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MR. STANTON'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1864.—Major Gen. Dix, New York: A dispatch from General Grant, dated yesterday, 27th, 3.30 P. M., at his headquarters, reports no operations in front, except from our own guns, which fire into the bridge at Petersburg from a distance of 2,000 yards. The dispatch gives the following intelligence from rebel papers:

"Petersburg papers of the 25th state that Hunter is striking for Jackson River Depot, about forty miles north of Salem, and says that if he reaches Covington, which they suppose he will do, with most of his forces, but with loss of material, he will be safe.

"The same papers accuse Hunter of destroying a great amount of private property and stealing a large number of wagons, horses, and cattle.

"The same papers also state that Wilson destroyed a train of cars loaded with cotton and furniture, burned the depot building, &c., at Buksville, and destroyed some of track, and was still pushing south. All the railroads leading into Richmond are now destroyed, and some of them badly."

A dispatch from General Sherman, received this morning, reports that yesterday, (June 27,) an unsuccessful attack was made by our forces on the enemy's positions, which resulted in a loss to us of between two and three thousand. The following particulars are given:

"Pursuant to my orders of the 24th, a diversion was made on each flank of the enemy, especially down the Sandtown road. At eight A. M. McPherson attacked at the southwest end of Kenesaw, and Thomas at a point about a mile farther south. At the same time the skirmishers and artillery along the whole line kept up a sharp fire.

"Neither attack succeeded, though both columns reached the enemy's works, which are very strong. McPherson reports his loss about five hundred, and Thomas about two thousand. The loss is particularly heavy in general and field officers. General Harker is reported mortally wounded; also, Col. Dan. McCook, commanding a brigade, and Colonel Rice, 57th Ohio, very seriously. Colonels Barnhall, 40th Illinois, and Augustine, 55th Illinois, are killed.

"McPherson took a hundred prisoners, and Thomas about as many, but I do not suppose we inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, as he kept close behind his parapets."

No other military intelligence has been received by the department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 4 P. M.—Major General Dix, New York: The following dispatch has just been received from General Hunter:

"I have the honor to report that our expedition has been extremely successful, inflicting great injury upon the enemy, and victorious in every engagement. Running short of ammunition, and finding it impossible to collect supplies while in the presence of an enemy believed to be superior to our force in numbers, and constantly receiving reinforcements from Richmond and other points, I deemed it best to withdraw, and have succeeded in doing

so, without serious loss, to this point, where we have met abundant supplies of food and forage. A detailed report of our operations will be forwarded immediately. The command is in excellent heart and health, and ready, after a few days rest, for service in any direction."

Nothing later than my telegram of this morning has been received from Gen. Grant or General Sherman.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Mr. Lincoln's Letter of Acceptance.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1864.—Hon. William Dennison and others, a committee of the late Union Convention:—Gentlemen: Your letter of the fourteenth instant, formerly notifying me that I have been nominated, by the convention you represent, for the Presidency of the United States, for four years from the fourth of March next, has been received. The nomination is gratefully accepted, as the resolutions of the convention called the platform are heartily approved.

While the resolution in regard to the supplanting of a republican government upon the Western Continent is fully concurred in, there might be a misunderstanding were I not to say that the position of the Government in relation to the action of France in Mexico, as assumed through the State Department, and endorsed by the convention, among the measures and acts of the Executive, will be faithfully maintained so long as the state of facts shall leave that position pertinent and applicable.

I am especially gratified that the soldiers and seamen are not forgotten by the convention, as they forever must and will be remembered by a grateful country, for whose salvation they devote their lives.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you communicated the nomination and other proceedings of the convention, I subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It was said, the other day, at some public meeting at the North, that "newspapers were now the *cheapest* article sold." According to the expenses of publication, we suppose, they are. Nothing but the revenue derived from government advertising, and government and official printing, enables many of them to live at all. It is hard enough, then, every body is aware, upon those who have no such resource. But, if the amount of *truth* printed, were only to be paid for, some of the popular newspapers of "immense circulation," would be curtailed of half their income at once.

Doctor, thei Count de la Pommeras, the brilliant young physician of Paris, who was recently condemned to the guillotine for putting his patients to death out of the regular course of practice, and by poison, for the purpose of pocketing the heavy insurances which he had effected on their lives, has just been executed. He died with complete coolness and self possession.

The Washington Chronicle says:—"Leave the gold bill as it is; it will work no hardships which should not be endured."

U. S. CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday the bill concerning intercourse commercial between the "loyal and insurrectionary States" was passed. The bill to establish a "Freedman's Bureau" was further considered. The House bill virtually repealing the commutation clause of the Enrollment act was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

In the House of Representatives the vote, by which the amendment of Mr. Smithers to the bill amendatory of the enrollment act was rejected on Monday night, was reconsidered and the amendment adopted, and the bill, as amended, passed by yeas 79, nays 73. The bill abolishes the \$300 commutation clause, and authorizes the President at his discretion at any time, to call for any number of volunteers for one, two or three years. Volunteers or substitutes for one year are to be paid a bounty of \$200; for two years \$300; and for three years \$400. In case the quota of any town, &c., is not filled within sixty days, the President is authorized to order a draft for one year to fill such quota, and in case of any such draft, no payment of money shall be accepted or received to relieve any enrolled or drafted man from military service.—The bill also authorizes the Executive of any State to recruit in the "rebellious States".

At Georgetown the work of taking down the old market house is commenced, with the view of erecting a new one. In the meantime the old tobacco warehouse is occupied for market purposes. The work on the new Centre Market House in Washington, has been suspended, in consequence of a law relative to the obstructions of public grounds.

Several nights since, on the Wicomico river, St. Mary's county Md., a blockade running boat, owned and used by William H. Hayden was captured. He was in the act of carrying to the Virginia shore of the Potomac, several passengers and a mail. The mail and passengers were also captured.

The Boston Journal says:—"We understand that since the removal of Mr. Stimers from the position of Chief Engineer of the new Monitors, Mr. Ericsson has taken charge of them and will make radical changes in them, to make them, if possible, serviceable to the Government."

Arrangements have been made for sending the Federal wounded from City Point to New York direct. But two hospital boats, carrying only the badly wounded, will hereafter run to Washington.

The late fashion of the day in London is the pony mania. No lady of ton is now complete (says an English journal) without her park phaeton and her couple of high stepping ponies.

Col. Wolford, of the Federal army has been again arrested in Kentucky, by order of Gen. Burbridge.