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Maximilian's Pronunciamento.
On the arrival of the Novara in the harbor of Vera Cruz the Emperor Maximilian addressed the following pronunciamento to the people:

Mexicans—You have longed for my presence. Your noble nation, by a universal vote, has elected me henceforth the guardian of your destinies. I gladly obey your will. Painful as it has been for me to bid farewell forever to my own, my native country, I have done so, being convinced that the Almighty has pointed out to me, through you, the great and noble duty of devoting all my might and heart to the care of a people who, at last tired of war and disastrous contests, sincerely wish for peace and prosperity—a people who, having gloriously obtained their independence, desire to reap the benefits of civilization and of true progress, only to be attained through a stable, constitutional Government. The reliance that you place in me, and I in you, will be crowned by a brilliant triumph if we remain always steadfastly united in courageously defending those great principles, which are the only true and lasting bases of modern Government—those principles of inviolable and immutable justice—the equality of all men before the law—equal advantages to all in attaining positions of trust and honor, socially and politically—complete and well defined personal liberty, consisting in protection to the individual and the protection of his property—encouragement to the national wealth, improvements in agriculture, mining and manufactures, the establishment of new lines of communication for an extensive commerce—and, lastly, the free development of intelligence in all that relates to public welfare. The blessing of God, and with it progress and liberty, will not surely be wanting if all parties, under the guidance of a strong National Government, unite together to accomplish what I have just indicated, and if we continue to be animated by that religious sentiment which has made our beautiful country so prominent even in the most troublous periods.

The civilizing flag of France, raised to such a high position by her noble Emperor, to whom you owe the new birth of order and peace, represents those principles. Hear what, in sincere and disinterested words, the chief of his army told you a few months since, being the messenger of a new era of happiness:—“Every country which has wished for a great future has become great and powerful.” Following in this course, if we are united, loyal and firm, God will grant us strength to reach that degree of prosperity which is the object of our ambition.

Mexicans!—The future of your beautiful country is controlled by yourselves—its future is yours. In all that relates to myself I offer you a sincere will, a hearty loyalty and a firm determination to respect the laws, and cause them to be respected by an undeviating and all efficient authority.

My strength rests in God and in your loyal conscience. The banner of independence is my symbol; my motto you know already—“Equal justice to all.” I will be faithful to this trust through all my life. It is my duty conscientiously to wield the sceptre of authority, and with firmness the sword of honor. To the Emperor is confided the sacred trust of devoting to the country all the noble sentiments

of Christian virtue and all the teachings of a tender mother. Let us unite to reach the goal of our common desire—let us forget past sorrows—let us lay aside party hatred, and the bright morning of peace and of well deserved happiness will dawn gloriously on our new empire.
MAXIMILIAN.
Vera Cruz, May 28 1864.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday, the bill to prevent speculative transactions in gold and foreign exchange was passed, and now only needs the signature of President Lincoln to make it a law. The bill makes it unlawful to make any contract for the purchase, sale or delivery of any gold coin, or bullion, to be delivered on any day subsequent to the day of making such a contract, or for the payment of any sum, either fixed or contingent, in default of such delivery, or to make any such contract upon any other terms than the actual delivery of such coin or bullion on the day of making the contract, and the payment therefor in United States notes or national currency. The same prohibition is extended against transactions in foreign exchange, allowing, however, ten days margin for its delivery; and against all sales of gold whereof the vender is not in actual possession at the time of sale, as well as against the loaning of gold to be paid in currency, or of currency to be paid in gold. The bill also confines the locality of the transaction to the ordinary place of business owned or occupied by either buyer or seller. The penalty for the violation of the statute is a fine ranging from \$1,000, to \$10,000, or imprisonment varying from three to twelve months, or both fine and imprisonment, within these limits, in the discretion of the judge.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, a motion to take up the bill to prevent military interference in elections in the States, was rejected by a vote of 6 yeas to 26 nays. The bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave law was referred to the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen, and reported back immediately but objection being made, the bill went over. The bill to establish “a bureau of Freedmen's Affairs” came up in order. Mr. Saulsbury's amendment reaffirming in the language of the Constitution the principles of liberty and the rights of persons and property was rejected. A motion to postpone the bill until December was also rejected. In the House of Representatives, the resolution to amend the Constitution so as to abolish slavery was debated, when the question was put to vote, and resulted in yeas 94, nays 65. A two-thirds vote being required to carry a measure of the kind the resolution did not pass.

Complaints of the dullness of business here continue to be made, and it is thought by some that if the seat of war continues to be removed from this neighborhood, numbers temporarily occupying houses will remove. It is probable that the restaurant business will be the first to suffer materially.

GEN. WHEELER ON A RAID.
LOUISVILLE, June 14.—Officers just returned from the front report that on Friday last Gen. Wheeler with a large force of cavalry, appeared at Calhoun, on the railroad between Chattanooga and the army, and seized the cars, laden with grain but the train coming north was notified by telegraph, and stopped at Adairsville. General A. P. Hovey was aboard and collected some two hundred convalescents and moved forward cautiously. On his arrival at the town he found that the Confederates had retired and the train moved on towards Resaca. When about half way, an enormous torpedo exploded, hurling the locomotive six feet from the track. Four cars, immediately in the rear, were torn to splinters. Nobody was seriously injured. The train passed on in the evening to Resaca. The same night General Wheeler appeared again on the road below Calhoun, and tore up a considerable portion of the track, but it has since been repaired. A gentleman who left the front on the 9th, says the Federal cavalry, on a reconnaissance to the front, found only a light force of Confederate cavalry, which, after a severe skirmish fell back and crossed the Chattahoochee. Prisoners report the Confederate army on the south side of the river, and determined to oppose the passage by the Federal army to the last. The river is much swollen by the late heavy rains, and no serious engagement can occur until the river falls.

An attempt was made to seize the California steamship Ocean Queen, which sailed for Aspinwall on May 15th from New York. The published account states that the Ocean Queen “had on board five hundred passengers, besides two hundred and seventeen sailors in charge of Commander Ammen, United States Navy. Thirty of the latter had formed a plan to seize the ship, kill all persons opposed to them, and run her on their own account.—Capt. Tinklepaugh was prepared, having expected the difficulty, and when the mutineers entered the chief cabin, pointed his revolver at the leader's head, and warned him back.—The ruffian sprang forward, and was instantly shot. The whole gang rushed at the Captain and the officers with him, but the foremost man was killed, and the rest fell back discouraged. They were quickly disarmed and placed in irons. No further trouble occurred, the remainder of the mutineers being taken to Aspinwall and across the Isthmus, except eight who escaped, and one who was shot.”

The new army movements making near Richmond have added fresh interest to the campaign in Virginia, and attract, almost to the exclusion of everything else, the attention of the public. In a few days we may expect to receive “stirring news.”

The Emperor Maximilian, upon his arrival in Mexico, created Santa Anna, Almonte, Miraman and Marquez grand marshals of the Empire.