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## A Complimentary Order.

CLAY'S HOUSE, June 17, 5.30 P. M. Lieutenant General R. H. Anderson, commanding Longstreet's Corps:—General—I take great pleasure in presenting to you my congratulations upon the conduct of the men of your corps. I believe they will carry anything they are put against. We tried very hard to stop Picket's men from capturing the breastworks of the enemy, but could not do it. I hope his loss has been small.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

The above complimentary despatch from General R. E. Lee to Lieutenant General R. H. Anderson, commanding first corps, is the highest compliment ever paid to gallantry.—The lines from which General Beauregard withdrew, when it became necessary for him to defend Petersburg, fell into the enemy's hands before the army of General Lee arrived. It then became necessary to dislodge them.—The ground, however, was unknown, and great caution was necessary. Orders had been sent to the division commanders not to move until ordered, and to caution the men not to be misled by the fire. The order had not been communicated to the regiments of Picket's division. When the firing began, instantly the men of the division began to move to the front; first individuals, then squads, then companies, until the whole division had straggled into battle and captured the works of the enemy. This we understand to be the explanation of the expression of General Lee in the despatch to General Anderson, that "we tried very hard to stop Picket's men from capturing the breastworks of the enemy, but could not do it."—[Petersburg Register.]

The Grand Jury of New York, having refused to examine into the matter of the late temporary seizure and suppression of the New York World and Journal of Commerce, Gov. Seymour has written to District Attorney, Hall that, as the jury have refused to do their duty, the subject of the seizure should at once be brought before some proper magistrate. The letter authorizes Mr. Hall to prosecute the case on behalf of the people of the State, inasmuch as the aggrieved parties do not seem inclined to trouble the Courts on their own behalf. The Governor intimates that any real decision by the Grand Jury would have satisfied him, but as they simply decided that it was inexpedient to examine into the subject, he assumes that they made no inquiry at all, and sharply rebukes them for disregarding their oaths.

The Memorial Diplomatique asserts that Earl Russell has communicated to Count Appony a note announcing the resumption of hostilities on the 12th, should the belligerents not previously have come to an understanding. Earl Russell intimated that, should the Austrian fleet proceed to the Baltic when hostilities were resumed, England would be compelled to send a fleet also. Austria will not send a fleet if the truce is not prolonged.

The object sought to be attained by General Grant in sending a considerable force to the north side of the James River above Bermuda Hundred, it is said, was to support Sheridan in his movement across the Peninsula from the White House. Sheridan broke up his camp on Friday, and arrived at Wilson's Landing, on James River, on Saturday. During his march across the Peninsula he is reported to have found himself confronted by the Confederates, but the arrival of an infantry force, sent to his assistance by Grant enabled him to reach the river, not, however, entirely without loss. The Confederates attacked his rear at Wilson's Landing and captured some of his men. On Friday morning the Confederates, in the vicinity of Petersburg, attacked the eighteenth corps (Smith's), but are said to have been repulsed. On Saturday evening there was heavy skirmishing in front of Petersburg. An attack was made at the same time upon the Federal pickets about the centre of the line before Petersburg, which it is reported, failed. An eighteen gun battery, stationed on the heights beyond Petersburg, has been very troublesome to the centre of the Federal lines, and thus far it has been found impossible to silence it.

We mentioned yesterday the fact that at the election in Norfolk on the 24th there was a large majority in favor of a military government. A despatch from Fortress Monroe to the New York papers says: "The voters of Norfolk yesterday decided by 316 to 4 that they preferred "military" to "civil government." The "Virginia State Journal" published in this place, is indignant at the result, and says that President Lincoln "should at once arrest the commandant at this post and all concerned with him for this gross and unjustifiable interference with civil law, and for entering into seditious combinations for the overthrow of the same."

The Boston Journal points to the significant fact that "on comparing the Baltimore platform with the Chicago platform of four years ago, we find the only plank common to both to be that which excites the least popular interest now, viz: the resolution in favor of the Pacific railroad. In all else there is great change."

Joseph A. Scoville, formerly connected with mercantile interests in N. York, and more recently a newspaper correspondent, died a few days ago in New York. He was a very "sloppy" writer.

The London Times has a rumor of a possible break up of the British Cabinet on the Danish question which was talked of confidentially on 'change.

Tom Hyer, the noted pugilist, died in New York on Sunday morning.

There has been an agreeable change in the temperature since yesterday.

U. S. CONGRESS.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on the Judiciary reported that the newly elected Senators from Arkansas were not entitled to seats in the Senate. The bill to encourage emigration was passed. The bill to prevent the interference of the military in elections was further considered. The bill to establish a "Freedman's Bureau" was debated.

In the House of Representatives the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a resolution asserting the constitutional right of Congress to exercise an authoritative voice in declaring and prescribing the foreign policy of the United States, as well in the recognition of new Powers as in other matters, and contending that it is the constitutional duty of the President to respect that policy, not less in diplomatic negotiations than in the use of the national force when authorized by law.—The resolution further asserts that the propriety of any declaration of foreign policy is sufficiently proved by the vote which pronounces it, and such a proposition, whilst pending and undetermined, is not a fit topic of diplomatic explanation with any foreign Power. The resolution was objected to and went over under the rule. A resolution was agreed to that in the appointment of subordinate officials connected with the House of Representatives, a preference should be given to soldiers disabled in the present war. The Tariff bill was next taken up on the Senate amendments, nearly all of which were concurred in and a committee of conference ordered on the amendments which were disagreed to. The bill to repeal the commutation clause was taken up and rejected by a vote of 61 yeas to 90 nays. The remaining clauses of the bill amendatory of the Enrollment act were considered. A substitute which proposed to authorize President Lincoln to call for volunteers, &c., and to enact that no commutation shall be allowed, failed by two majority; yeas 75 nays 77. The subject was not concluded when the House adjourned. A joint resolution was passed extending the provisions of the resolution increasing the duties on imports fifty per cent. to the 1st of July next.

The New York World says that "more official corruption has been disclosed since Mr. Lincoln came into office than under all his predecessors put together." The Washington Chronicle denies this; but says, if it were true, "it could be easily accounted for by the fact, that more money has been disbursed by this Administration than by all its predecessors put together."

Lieut. J. J. Salter, of Minnesota, has been, for neglect of duty, dishonorably dismissed from the U. S. service.

The Confederate loan in England is quoted at 63@66.

Small cargoes of new wheat now reach Baltimore, the quality of which is fine.