

The Alexandria Gazette.

VOLUME LXIII.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26, 1862.

NUMBER 212.

PUBLISHED (DAILY) BY
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OFFICE—No. 104 King street, over
Stone's, (formerly French's) Book Store.

Military Movements.

[From the Philadelphia Press, (editorial) of Saturday.]

We have highly important news from General Pope's army of Virginia, but refrain from publishing anything that may be detrimental to the Government.

General Pope has probably fallen back across the Rappahannock river, and made that stream his line of defence. The enemy is said to be on the south bank of the river in great force, and has made numerous strong, but ineffectual attempts to cross, and, if possible, turn our right flank, at the same time making a demonstration upon our centre, with the intention of breaking through it. Such a disposition of our troops has been made that no fears are entertained that any further retreat will be necessary; on the other hand, we have the announcement by telegraph, that a large portion of the Army of the Potomac has arrived at Alexandria to reinforce the Army of Virginia.

General McClellan has arrived with them, and it is believed has assumed command of the entire Army of the Potomac. Fighting of a desultory and indecisive character has been going on for several days past, and the enemy has, no doubt, been repulsed at all points by our batteries, but not without some loss of artillerymen and horses. During Thursday last heavy firing was heard on the extreme left of our line, and this led to the belief that Burnside's corps, under command of Major General Jesse L. Reno, of Pennsylvania, was giving the enemy a Roanoke demonstration, on a grander scale in an open field, and that the Rebels in this attempt to turn our left flank would be handsomely repulsed, and our private advices above alluded to indicate as much.

General Pope is praised for great skill and activity exhibited by him in throwing forward reinforcements to all weak points, and it is said he has had no rest for seventy-two hours. We are most happy to say that all our advices indicate a success of our arms at all points.

Senator S. C. Pomeroy has, by request of the President, consented to organize emigration parties of free colored persons for settlement in Central America, and been commissioned accordingly. The government proposes to send out the emigrants in good steamships, and provide them all necessary implements of labor, and also sustenance until they can gather a harvest.

The Philadelphia Press has a letter from Gen. Pope's army, dated on the 22d, stating that Gen. Sigel had captured two thousand Confederates who had crossed the Rappahannock on a bridge which was destroyed by the fire of a Federal battery, cutting off their retreat, and forcing a surrender after the loss of 400 killed and wounded.

Orders have been issued forbidding the travel of civilians over the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

The Richmond Examiner of the 18th says: "The hospitals in Richmond are being prepared for the wounded in the battle or battles which are now daily looked for in the vicinity of Culpeper Court House between the armies of Jackson and Pope."

Terrible Scenes.

The Boston Traveller says:—"Our correspondent connected with the division of General McCook, at Battle Creek, Tennessee, furnishes us with the following authentic account of the terrible retribution upon the inhabitants living near the scene of the late murder, by the Ohio Ninth:

"The Ninth Ohio is a German regiment, and was raised by Brigadier General Willich, now commanding General Johnson's brigade in our division. This regiment were wholly devoted to General McCook; they loved him with all the ardor of the German soul, and only waited an opportunity to attest their fidelity by the most heroic daring. To enrage such men is to ensure a terrible vengeance.

"And this they carried out upon the inhabitants of the country around the scene of this recent murder. The next morning the entire regiment, smarting under the loss of their noble commander, and their rage intensified by nursing their passion during the previous night, proceeded to scour the country.

"Every citizen they found they shot or hung; every house they passed, unless positive proof was given of their Union sentiments, was burned to the ground with all its contents, while the women and children were compelled to stand by and see it burn.

"In this way some seventy-five citizens were made to pay the vindictive penalty for the guerilla attack, and undoubtedly many of them received a merited death. But some, alas, it is feared, suffered wrongfully the fearful punishment. Some sixty houses were burned also."

Ten miles above Fredericksburg the Rappahannock river forks into two branches, or rather receives there the two tributaries which make it; the southern stream is the *Rapid-Ann*, the northern one is called the *North Fork*.—This latter is the stream on which the opposing armies are operating, and which strangers and letter-writers call Rappahannock, but which does not properly bear that name before the junction, twenty miles below, where the Culpeper road crosses the *North Fork*.

It is reported that the resignation of Brig. Gen. Phelps, on duty with Gen. Butler's division, Louisiana, was accepted immediately on its receipt in Washington, and that it was the intention of the Government to have recalled him had he not resigned.

The apple crop of New England this season will, it is stated, greatly exceed that of any previous year. The supply of winter apples will be unusually full, and the fruit will be large, fair, and of a very superior quality, the season having been uncommonly favorable for its growth.

To restore order in Memphis, Gen. Sherman has issued a special order, declaring all buildings in which brawls or noisy drunkenness might occur, to be nuisances, and liable to be burned or torn down, upon the order of the general commanding, provost marshal, general or brigadier general in the vicinity of such nuisances. Officers and men are not allowed to be in the city after tattoo, without special permission.

Garibaldi.

A correspondent of the London Daily News says:—"You may implicitly believe the despatches which state that Garibaldi has not struck his colors. I know from the best possible diplomatic source that he has seen the proclamation which Rattazzi's position forced him to submit to Victor Emmanuel for signature, and has deliberately taken the fearful resolution not to obey it. What his calculations are I cannot divine. With all his enthusiasm and simplicity of character, I believe him to be far too practical a man to suppose that he can make war upon France. But, at the same time, I doubt Rattazzi's power to lay a finger on him, whatever he may do; and I cannot refrain from laughter when I read that Italian troops have been sent in 'pursuit' of him.—The demonstrations at Breseia and Florence show that even on the Italian peninsula Garibaldi's name has a magic force. On the island of Sicily not a single company of Italian soldiers could be made to fire upon him."

Captain C. A. Newton, of the Confederate States Navy, formerly of Fairfax county, Va., died recently in Sussex county, Va., aged 52 years.

A gentleman lately from Paris reports that Dr. Beattie, and Mrs. Schoolcraft the recently eloped couple from Geneva, New York, are registered at a Paris hotel as Dr. Beattie and family.

Rev. J. V. Himes, who has so often fixed upon the year in which the world was to be destroyed, now preaches the coming of the Lord in 1867 or 1868.

A letter says that the army of Virginia is greatly annoyed by leeches, in the shape of fancy men, women, &c. It says that in the camps near Fredericksburg, young men, robust, hearty, and every way capable of shouldering the musket, are here in squads of six, twelve, &c. They come with obscene books and prints, and soon fill the camps with dangerous trash, undoing all that good officers can do in the way of discipline and regularity.

The steamship *Hibernia* brings Liverpool dates to the 15th. Cotton firm at an advance; breadstuffs lower. The moderate journals of Italy condemn Garibaldi's course. It was generally believed that the 15th of August had been fixed for a demonstration throughout Italy against France. Bombay dates to July 24, report an intense excitement in the cotton market, and an advance, of 50 per cent, in prices. There was great excitement in the Calcutta market. Gen. Concha had presented his credentials to the French Emperor as Ambassador from Spain.

A large portion of the town of Bear Valley, on Gen. Fremont's Mariposa estate, including the St. Charles Hotel and the government block, was destroyed by fire on the 17th inst. The loss is not yet ascertained.

Col. Mason, of the 71st Ohio, who surrendered Clarksville, Tenn., where he was strongly intrenched, and in command of 1,000 men, to a Confederate force of 300, has been dishonorably dismissed the service.