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## THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

The Agent of the New York Associated Press, with the Army of the Potomac, writing on the 3d says:—"Fighting has been going on nearly all day along the line, but principally artillery, the casualties being quite large. When Barlow's division charged the Confederate works early this morning they succeeded in getting possession of seventeen guns, besides the prisoners he took, about 250; but not being supported, and subjected to an enfilading fire, he was compelled to evacuate the works, and abandon the guns. His loss was very severe, amounting to about eight hundred.

"Gen. Warren's corps on the right was attacked this afternoon by a heavy force, but the Confederates were repulsed.

"The 18th corps were engaged in skirmishing most of the day, and made a charge on a portion of the line in their front, but were unable to hold it.

"The 6th corps, on the left of the 18th have been engaged more or less all day, and have suffered a good deal for the past two days. An attack on the left of the 2d corps, supposed for the purpose of feeling the Federal left, was made an hour ago (8 P. M.) but the Confederates were soon driven off. The loss is not known.

"The losses for the last two days at Coal Harbor will number over 5,000 killed and wounded.

"The change of position to day has been very little, the Federal advance being about a mile beyond Coal Harbor.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

The Cincinnati Commercial has accounts from Sherman's army up to the 31st ultimo.—"There was a sharp and bloody fight on the 25th between Hooker's corps and Gen. Hood's command, near Dallas. The battle began at 5 P. M. The 21 division, General Williams, drove the Confederates from their first line of works for a distance of two miles. This division was soon relieved by the 1st and 31 divisions, Generals Geary and Butterfield, who advanced steadily under a terrible fire of musketry. They proceeded to within forty yards of a concealed battery, which opened upon them with a sudden and murderous discharge of grape and canister. The first division, in this charge, lost nine hundred men. The battery was finally silenced and the Confederates driven away. But few prisoners were taken on either side. The Federal loss is probably greater than the Confederate, amounting to about fifteen hundred."

"On the 26th a general engagement was expected, but McPherson's corps did not come up. There was a good deal of skirmishing, with musketry.

"Prisoners report that reinforcements had increased Johnson's army to 70,000.

"On the 27th there was a severe fight on the left. Wood's division and Scribner's brigade of Johnson's division lost 400 men. On the 28th there was heavy picket firing.

"On the 29th the Confederates made a night attack, but were repulsed."

## FROM MISSOURI.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis states that "Dispatches received by General Ewing from Col Rogers, commanding at Cape Girardeau, state that the Confederates are unusually active in that portion of the State. Colonel McLane reports that, on the night of the 2d, two hundred guerrillas camped near Patterson.

"A force of guerrillas is reported at Cane Island, and another at Doniphan. Col. Rogers thinks the movements of the guerrillas are intended to cover an attack on some important point, and that McCrea will probably make an attack on Patterson. A message from Captain Ewing, at Bloomfield, says: "The guerrillas have destroyed the telegraph near Charleston, and swear that they intend to keep it down."

"A dispatch from Col. Rogers, dated Cape Girardeau, June 3, says: "A whole company of guerrillas have crossed the river and swamp, and were within eight miles of there last night. They have cut the telegraph wire between here and New Madrid."

"The presence of these guerrillas is accounted for by the the abandonment of Batesville and Jacksonport by the Federal troops."

Advices from Vera Cruz, via Havana and New York, represent active and extensive preparations being made for the reception of the Emperor Maximilian. A French frigate was outside the harbor of Vera Cruz and it was rumored that the Emperor was on board. The dispatch says:—"A conspiracy in Guadalajara had been discovered, and thirteen of the conspirators arrested. The French suspect that there are lodges in all the towns that they hold which declared for intervention. Incendiary placards continually appear on the walls of the City of Mexico, and persons have been arrested for crying 'Death to Maximilian and the French,'"—which may be considered sensational.

The Washington Star states that among the Confederate prisoners now at White House, are two females, one a sergeant in a Cavalry company, and the other a lieutenant, who were both in uniform (male attire.) The latter is said to be a remarkably fine looking woman, and when taken had command of a battery which was giving the Federals not a little trouble—dubious.

Terrific cannonading was heard during the entire day of Thursday last, at the White House, which continued until a late hour in the night, and was resumed again at daylight or Friday morning.

## A LETTER FROM MR. LINCOLN.

NEW YORK, June 4, P. M.—The following letter from President Lincoln was read at the Grant meeting, in Union Square, this evening:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1864.

Hon. F. A. Conkling, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter inviting me to be present at a mass meeting of loyal citizens to be held at New York, on the 4th instant, for the purpose of expressing gratitude to Lieut. General Grant for his signal services, was received yesterday. It is impossible for me to attend. I approve nevertheless, whatever may tend to strengthen and sustain General Grant and the noble armies now under his direction.

My previous high estimate of General Grant has been maintained and heightened by what has occurred in the remarkable campaign he is now conducting. While the magnitude and difficulty of the task before him do not prove less than I expected, he and his brave soldiers are now in the midst of their great trial, and I trust at your meeting, you will so shape your good words that they may turn to men and guns, moving to his and their support. Yours, truly,  
A. LINCOLN.

## Rations for Prisoners of War.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:

"The rations allowed prisoners of war have been modified by the War Department. They will consist hereafter as follows:

Ten ounces pork, or bacon, (in lieu of fresh beef;) fresh beef, fourteen ounces; flour, or soft bread, sixteen ounces; hard bread, fourteen, and corn meal sixteen ounces, (in lieu of soft bread;) to one hundred rations of beans or peas, twelve and a half pounds, or eight pounds rice or hominy, four pounds soap, three quarts of vinegar, three and three quarter pounds salt, fifteen pounds potatoes.—Sugar, coffee and tea will be issued only to the sick and wounded, on the recommendation of the Surgeon in charge.

The savings in the difference between the above and the regular army rations, form the "Prison Fund."

FAIRFAX COUNTY.—The following are the officers returned at the recent election in Fairfax county:

County Officers—Jonathan Roberts, Sheriff; Joseph Stiles, Commissioner of Revenue; George Tucker, Commonwealth's Attorney; Levi Deming Co. Surveyor; Henry T. Brooks, Clerk of Circuit Court; Henry T. Brooks, Clerk of Co. Court.

Justices of the peace—E. E. Mason, J. B. Troth, Courtland Lukins, Lemuel Pulman, T. P. Brown, Daniel W. Lewis, J. W. Bancroft, George B. Ives, William Walters, J. B. Bowman, G. F. M. Waters, and Job Hawzhurst.

Overseers of the Poor—Robt E. Roberts, T. B. Munson, F. H. Janney, and Isaac Besley. Constables—Geo. S. Cox, Robert Pettit, Wm. C. Henrick, and R. C. Spaulding.—[Virginia State Journal.]

A letter to the St. Louis Republican, from Resaca, says that Gen. Wheeler made a descent upon one of Sherman's trains at Cass Station, six miles below Kingston, on the 24th ult., and destroyed seventy wagons and captured a large number of mules.