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EDGAR SNOWDEN, JR.

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FROM GEORGIA.

The telegraphic dispatches to the Northern papers announce that "official news from Atlanta is meagre" and that "no reverses are reported." The Washington Republican—the paper that made the announcement, now states:—"It turns out that the dispatch received by the Government from the telegraphic operator at Chattanooga, announcing that Gen. Sherman holds a part of Atlanta, was not true. We are in no part of the city proper. But we are in front of the outer works of the city." A dispatch from Marietta, Ga., on the 24th, to "the Adjutant General of the District of Tennessee" reports that Rousseau's command had arrived there, thus accomplishing a distance of four hundred miles in eleven days—over thirty six miles a day—"having executed the orders of Gen. Sherman to the letter," with a loss "that does not exceed twelve in killed and wounded." During the raid all the bridges north of Montgomery and for twenty miles south of it are reported, by newspaper correspondents, to have been burned.—General Garrard is also said to have been equally successful in breaking up the railroad east of Atlanta, and in destroying Confederate supplies at Covington. How much truth there is in all these reports the reader is left to judge. Sherman, it is said, "still maintains his position."

FROM THE VALLEY.

Since the accounts published yesterday, from the Baltimore papers, there is nothing new whatever concerning military operations in the Valley. Gen. Hunter has placed an interdict on the transmission of all intelligence from Harper's Ferry, and what is contained in the papers of to-day is surmise. The American says that neither Gens. Crook or Averill have been killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Col. Mulligan is supposed to have been killed or mortally wounded. The Gazette says: "It seems to be conceded that the Confederates occupy Martinsburg, and that the whole line of Railway, from Harper's Ferry westward, is open to any movement they may choose to make in that direction; but what they are doing, or in what strength they are, it is impossible to state, as all communication west of Harper's Ferry is debarred, not only by the cutting of the telegraph wires, but also the interdict of Gen. Hunter." The same paper says:—"No further intelligence has been received in regard to Gens. Averill and Mulligan. Whether, as the rumor goes, the former was killed outright and the latter mortally wounded, or whether both are still alive and prisoners in the hands of Confederates, are questions that cannot yet be satisfactorily answered."

The steamer Scotia, which reached New York yesterday, brings advices from Europe to the 16th inst. The Danes are said to have made overtures to Prussia, and a truce was agreed upon, which was to have lasted until the 21st of this month. There were rumors current that the Confederate steamers General Lee and Florida were in the English channel, and it was reported at Cherbourg that the Federal and Confederate officers had agreed upon a sea fight off that port, within ten days. The London Herald states that Mr. Mason, accompanied by Mr. Lindsay, has had an unofficial interview with Lord Palmerston. We are told that the meeting was satisfactory to all parties, and that in consequence of this interview Mr. Lindsay consented to withdraw his motion for recognition; Lord Palmerston, it is said, having given an implied promise to support the motion for recognition at a more opportune moment. The Confederate loan touched 80 and closed at 78.

The New York Express says:—"The letter of Governor Letcher, of Virginia, detailing the circumstances attending the destruction of his dwelling by Gen. Hunter's troops, at Lexington,—has excited, and is exciting here much attention. The charges preferred in that letter are so grave, and reflect so severely upon Gen. Hunter's command, that we do not see how that officer can avoid meeting them,—especially as these charges are now made over a responsible name. Gen. Hunter, in justice to himself, indeed, cannot afford to permit that letter to pass by in silence,—but if he does, we feel quite sure that the People will not be satisfied without some explanation. Though we are at war, we still profess to be carrying on hostilities in accordance with the code of civilized, Christian nations,—but if the averments of Governor Letcher are to go unrefuted, we fear our practice, in some cases,—with such Generals as Hunter in command,—but too often belies our profession."

A dispatch from Cairo announces the sinking of the steamer B. M. Runyan, in the Mississippi on the 21st, fifteen miles below Greenville. The steamer struck a snag and went down in five minutes. She had nearly six hundred people on board, including four hundred and forty men of the 10th Missouri cavalry, fifty refugees and furloughed soldiers and quite a number of cabin passengers. About fifty lives were lost. Half of this number belonged to the cavalry. There were also one hundred and eleven mules, sixty-two horses and one hundred wagons and camp equipage of the regiment, all of which, with the boat is a total loss.

The Thomas Pope has arrived at New York from Western Africa, with a cargo of African produce, twenty thousand dollars in gold coin, and fifteen hundred pounds of cotton. The quality of this commodity, it is stated, may be judged from the fact that \$1.62½ per pound has been offered for the lot.

Notwithstanding the diminution of the population of the city, incident upon the removal of the officials connected with the army operations from here, to points nearer the scene of Gen. Grant's operations,—buildings still continue to go up in all parts of the town and the demand for houses continues unabated.—Among the tenements now going up are quite a number of brick, and other comfortable dwellings. These add much to the appearance of the neighborhoods in which they are situated.

"Gen. Hunter has given the 'Secesh' citizens in his Department until Monday night to decide if they will take the Oath of Allegiance or accept the alternative of being sent to military prison; the women who are still rebellious to be sent into the Confederate lines." The public will have seen, with what ability and humanity the National Intelligencer opposes all these schemes, and how it protests against them as wrong and impolitic.

The contests for the Councils-General of the French departments have ended in the election of a considerable number of members of the Opposition. At Bordeaux and Marseilles the Democratic party won a great victory, and at Lyons they carried three candidates out of eight. No details have yet been published, but the Government is so alarmed that domiciliary visits have been made all over France, and it is said that the bar intend to protest as a corporation. The Councils-General have no political functions, but they express opinions which it is legal to publish, hence the anxiety of the executive.

On Monday the hospital steamer Connecticut ran aground on the Kettlebottom Shoals, on the Potomac, whilst on her way from City Point to Washington with a load of sick and wounded. The tug Seth Low was dispatched to the assistance of the Connecticut, and in case the Low fails to haul her off, steamers will be sent down to remove the sick and wounded.

President Lincoln has directed that the sentences of a number of enlisted men (who were tried by court martials recently held within the lines of the Army of the Potomac for desertion, and sentenced to be shot to death with musketry) be commuted to imprisonment at hard labor during the war at the Dry Tortugas, Florida.

Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., has formally accepted the Republican nomination for the Vice Presidency. He endorses the platform of the Baltimore Convention and declares that slavery and all other questions are subordinate to the preservation of the Union.

All the places of public amusement here are now closed for the season; business is quite dull, and the appearance of the streets presents a striking contrast with their former bustling and business-like aspect.