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ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Additional advices from the Army of the Potomac, in relation to the movements of Gen. Lee's army, reiterate the previous announcement that Longstreet's and Hill's commands passed through Thornton's Gap, and that they are now encamped between Culpeper and Gordonsville, while Ewell's corps, or the bulk of it, is now moving through the Shenandoah Valley—detachments of it occasionally threatening the Federal outposts. There are many speculations as to the future active movements of both armies. The general impression seems to be that active hostilities will not at present be renewed. It is said that the eleventh corps, which lost character by its retreat at Chancellorsville, is to be broken up, and the several divisions distributed amongst the other army corps; the first to go with Major General Howard, who is to take command of the second corps; the second division to the twelfth corps, and the other—Carl Shurz's—to guard the Orange and Alexandria railroad from Manassas to the Rappahannock.

The Washington Chronicle says:—"It is reported here by officers in from the front that General Meade threw his pontoon bridge across the Rappahannock near the railroad yesterday. There was some opposition made by the enemy."

Within the past few days about twenty-two hundred cavalymen, representing nearly every regiment in the Army of the Potomac, have arrived in Washington for horses.

General Strong, who led the two assaults on Fort Wagner, died yesterday at New York.

On Thursday a gentleman dressed in naval uniform fell down on the sidewalk in Brooklyn. It was found that he had ruptured a blood vessel. He died soon after. The name of the deceased is William Cochran, a surgeon in the U. S. naval service, and attached to one of the vessels lying at the navy yard.

Commissioner Dole will next month visit Kansas, to make arrangements for the removal of the Indians from that State, as provided for by the act of Congress.

It is reported that President Lincoln is about to make a visit to the New England States.

Direct intercourse between the loyal Western States and New Orleans is authorized on giving bond, while trade at intermediate places continues as heretofore—by special permit under the regulations of the Treasury Department. An agent has been sent to Gen. Grant to confer with him upon the subject of the removal of restrictions on commerce on the Mississippi river.

On Friday, 17th instant, there were three negro convicts hung at Princess Anne Md., at one o'clock precisely. They were executed for the murder of a white man last Spring.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The steamer Matanzas, from New Orleans on the 23d inst., has arrived.

Hon. Daniel C. Baker, of Lynn, Massachusetts, died at New Orleans on the 19th inst.

Major General Franklin and staff arrived at New Orleans on the 20th.

One hundred and forty-six Confederate officers have been sent to New Orleans from Port Hudson.

The Era says the guns and ammunition captured at Port Hudson prove larger in number and quantity than represented heretofore.

The Vicksburg paroled prisoners at New Orleans have been sent to Mobile.

A Matamoras letter of June 16, to the New Orleans Era, mentions a rumor that seven thousand French soldiers are on their way there from Vera Cruz. The Mexicans at Tamaulipas and Matamoras will give them a warm reception, and fight them to the last.

Some five or six thousand refugee Texans have passed through Matamoras to escape conscription.

The post office has been opened at Port Hudson.

The water in the Mississippi has risen ten feet.

Several steamers from Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and other river cities, had arrived at Port Hudson.

General Chickering, Provost Marshal at Port Hudson, had ordered all civilians out of the place.

Two large river steamers had been found near Port Hudson. They were immediately taken by the quartermaster.

A portion of the paroled Confederate prisoners had been sent from Port Hudson to Red river, under guard of the Fiftieth Massachusetts regiment.

Quite a number of cannon continue, from time to time to be unearthed at Port Hudson.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Yesterday morning, Pegram and Scott's forces, numbering about two thousand five hundred, left Richmond, crossed the Kentucky river and marched to Paris, where they arrived yesterday afternoon, and attacked the Federal forces. After two hours' severe engagement the Confederates were repulsed and driven away. It is thought they will make a flank movement on that place. A large Union cavalry force is in their rear. It is believed that the movement against Paris was for the purpose of destroying the bridge.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Pegram's forces have retreated toward Winchester, followed by the Federal cavalry. A number of prisoners have been taken.

The correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Vicksburg, says that after Johnston evacuated Jackson, Miss., several hundred prisoners were taken by Gen. Sherman, among them a number of the Confederates that were under Pemberton, who had recently been paroled in Vicksburg by Gen. Grant.—These Gen. Sherman took out and shot on the spot.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL MORGAN AND STAFF.
The Cincinnati Commercial of Wednesday evening says:

"This anxiously-looked-for party arrived last night, shortly after ten o'clock, over the Little Miami Railroad, guarded by troops under Gen. Shackelford, the captor of Morgan. It consisted of Morgan and Cluke, with their staffs and orderlies, amounting in all to thirty-one persons. On disembarking from the train they were taken in charge by a detachment of the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio.

A large crowd was assembled at the depot, and as the prisoners moved, immense numbers were constantly added to it. When they marched down Ninth street not less than 5,000 persons surrounded the famous guerrilla and his aids. Many of these lookers-on seemed excited, and cried, "Hang the cut throats," "bully for the horse-thieves." Several of the spectators were flourishing pistols, but the guard quickly drove them away.

The field band of the Eleventh discoursed "Yankee Doodle" on the march, which the prisoners endured with complete sang froid.—Morgan on his way interrogated the captain commanding the guard concerning the whereabouts of his brother; his questions on that point being answered, he turned and said:—"Pass up that whisky." The whisky was passed forward in a canteen, which the general proffered to the captain, who politely refused. The general then took a long pull.

They were ensconced in the City prison shortly before eleven o'clock. Before locking them up they were deprived of a large number of pistols, which they stated they had been permitted to retain by the terms of surrender. There was about a bushel of pistols, all loaded, stowed away in the office of the City prison last night, all of them revolvers, many of the officers carrying a brace.

Morgan is fully six feet high, and of prepossessing though not imposing presence. He was attired in a linen coat, black pants, white shirt, and light felt hat. No decorations were visible. He has rather a mild face, there being certainly nothing in it to indicate the possession of unusual intellectual qualities.

Col. Cluke is very tall, rising probably two inches over six feet. He was attired much after the manner of his chief. He is slender, has sandy hair, and looks like a man of invincible determination.

The whole lot is a counterpart of the squads we have heretofore seen of the same command. The same motley dress and the same decorous behavior (no great merit in this last trait) distinguishes them.

ENORMOUS FRAUDS.

HARRISBURG, July 30.—Considerable excitement has been created here by the discovery of enormous frauds upon the Government during the recent army movements in this region consequent upon the Confederate raid. The amounts are stated at millions of dollars. A number of prominent State politicians have been placed under arrest, and the subject will receive the most searching investigation by the War Department. The most corrupt practices have prevailed in horse contracts and in clothing and subsistence supplies. They throw the "shoddy" operators at Harrisburg in the summer of 1861 entirely into the shade. Many of the same parties are implicated, and the gangs who have infested the State capital in the winter have reaped a rich summer harvest.—[Phil. Inq.]