

The Alexandria Gazette.

VOLUME LXIV.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1863.

NUMBER 160.

PUBLISHED (DAILY) BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN, JR.
OFFICE—No. 104 King street, over
Stone's, (formerly French's) Book Store.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Asia has arrived with late European advices. In the House of Lords, on the 26th, Earl Russell denied the statement that Napoleon had renewed his overtures for a joint mediation between the Federals and Confederates. In the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck stated that he should bring up a motion for the recognition of the Confederate States on the 30th.

The Vienna Journal mentions a report that Lord Palmerston will endeavor to induce the belligerents in America to submit their differences to the King of the Belgians.

The Confederate loan is at from 1½@2½ discount.

The Persia's advices excited attention.—The impression prevails that Lee has made a mistake in invading the North that will give Lincoln great assistance in raising means, and will again excite a warlike feeling throughout the North and tend to prolong the war.

The California and Utah Indians.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, June 9, 1863.—General: The active and energetic campaigns which have been made against the Indians in the Owen's River Valley, California, and in the District of Utah, during the past winter and spring, have had the most happy results in bringing those Indians to sue for peace. A very large number of Indians have been killed, and the great mass of survivors have laid down their arms, and met the commanders in those Districts in council. Gen. Conner returned to Camp Douglas, Salt Lake, on the 7th inst., from Fort Bridger, where he had made a treaty with six hundred and fifty Snake Indians, who delivered to him one hundred and fifty stolen horses. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT, Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Comd'g.

NO FRENCH MEDIATION.

The Commercial's Paris letter of June 23d, says the report that the Emperor is pressing his mediation schemes upon England is entirely unfounded. It adds: "Mr. Dayton, our Minister, is preparing for a visit to the United States, and this shows there are no fears or anticipations, of anything of the kind."

Surrender of Vicksburg.

CAIRO, July 7.—The dispatch boat has just arrived from Vicksburg. She left at ten o'clock on Sunday morning.

The passengers announce that Gen. Pemberton sent a flag of truce on the morning of the fourth of July, and offered to surrender, if his men were allowed to march out. Gen. Grant is reported to have replied that no men should leave excepting as prisoners of war. Gen. Pemberton then, after consultation with his commanders, unconditionally surrendered. This news is considered perfectly reliable.

Speeches of President Lincoln and Secretaries Seward and Stanton.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A procession with a band of music, proceeded to the Executive mansion this evening. The gathering soon became immense, and there were repeated cheers given for the President, Generals Meade, Grant and Rosecrans.

The President presently appeared at an upper window and spoke in substance as follows.

"Fellow-citizens: I am very glad indeed to see you to night, and yet I will not say I thank you for this call, but I do most sincerely thank Almighty God for the occasion on which you have called. (Cheers.)

"How long ago is it? Eighty odd years since, on the 4th day of July, for the first time in the history of the world, a nation, by its representatives assembled and declared as self-evident truth that all men are created equal. (Cheers.) That was the birth day of the United States of America. Since then the 4th of July has had several very peculiar recognitions. The two most distinguished in the framing and support of the Declaration were Thomas Jefferson and John Adams—the one having penned it and the other sustained it the most forcibly in debate. The only two of the fifty-five who sustained it being elected President of the United States. Precisely fifty years after they put their hands to the paper it pleased Almighty God to take both from this stage of action. This was, indeed, extraordinary—remarkable events in our history.

"Another President, five years afterwards, was called from this state of existence on the same day and month of the year; and now on this last 4th of July, just passed, when we have a gigantic rebellion, at the bottom of which is an effort to overthrow the principle 'that all men were created equal,' we have the surrender of a most powerful position and an army on that day. (Cheers.) And not only so, but after a succession of battles in Pennsylvania, near to us, continuing three days, ed one great battle, from the 1st, 2d and 3d of the month of July, on the 4th the cohorts of those who opposed the declaration 'that all men are created equal,' turn tail and run.— (Long continued cheers.)

"Gentlemen, this is a glorious theme, and the occasion for a speech, but I am not prepared to make one worthy of the occasion. I would like to speak in terms of praise due to the many brave officers and soldiers who have fought in the cause of the Union and the liberties of their country from the beginning of the war.

These are trying occasions, not only in success, but for the want of success. I dislike to mention the name of one single officer lest I might do wrong to those I might forget. Recent events bring up General's names, and particularly prominent ones, but those I will not mention. Having said this much, I will now take the music."

Three cheers were given, and after the performance of the band, the great part of the crowd proceeded to the War Department.

Loud cheers were given for Mr. Stanton, who returned his thanks for the compliment, and spoke in high eulogy of the recent deeds of the Army of the Potomac, and of the successes resulting in the fall of Vicksburg.

He expressed his confidence in the early crushing out of the rebellion, and anticipated that successes will continue to follow successes. He claimed that we had achieved great victories over the Confederates and Copperheads.

A large number of persons then proceeded to the residence of Secretary Seward, who responded to their call as follows:

He said that in the beginning he was opposed to the war. He desired to put it off if possible. If that was a weakness there was a warrant for it in the character of Him who died to save the world. He desired the cup to pass from him if his Heavenly Father pleased. If not then he would accept it.

He waited until the war was made, not by us against our brethren of the South, but by our brethren of the South against us. Self-defense, he argued, was the best cause on earth. With this no nation could perish. He waited to receive the war, not to make it.

No nation could be saved without sacrifices. If he could not save the country, he was here at the expense of all he held dear to be buried in its ruins.

He spoke somewhat at length, and hope fully as to the future, previously remarking, "If I fall, let me fall in the public streets and be buried under the pavement, and let the assassins of my country's liberty tread upon me until there arises from my country some avenger to restore the liberty of my native land."

Mr. Seward was frequently interrupted by applause.

Reported Fighting at Williamsport.

HARRISBURG, July 7—6 p. m.—Information proves, without doubt, the continued retreat of the Confederates towards Hagerstown and Williamsport, with the intention of crossing. Their wagon trains are all in front, and being ferried across slowly in two flat-boats. The Potomac is very high, the banks full, and they cannot cross, their pontoon bridges having been destroyed.

A large force of infantry prevented the capture of Williamsport by General Buford with his cavalry.

The Federal army is fast following them up and a great battle will be fought before they succeed in getting away.

LATER.—HARRISBURG, July 7.—A Dispatch received from Loudon says, a gentleman who has arrived from Williamsport states that a big fight was then going on, and that there were no Confederates in the vicinity of Greencastle. The whole army appears to be on the bank of the river, and, there is no doubt, making a desperate fight.

The price of wheat, under advices concerning the crops, has fallen in the South. The prospect for corn is said to be very fine.