

# The Alexandria Gazette.

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The U. S. transport Nellie Pentz which arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday from Hilton Head on the 12th instant, at 8 o'clock A. M., reports "the arrival of the relief boat Cosmopolitan, from Morris Island on Friday evening at which time the white flag was flying over the shattered walls of Fort Moultrie, and the Federal forces had captured and held half of James Island. The Confederates hold only two batteries on the island. Two Monitors were lying between Forts Sumter and Moultrie." The Nellie Pentz passed Charleston bar at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, "at which time she saw the white flag still flying at Fort Moultrie. She fired her last gun at four o'clock Friday morning." The Baltimore American states that the news is "important if true," but says "It does not come through an authentic channel, being via Hilton Head, which is as famous as Cairo, in times gone by, for exciting rumors and bogus intelligence."—It considers the reported possession of a portion of James' Island by the Federal forces as probable, as "we know that three weeks since General Gilmore was erecting batteries on Cole's Island to protect the crossing of troops to James Island so soon as Wagner and Gregg should fall into his hands," but it adds "the 'white flag' story is very dubious. The Rebel flag at a distance, looks like a white flag, hence, probably, the mistake of those not accustomed to viewing." The Washington Star also discredits "the story that the Confederates had raised the white flag of surrender," and says "They are not apt to surrender their fortifications before they are compelled to do so."

The bond (of \$10,000) requisite to the issue of the temporary injunction against the sale of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad was given yesterday by Alexander Hay, President of the road; C. M. Alexander and John Van Riswick being the securities.

The Richmond papers of the 12th make no mention of affairs at Charleston on the previous day, when, according to the despatches from Fortress Monroe "the white flag was flying at Moultrie, and the Federal troops were in possession of a considerable portion of James Island."

The Louisville Journal says: "We have reason to know that according to the present programme, Mobile is to be speedily attacked or at least invested. We attach no importance to the telegraphic rumor that the enterprize has been abandoned."

General Hood has again taken the field, having recovered from the wound received at Gettysburg.

Gen. Jeremy F. Gilmer has been appointed second in command to Gen. Beauregard, at Charleston, S. C.

## Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Constitution of the United States has ordained that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it, and whereas a rebellion was existing on the 3d day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing, and whereas by a statute, which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection, the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof; and, whereas, in the judgment of the President, the public safety does require the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States, in the cases when, by the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval, and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, holding persons under their command, or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted, or mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to, the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law; or the Rules and Articles of war, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval services by authority of the President of the United States; or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended throughout the United States, in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said rebellion, or until this proclamation shall, by a subsequent one to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified or revoked. And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys, and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval services of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension, and to give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this (fifteenth) day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,  
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Thos. N. Williams, Amos Fox, Wm. F. Moore, E. R. Ford, and Wm. R. Chapman, citizens of Fairfax Court House, have been sent to Washington, and committed to the Old Capitol prison charged with being sympathizers with the Southern Confederacy.

The Mobile Tribune contradicts the reported death of Gen. Holmes.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

We publish to-day a proclamation from Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, which will disappoint many. The loyal people of the United States had been led to expect that North Carolina would shake off the shackles that bind her to the Confederacy, and that Gov. Vance would willingly aid her in her noble endeavor to wheel back into the Union. This belief was grounded upon the report that he had announced his determination to protect the Raleigh Standard in its opposition to the Rebel Government, and upon the fact that meetings were being held, without interference of the State authorities, in the spirit of the Standard's articles Governor Vance's proclamation dissipates these hopes. He denounces such meetings as treason; declares the Constitution and the laws of the "Confederate States" to be the Supreme law of the land; denounces all attempts to change the existing order of things; affirms that the rebellion is the holiest cause that can stir the hearts of patriots, and urges upon the people "to return to duty the many brave but misguided men who have left their country's flag in the hour of danger." This does not look as though any attempt of North Carolina to return to her allegiance to the Union, would receive encouragement or even connivance from the Chief Magistrate of that State.—[Washington Chronicle.]

FIGHT WITH RUNAWAY SLAVES.—On Sunday morning last, as a party of thirty fugitive slaves were making their way to this city from their master's homes in Anne Arundle and Calvert counties, through Centreville, Prince George's county, the patrol, composed of citizens of Prince George's attempted to stop them, and the slaves resisted, some of them being armed with old muskets. The patrollers fired in among the fugitives, wounding five of them, two seriously, and other parties coming up, arrested the most of them, and the prisoners were taken in charge by their owners, who were in pursuit, and overtook them at the point named. Five of the slaves were placed in jail at Marlboro'. One of them received a load of fine shot in his face, totally destroying both of his eyes.—[Wash. Star.]

On the evening of the 4th instant ten deserters from the 3d North Carolina infantry, of Gen. George H. Stuart's brigade, Johnston's division, Ewell's corps, arrived at the camp of the division, near Orange Court House, under charge of a guard from Richmond, and on the following day were shot, in accordance with the sentence of a military commission.

The new U. S. postage currency will soon be delivered to the public. It has been prepared with care, and cannot be counterfeited. The various denominations are all the same size, but are distinguished one from the other by their respective colors. The notes are printed on good strong paper, superior to the postage currency. Large quantities of the old currency are being redeemed, but it will be some time before the new supplants the old.

The amount of fines, imposed during the last two weeks, under military authority, for the sale of contraband liquor, is said to be very large.

We had this morning a fine rain, which was much wanted for the latter vegetables and fruit.