

# The Alexandria Gazette.

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## WAR NEWS.

We give the statements of Gen. Pope's dispatch which is dated at an early hour on Saturday morning at the headquarters on the field of battle, and the information of subsequent movements of the hostile armies is received through the press agency. The dispatch from this source is dated Washington, yesterday, and states that the expected reinforcements did not reach Gen. Pope, and that the Confederates, largely strengthened by fresh troops, assumed the offensive on Saturday morning and attacked the Federal army, which boldly met the assault and a severe battle followed, the advantage all being with the Confederates. Gen. Pope fell back to Centreville, where he was joined by the troops marching to his relief.—The position of the Federal army at Centreville is said to be a very strong one, having railroad communication with Washington. Centreville is eight miles from Gainesville, four from Bull Run and eighteen from Washington.—Large quantities of hospital supplies have been sent from Washington to the battle field, and many of the medical officers of the army and private physicians have proceeded to the same locality. The advices received in Washington indicated that there was but little, if any, fighting yesterday.

The report that the city of Fredericksburg had been abandoned, and the bridge over the Rappahannock burned by the Federal troops, is contradicted. Gen. Burnside, it is known, was still in possession of the place on Saturday afternoon.

A battle occurred near Rogersville, Kentucky, on Saturday last. Skirmishing commenced on Friday near Richmond, when the Confederates fell back to Rogersville, where they were attacked early next morning by the Federal troops under Gen. Manson. The battle was fought with great desperation, and both sides lost heavily. The Confederates twice turned the flank of the Federal line, when a retreat was ordered to the original position at Richmond, where another stand was made. The army had suffered severely in the previous engagement, and when the Confederates—who numbered from fifteen to twenty thousand—came up, the fight was renewed, but the troops again fell back, retreating to Lexington. No estimate of the loss is given. Richmond and Rogersville are both in Madison county, the former the county town.—Rogersville is six miles south of Richmond, which is sixteen miles south from Lexington.

An arrival from New Orleans at New York brings the intelligence of the evacuation of Baton Rouge by the Federal troops. Since the failure to open the Mississippi the holding of the place was not deemed necessary to the carrying out of the plans of the campaign.—On the 15th of August, when the gunboat

Sumpter was attacked at Bayou Sara, several other gunboats came to her assistance and utterly destroyed the town. Southern despatches confirm these statements.

A Southern paper publishes a dispatch stating that Gen. Sterling Price had joined Gen. Bragg at Chattanooga, and that Gen. Breckinridge was at Jackson, Miss.

The Indians, it appears are fighting among themselves. A dispatch says that on the 27th ult. a force of the Yankton and Sioux attacked the Pawnee villages on the reservations in Nebraska, and killed twelve or fourteen squaws and children. The whites in the neighborhood had not been molested, and were not alarmed.

The report of the burning of Springfield, Minnesota, is not confirmed. Arms and ammunition have been sent to Fort Dodge from Davenport, Iowa, to be used in the defence of the northern counties of that State in case of need.

HEADQUARTERS FIELD OF BATTLE,  
Groveton, near Gainesville, Aug. 30, 5 a. m. }

MAJ. GEN. HALLECK, General in Chief:

We fought a terrific battle here yesterday, with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which we now occupy. Our troops are too much exhausted yet to push matters, but I shall do so in the course of the morning, as soon as Fitz John Porter's corps, comes up from Manassas.

The enemy is still in our front, but badly used up.

We have lost not less than eight thousand men killed and wounded, and from the appearance of the field, the enemy lost at least two to one. He stood strictly on the defensive, and every assault was made by ourselves.

Our troops behaved splendidly. The battle was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men.

The news just reaches me from the front that the enemy is retreating towards the mountain. I go forward at once to see.

We have made great captures, but I am not able yet to form an idea of their extent. \* \*

JOHN POPE,

Major General Commanding.

The political excitement throughout California, is becoming very exciting as the election day approaches, and Senator Latham is making a great effort to secure a majority of the Legislature. His speeches are in favor of the prosecution of the war in a constitutional manner. He eulogizes President Lincoln, but denounces the Abolitionists and corruptionists generally. The Breckinridge Democrats support Latham because they have no hope of electing any of their own number. The candidates for the Legislature are mostly Douglas Democrats, professing unbounded Unionism, but they object to the imputation of seeking the support of the Breckinridgers. The probabilities are that enough Douglas Democrats will vote for the Republican candidates to give that party a majority in the Legislature.

The Emperor Napoleon has fixed the majority of the Prince, his heir, at the age of fourteen years.

## How Jackson Got Into Pope's Rear—Strategy of The Confederate Leaders.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Philadelphia Press vouches for the correctness of the following statements.

Of course, the principal topic is how Jackson managed to get around the right wing Gen. Pope's army and make his raid upon Manassas Junction, for the purpose of operating in the rear of Gen. Pope's army, while General Lee made the attack on the front.—All the six days' fighting of our army on the Rappahannock is now known to have been merely a feint on the part of the Confederates, and their supposed retreating toward Sperryville via Little Washington was also intended for the same purpose. Instead of the whole Confederate army moving back, General Lee carefully concealed his main force along the banks of the Rappahannock, while he sent Jackson to Warrenton with 40,000 men, 5,000 of whom were cavalry under Colonel Lee, to march along the country between the Blue Ridge and Bull Run range of mountains.

Jackson concentrated his forces at the Plains and Salem, and sent his cavalry through to reconnoitre. Soon he followed with his infantry, and coming through Thoroughfare Gap, he made a forced march until he reached Centreville. From this place he was within striking distance of Gen. Pope's rear, and he improved it, no doubt thinking that he could annihilate the army of Virginia before it could have any succor from Washington. The cavalry dashes of Colonel Lee were thought by some to be too daring if he was not confident of having infantry to support him in case of an emergency, but so far as I could hear our officers did not share the same opinion.

The Confederate cavalry, by their attack on our forces on Tuesday night, created such a panic among the Federal troops that the Confederate cavalry had it all their own way, and during the night they held high revel in our camp. The battery of artillery they had captured they placed in favorable position and drew their cavalry up in line of battle, so that it could be concealed from our forces. Some of their guns were placed in a fort, and the others were planted so that if our forces should make an attack on their position they could concentrate a cross fire upon us. The best riflemen in the command were picked out and posted in the rifle-pits, which are very numerous in that locality.

## WAR DEPARTMENTS, }

Washington, August 30, 1862. }

The command of the armies operating in Virginia is as follows:

General Burnside commands his own corps, except those that have been temporarily detached and assigned to General Pope.

General McClellan commands that portion of the Army of the Potomac that has not been sent forward to General Pope's command.

General Pope commands the army of Virginia, and all forces temporarily attached to it.

All the forces are under the command of Major General Halleck, general-in-chief.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

NOTICE.—The members of the Friendship Fire Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the company this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Full attendance is urgently requested, as business of special importance (relating to the late general order issued by the Military Governor, Gen. Slough,) will be brought before the meeting. By order of the President:  
JOHN H. DEVAUGHAN, Rec. Sec.

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