately at Maryland Heights, will now take an active part in the present important campaign. A brigade of his troops are all Marylanders, and are commanded by Brig. Gen. Kenly.

Gen. Baylor's Confederate cavalry appeared in and around Harper's Ferry on Tuesday evening, but remained but a short while, retiring towards Charlestown, Va., where, it was stated, a force of Confederates are encamped.

Several Confederate scouts have been seen in the several days past on the Virginia side of the Upper Potomac, (Loudoun county,) but none of them have attempted to cross to the Maryland side.

The movements of the contending forces in the remaining portions of Western Maryland are yet contraband news.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

The following circular has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 30, 1863.—The Commanding General requests that previous to the engagement soon expected with the enemy, corps and all other commanding officers address their troops explaining to them the immense issues involved in the struggle. The enemy is now on our soil. The whole country looks anxiously to the army to deliver it from the presence of the foe. Our failure to do so will leave us no such welcome as the swelling of millions of hearts with pride and joy at our success would give to every soldier of the army.

Homes, firesides and domestic alars are involved. The army has fought well heretofore. It is believed that it will fight more desperately and bravely than ever.

Corps and other commanders are authorized to order the instant death of any soldier who fails to do his duty at this hour.

By command of Major Gen. MEADE,  
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant Gen.

It is rumored that the steamers Niagara, Susquehanna and Shamrock are to replace the squadron in the Mediterranean. The monitor Passaic is to remain for the defence of the harbor of New York.

## PROCLAMATION OF GEN. SARLEY.

YORK, Pa., June 30, 1863.

To the Citizens of York—I have abstained from burning the railroad buildings and car shop in your town, because, after examination, I am satisfied the safety of the town would be endangered; and acting in the spirit of humanity, which has ever characterized my Government and its military authorities. I do not desire to involve the innocent in the same punishment with the guilty. Had I applied the torch without regard to consequences I would then have pursued a course that would have been fully vindicated as an act of just retaliation for the authorized acts of barbarity perpetrated by your own army on our soil; but we do not war upon women and children, and I trust the treatment you have met with at the hands of my soldiers will open your eyes to the odious tyranny under which it is apparent to all you are yourselves groaning.

J. A. EARLEY,  
Maj. Gen. C. S. A.

The New York Commercial states that Commander Charles Hunter has received an official announcement from the U. S. Secretary of the Navy, of his dismissal from the service. Commander Hunter was tried by a naval court-martial at the Charlestown yard on the charge of violation of Spanish neutrality while commanding the screw steamer Montgomery, in capturing and burning the steamer Blanche, claimed to be British property, on the coast of Cuba, on the 7th of October last. The case led to much diplomatic correspondence between the U. S. Government and the English and Spanish Governments. The result of the trial is now made public for the first time.—Commander Hunter is a native and resident of Rhode Island, and entered the service April 25, 1861.

Bermuda papers of June 23d are received. They state that the steamer Lady Davis arrived at St. George's on the 22d ult., from Wilmington. She is reported to belong to the Confederate government, and brought important dispatches from that government to the British Government. There were twelve blockade runners at Wilmington on the 16th of June. Two left in company with the Lady Davis, which passed close to the blockading squadron on her way out. Lady Davis was formerly the Cornubia. The steamer Harriet Pickney had arrived from England, and the Lord Clyde cleared for Nassau. The steamer Marion, from Nassau, bound to England, called for coal, but not being able to get supplied, proceeded to Halifax.

The ram Atlanta has been pronounced unseaworthy by an examining board from the U. S. Navy at Port Royal. She has six inches of water in her hold, and a steady leak is observable in the place where the iron work is fastened to the hull. Her guns are all marked Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, and one of them is this year's casting.

The City Councils of Philadelphia have passed resolutions requesting the President to reinstate Gen. McClellan.