

The Alexandria Gazette

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 11, 1862.

LOCAL.—Joseph Coleman, of this place, in attempting to enter the Confederate lines, was taken last week near Fredericksburg, and has been brought to Washington, and confined in the Old Capitol prison.—The office and directors' room in the Farmers' Bank, in this place, have been taken possession of, and will, we learn, be occupied by Brig. Gen. Tyler, U. S. A., as his headquarters.—Arthur S. Robinson, formerly of this place, a soldier in the Confederate army, died recently.—Yesterday was a very quiet day; the heat was less oppressive than for the previous week, there being a fine breeze from the northwest during a greater portion of the day, and a refreshing shower at night; the places of worship were well attended.—Mr. James Simpson was thrown from his buggy yesterday afternoon, and considerably injured.—Thomas Collingsworth and Thos. Javins, of this place, were arrested on Saturday, and taken to the guard house, where they are now confined.—Arrangements are being made to have a war meeting in this place tomorrow night; among the speakers announced are Senators Harlan, of Iowa, and Pomeroy, of Kansas, L. E. Chittenden, Register of the U. S. Treasury, and Gilbert S. Minor, Hon. J. C. Underwood and Hon. Joseph Segar, James T. Close and Jefferson Tacey, of Alexandria.—

A difficulty occurred this afternoon, at a cook shop, at the corner of King and Columbus street, in which a soldier was severely cut with a knife in the back of his head by a negro. The negro was arrested and taken before the Provost Marshal for trial.—The thermometer in the shade at noon to-day indicated 86°.

RELEASED.—W. Arthur Taylor, Benoni Wheat and Dr. J. B. Johnson, arrested on last Sunday week, and imprisoned in the Old Capitol, Washington, as hostages for Lewis Close, have been released, it appearing that Close is not, as was alleged, a prisoner in Richmond. It is reported on the streets that some further steps may be taken with regard to those who caused their arrests.

Kinsey Griffith, arrested by the military authorities on Saturday, on a charge of having a number of muskets belonging to the United States in his possession, was, after an examination before the Provost Marshal, released.—Mr. G. is a gunsmith, and had in his shop at the foot of King street, a number of old guns, pistols, &c.

James Javins, who was under arrest last week, has also been released by the military authorities.

Thomas Collingsworth, arrested on Saturday night, was this morning released.

PRISONERS.—The following named persons have been arrested at or near Culpeper, by order of Major Geo. W. Todd, 91st Pennsylvania volunteers, and are confined at the guard house, at Price & Birch's jail: John Stephenson, R. C. Leachman, P. F. Marsteller, Elwin Irish, James Moore, Sam'l H. Thorp, V. E. Natt, Wesley Reed, J. W. Hall, Geo. D. Williamson, Thomas Lewis, William C. Clark.

Gold in New York on Saturday, further declined with sales at 12.

Telegraphic News.

THE BATTLE NEAR THE RAPIDAN.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A special despatch to the Tribune, dated Headquarters six miles beyond Culpeper, Va., August 10th, says a battle was fought yesterday between Gen. Banks and Stonewall Jackson. General Bayard, of Gen. McDowell's corps, had been engaged all day before in the extreme advance near the Rapidan river skirmishing and manoeuvring, taking some prisoners, and ending with slight loss, baffling the efforts of a large force to surround and cut him off. Tuesday morning, he was engaged some hours before Gen. Banks came up, and with four regiments of cavalry—the First Penn., First Maine and First Rhode Island, delayed and embarrassed the enemy's advance. The Confederates under Jackson and Ewell, had crossed the Rapidan in force, and their advanced guard, fifteen thousand strong, was attacked by Gen. Banks yesterday afternoon, about six miles south of Culpeper Court House.

The fight was almost wholly with artillery at first, but the infantry became engaged about six o'clock, and a determined and bloody contest followed.

Gen. Banks's right wing, under Gen. Williams, suffered severely.

The Confederate position was in the woods, while the troops which attacked them were obliged to cross an open ground. It was not until about six o'clock that it became evident that the Confederates were attacking in force.

Previously to that there had been rather a desultory cannonade. The whole Confederate force was suddenly attacked in overwhelming numbers at all points. Nearly all their regiments had full ranks.

At 7½, General Pope arrived on the field from Culpeper accompanied by Gen. McDowell, with part of McDowell's corps. The battle was substantially over—General Banks holding the ground that he occupied at the beginning. After the arrival of Gen. Pope there was an artillery contest continuing at intervals till nearly twelve o'clock. The night was unusually clear, and the moon full.

The Confederates planted a battery against McDowell's centre, where Pope and Banks were, bringing both of them under fire. The Generals and their staffs were so near the Confederate lines, being actually in front of their own lines, that a Confederate charge was made from a woods a quarter of a mile off, apparently with a view to capture them. The attempt was repelled by a vigorous fire from McDowell's troops, and the Generals, with their staff, left the ground under a cross fire from the Confederates and their own troops. The fire of the Confederate batteries were afterwards silenced. Gen. Pope, on arriving, sent fresh troops to the front to take the place of Gen. Banks's exhausted columns.

The enemy did not renew the attack except by artillery. The troops were under arms and in position all night.

Gen. Banks was on the field throughout the action, and constantly under fire. His handling of his troops and personal gallantry was highly praised by his officers. The bravery and good conduct of his troops were conspicuous during a large portion of the fight. When

overpowered by large numbers, some regiments retreated in disorder.

Col. Knight, of the 43th Pennsylvania, is dangerously wounded. Lieut. Col. Selfridge, severely; Major Mathews, arm amputated; Adjutant Boyd, severely—all of the same regiment.

Col. Donnelly, 28th New York, fatally; Lt. Col. Brown, arm amputated, and Maj. Cook, killed, both of the same regiment.

Col. Chapman, of the Fifth Connecticut, wounded and a prisoner; Lieut. Col. Stone, of the same regiment, killed; Major Blake, same regiment, wounded and a prisoner.

In the Second Massachusetts, Major Savage is missing. He is probably killed. He was left on the field in a dying condition. Captain Abbott, killed.

Gen. Banks was rather severely hurt by an accident. A cavalry trooper ran against him, and he was struck very heavily in the side.—Nevertheless he remained on the field, and is on duty this morning with his command.

Gen. Geary is wounded, and has had an arm amputated. Gen. Auger is severely wounded.

Major Pelouzi, Gen. Banks' Adjutant, took command of a hesitating regiment, and gallantly led it through a galling fire. He received two shots, and severely though not dangerously wounded in the side.—

Capt. Williams is missing; Capt. Goodwin, ditto; Capt. Queney, prisoner; Surgeon Leland wounded; Lt. Austin and Lt. Backner, First N. Y. Cavalry wounded. No other officers of that regiment hurt. Lt. Oakey, seriously wounded. Lt. Hopkins, of the 7th Ohio, wounded.

Col. Ruggles, chief of General Pope's staff, had his horse shot under him. Two of Gen. Pope's body guard were killed.

Col. Morgan, of Gen. Pope's staff, and Major Perkins, of Gen. Banks's staff, both received bullets through their hats.

The 2d Massachusetts was in the hardest of the fight, and suffered severely. The 5th Connecticut, 27th Indiana, and 46th Pennsylvania, are badly cut up. Lieut. Ramsay, of General Banks's staff, had his horse shot under him.

The Confederate General Winder was wounded. The losses are very heavy on both sides, not less than two thousand or three thousand killed, wounded and missing on both sides.

Jackson and Ewell were both present in the engagement.

Large reinforcements under Gen. A. P. Hill to the amount of eighteen thousand men, reached the Confederates last night about the same time ours arrived.

Skirmishing in front is going on this morning, but the troops on both sides are so much exhausted by fatigue, and the intense heat, that no serious encounter is expected to-day.

It seems to be understood that Gen. Beauregard will take command of the troops at Chattanooga on his return from Baden Springs, Ala. Gen. Heath is now in command of the Confederates there, who number some 2,500. There is said to be 35,000 at Shelburne, twenty miles from Chattanooga.

The Richmond papers states that a large number of Federal prisoners had been brought to Richmond from places further South, and will soon be exchanged. Colonel Corcoran is to be exchanged for Colonel Hanson.