

# The Alexandria Gazette.

VOLUME LXV.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1864

NUMBER 79.

PUBLISHED (DAILY) BY

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OFFICE—No. 104 King street, over  
Stone's, (formerly French's) Book Store.

U. S. CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy in reply to a resolution relative to the transfer of seaman from the military to the naval service, and indicating that thus far the authority given for such transfer has not been effective. A resolution was adopted requesting President Lincoln to communicate the names of all persons who have been sentenced for fraud or peculation against the U. S. Government, and of all who have been pardoned since December 1st, with the sentences from which they were pardoned, &c. The bill to establish assay offices at Carson City, Nevada Territory, and Dallas City, Oregon, was considered until the close of the morning hour. Mr. Powell made an unsuccessful effort to procure the consideration of his resolution calling for information in regard to churches and other property, belonging to various Christian denominations, taking possession of by the United States military authority. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House of Representatives a bill was introduced to repay to the "loyal" States the sums expended in raising and organizing troops for the present war under the call of President Lincoln. A joint resolution was reported directing President Lincoln to give the required notice for terminating the reciprocity treaty with Canada, or to take measures to make it more reciprocal towards the United States. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Currency bill.

The Baltimore American thus defines citizenship and the rights of voters in Maryland:

"The citizens of Maryland are only those who regard her obligations under the Constitution to uphold the Government of the United States against all enemies and traitors. Those who have taken the opposite ground have forfeited all rights of citizenship. In the language of a recent speech of Major General Lew. Wallace, commanding in this department, "Rebels and traitors have no political rights." Let Union men see that they do not attempt to exercise that most inestimable one of the loyal citizen—the elective franchise."

Kenricks and Pollard, convicted of murder, who were to have been hung in Washington yesterday, had their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life by President Lincoln.—The law recently passed by the U. S. Congress for the appointment of a warden to the jail took from the Marshal all power over the prisoners in the jail, and the Senate failing to confirm the newly appointed warden, left the prisoners without any legal authority for any party to execute them.

Some two hundred Confederate cavalry are said to have passed through Pound Gap, and entered Kentucky. It is supposed that they were covering the advance of Longstreet's forces.

## The Outbreak in Illinois.

The outbreak in Southern Illinois, it would seem, is at an end. The fifteen thousand "insurgents," as the telegraph had it, have suddenly disappeared. It is now said that the "Rebels" are believed to have dispersed; that everything seems to have resumed its usual quiet; that the 47th Indiana regiment has left Mattoon; but that the 41st Illinois will remain until Colonel Oakes returns from Charleston.

The origin of the difficulty is thus stated by the Chicago Times' Springfield dispatch.—John R. Eden, member of Congress from that district, made a speech in Charleston yesterday. He was replied to by Dr. York, Surgeon of the 54th regiment, and a violent Abolitionist. A row was gotten up, and Dr. York was shot and killed. By order of Colonel Mitchell, of the 54th, Mr. Eden was arrested and confined under guard in the Court House. The 54th regiment, most of whom were at Matton, was sent for during the row. It is said that six Republicans and two Democrats were killed and twenty wounded on both sides, among whom was Colonel Mitchell. It is also stated that a row occurred at Ramsey, on the Central Railroad, and the military were sent for, but nothing serious occurred.

On Thursday afternoon, a surgeon went to the ordinance office of the Washington Navy Yard to exhibit a torpedo, of which he claims to be the inventor, when finding that some alterations were necessary to ensure its success, he was directed to the plumbers' department, where Mr. Harley T. Hicks was set to work upon it, and while in the act of applying the solder, the torpedo, which was ascertained afterwards to be filled with chloride of potash and nitric acid, exploded. Mr. Hicks' arm, face, and neck were badly burnt, and the inventor was also badly burnt about the face. Some of the workmen had their clothes scorched.

A large haul of counterfeit greenbacks was made in St. Louis on Saturday. It is stated that one man bought a hundred and ninety-five mules, near Sadalia, last week, paying for them \$138 per head in hundred dollar Treasury notes. It is stated that the purchaser subsequently sold these mules to another party who bought them at St. Louis for \$115 per head. Two of the parties subsequently learned that the money received by them was counterfeit.

General Carleton has been relieved from his command in New Mexico and Arizona, and a court of inquiry has been ordered in his case.

An effort is being made to make the New York Bank of Commerce an exception in relation to the personal liability clause of the U. S. National Banking law.

The Confederate troops south of the Rapidan are said to have been busily engaged for the past two days in digging rifle-pits on the banks of the river, near Racecon Ford. Deserters report that they are also destroying the railroad between Fredericksburg and Hanover Junction.

George Thompson, the English Abolitionist is to be in Washington to day.

It was stated a few days ago that Mrs. J. Todd White, a sister of Mrs. Lincoln, who lately went South by way of Fortress Monroe, carried a large quantity of contraband goods in several large trunks. This statement was denied positively by the Washington Star, but the New York Tribune gives the following as the facts of the case: "Mrs. J. Todd White, a sister of Mrs. President Lincoln, was a rebel spy and sympathizer. When she passed into the confederacy a few days ago, by way of Fortress Monroe, she carried with her in her trunks all kinds of contraband goods, together with medicines, papers, letters, etc. which will be doubtless of the greatest assistance to those with whom she consorts. When General Butler wished to open her trunks, as the regulations of transit there prescribe, this woman showed him an autograph pass or order from President Lincoln enjoining upon the federal officers not to open any of her trunks, and not to subject the bearer of the pass, her packages, parcels, or trunks, to any inspection or annoyance. Mrs. White said to Gen. Butler, or the officers in charge there, in substance, as follows: "My trunks are filled with contraband, but I defy you to touch them. Here" (pushing it under their noses), "here is the positive order of your master!"

The steamer Florence was sunk on the Missouri river on Monday. She was valued at \$50,000, on which there is an insurance of \$28,000. She was laden with bacon, hemp, and grain, most of which will be lost.

A board of three officers is to be appointed by the U. S. War Department to make thorough inspection of mounted troops in each army in the field, and in order to remedy existing evils in waste and destruction of cavalry horses.

The Cincinnati Commercial's Chattanooga dispatch says Maj. Gens. Buell, Negley, McCook, Crittenden, Newton, and Sykes, and ten brigadiers, have been ordered to report to Gen. Sherman for duty in his division. Gen. Buell will likely succeed Gen. Schofield in command of the Army of the Ohio.

Accounts from the fishing fleet on George's Banks describe the severe gale on the 22d ult. About 160 sail were on the banks. One schooner was dismasted and one man lost.—Several other vessels were badly damaged.

Peter Bodeau, Esq., the oldest Sunday-school teacher, probably in the United States, if not in the world, died in New York on the 16th instant. He was in the 89th year, and had been an active Sunday-school teacher from the first formation of Sunday-schools in New York city up to the time of his death.

Indianola, Texas, was evacuated by the Federal troops on the 13th ult. In crossing the bayous' some thirty-four men belonging to the 69th Indiana regiment, and the 7th Michigan battery were drowned by the swamping of the pontoons.

The ship Gibraltar had sailed from England for New York with one thousand tons of coal, donated to the Sanitary Fair by Mr. George Elliott, of London.

All sutlers have been ordered to leave the Army of the Potomac by the fourth day of April.