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The Louisville Journal publishes a letter from its special correspondent, dated at Atlanta on the 10th instant, containing "a congratulatory order" from Sherman, recounting his successes and the agreement between himself and Gen. Hood "for ten days' truce, at Rough and Ready, on the Macon road and country around it, inclosed by a circuit of two miles radius, for ten days from September 12, to enable the people of Atlanta to remove to points South." The correspondent says that the letter from General Sherman to General Hood was not attainable, but the following, from the notice issued by the Mayor, by order of General Sherman, will give an idea thereof:

"All citizens are required to leave Atlanta and proceed either South or North. The Government will furnish transportation South as far as Rough and Ready, and North as far as Chattanooga. All citizens may take their valuable property with them. Transportation will be furnished for all moveables. Negroes who wish to do so may go with their masters. Other male negroes will be kept in Government employ, and women and children sent out of the lines."

Gen. Sherman's order of the 4th instant, commences:—"The city of Atlanta, being exclusively for warlike purposes, will at once be vacated by all except the armies of the United States, and such civilian employes as may be retained by the proper departments of the Government;" and concludes:—"At the proper time just arrangements will be made for the supply to the troops of all articles they may need over and above clothing, provision, &c., furnished by the Government, and on no pretence whatever will traders, manufacturers, or sutlers be allowed to settle in the limits of fortified places; and if they manage to come in spite of this notice, the quartermaster will seize their stores and appropriate them to the use of the troops, and deliver the parties and other unauthorized citizens who thus place their individual interest above that of us, into the hands of some provost marshal, to be put to labor on the forts or conscripted into one of the regiments or batteries already in the service. The same general principle will apply to all military posts south of Chattanooga."

Gen. Hood, in writing to General Sherman, on the 9th says:

"Permit me to say the unprecedented measure you propose transcends in studied and ingenious cruelty all acts ever before brought to my attention in this dark history of war."

"In the name of God and humanity I protest, believing you are expelling from their homes and firesides wives and children of a brave people."

A dispatch from Philadelphia states that the Richmond Sentinel has an article on Sherman's depopulation of Atlanta, calling it an event unparalleled in the American war, and without an example in modern times. It calls Sherman the chief among savages, the captain among pirates, the leader among highwaymen, the prince among scoundrels and brutes, the foremost villain of the world. Sherman, it

says, has given the war a new feature; horrible as it has been, it is henceforth to be more so. The people are ready; better for halting age or lipping innocence to die in defence of home than to be driven out in herds to languish in exile. The last man and last boy among us must take his musket sooner than endure such outrages as that at Atlanta.

The New York Express says:—"There is no good reason for keeping up the prices of meats, butter, flour and many other articles of consumption. Flour, of course, will be used in large quantities, and consumers are at the mercy of speculators, who at Chicago and elsewhere have partly more stored away than ever before, and who are all the time holding on for higher prices. Some of the butter men have been bitten by buying at 50 cents a pound in the country and asking 60 cents here and expecting to get more."

The steamer Varona from City Point, reports that on the afternoon of the 13th the schooner Mary, of Baltimore, when coming down the James river ran ashore at the mouth of the Obickahominy. The crew, three negroes, left her and got aboard the steamer Peril. At 11 P. M. she was captured and burned by the Confederates, and the captain taken prisoner.

The Washington Chronicle publishes an extract from the Richmond Sentinel of the 12th which says: "A very destructive fire took place in Manchester, Va., on Friday last, destroying tobacco alone to the value of four million one hundred thousand dollars; also destroying a great amount of other valuable property. It was the greatest fire that ever occurred in the Southern Confederacy."

The grand jury of Orange county, in session last week at Newburg, N. Y., have found bills of indictment against Dr. Boyd, the examining surgeon, for the branding of Frederick Burzig and Thomas Andres, recruits for the army. The sufferers also propose to prosecute the surgeon in a civil suit for the recovery of damages.

It is now said the chief officers of the U. S. Treasury Department never attached any special importance to the inadmissible proposition of a Hamburg house to loan their government a thousand millions, and publicity was given to it without, it is stated, their approbation or knowledge.

One C. G. Baylor, now in Paris, is denounced in the Southern papers as a "bogus Commissioner to bring about peace," for which he has no authority. It is said that in France his course is anything but favorable to the Confederacy.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World says:—"All the stories that Gen. Fremont is about to withdraw from the field, or has written a letter to that effect, are ascertained, on the authority of a confidential friend of his, to be absolutely false."

The European Times says:—"It is sickening to read the accounts which come to hand of the executions in Warsaw and Poland generally, now that the insurrection has been put down. These wholesale butcheries in the capital of Poland, under the eye of the minions of the Czar, make all the statements relative to the humanity of Alexander the Second sound like a voice from the grave. If ever Monarch had an opportunity of being just and magnanimous after victory, it was this son of the man who deluged the plains and rivers of Poland, more than thirty years ago, with its best and noblest blood. Nothing but execration can accompany the mention of these two Romanoffs whenever Poland is named, and the brutality of the father in the sacrifice of human life to bring his revolted subjects into subjection, has been worthily followed by the son—perhaps excelled, notwithstanding the so-called advancement of the age in refinement and humanity."

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Mobile Bay reports that the Monitor Winnebago and the gunboats Metacomet, Sebago and Kennebec, as early as the 4th instant, had passed the obstructions in the channel of Dog River Bar, and were in line of battle three and a half miles from Mobile. As nothing had occurred up to the 10th inst., six days later, it is to be presumed that they either found their position too dangerous to be held, or that Admiral Farragut, for reasons best known to himself, ordered them to withdraw.

The Northern Associated Press dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated on Tuesday, says that the Confederates have kept up a brisk artillery firing since last Saturday. The result of it is that five or six Federal soldiers are brought into the hospitals every day, the majority of them badly wounded and some have died. A number of shells were thrown into Petersburg on Monday.

A dispatch dated at Mobile on the 9th inst. says: "Gen. Dick Taylor is here at present.—He has assumed command of the Department of Alabama and East Louisiana. Gov. Watts is also in the city. Four blockaders are in sight. All quiet."

Gen. Grant has issued an order sending all civilians within his lines, in front of Petersburg, who refuse to take the oath of allegiance through the lines of the Confederates. He also prohibits the sale of provisions to those who refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the U. S. Government.

It is said that General Hood is shortly to be married to the daughter of Hon. Wm. Preston, of Kentucky, now in Paris on his way to Mexico.

It is reported that the Indian hostilities along the line of the overland California route have entirely ceased, and that the stage line is to be resumed.