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The Cavalry battle at Aldie.

The cavalry engaged on the Federal side in the fight on Wednesday, at Aldie, were the 2d New York, 6th Ohio, 1st Mass., and 4th N. Y., under command of Colonel Kilpatrick, and the 1st Maine, of Colonel J. J. Gregg's brigade; and a portion of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, under command of Col. Rousseau, on the part of the Confederates. Col. Kilpatrick's command was leading the advance of the cavalry corps, moving from Fairfax Court-House to Aldie.

The Confederate force (cavalry and mounted infantry) had come from the direction of Snicker's Gap, arriving at Aldie some two hours before the Federal force reached that point, and the Confederates getting warning of the approach of Kilpatrick, posted themselves in commanding positions, and with their mounted sharpshooters placed behind stone walls, ready to fire upon the advancing column. Kilpatrick charged upon the Confederate advance and drove them furiously through the town, the Confederates making a stand on the other side, where was posted a battery of four guns on the road to Ashby's Gap, and the cavalry posted themselves along the wooded hills and stone walls toward Snicker's Gap.

Here desperate charges were made by the Federal and the Confederate cavalry alternately, and after a fight of over three hours, with varying success, the Confederate force seemed to be gaining some advantage, when the first Maine regiment, Col. C. S. Douty, which had been detached from Col. Gregg's brigade for that purpose, came up to the contest, and by a desperate charge against the battery of four guns and a regiment of mounted Mississippi infantry, the tide was turned and the Confederates were routed with loss—the horses galloping over the field riderless, and all of the foe that had not been killed being captured.

But the victory was dearly bought by the loss of the gallant Col. Douty, who fell mortally wounded. The fight lasted four hours, and some officers who participated and who have been in other fights say it was most desperate, such cutting and slashing with sabres not having occurred before in any of the encounters with Confederate cavalry. As soon as the Confederates wavered they were driven in the direction of Ashby's Gap, and as they were going toward the latter, the First Rhode Island cavalry, Col. Duffie, which had advanced through Thoroughfare Gap, intercepted the retreating Confederates at Middleburg, five miles from Aldie, and made a charge upon their rear, compelling them to move yet faster toward Ashby's Gap, the Rhode Island men following them up. Col. Kilpatrick heard from the latter that they were still fighting at seven o'clock p. m., but no subsequent information as to the result of the contest at that point has yet been received.

The force thus engaged was the advance of General Stuart's cavalry, who, it is alleged by prisoners, was advancing thus through Aldie with the expectation of making a new raid.

The Federal loss is estimated at 200 in killed, wounded, and missing. They captured over 100 prisoners, and a battle-flag belonging to the Fifth Virginia cavalry.

Among the killed, besides Colonel Douty, were Captain G. J. Summatt, of the First Maine, and Lieutenants D. Whittaker and

Martinson, of the Second New York. The remains of the above were brought to this city in charge of Lt. E. W. Whittaker, (brother of Lieut. W., killed,) aid to Colonel Kilpatrick, and Adjutant A. P. Russell, of the First Maine.

The fact that the fight was so desperate is explained by the importance of the position to be gained, *i. e.* the commanding Gap at Aldie in the Bull Run and Kitoctan ridge.

General Pleasanton was pushing on at last accounts in the direction of Snicker's Gap. — [Wash. Star.

A CAVALRY RECONNOISSANCE.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—From a statement of Colonel Duffie it appears that on Wednesday afternoon, when General Gregg had carried the stonewall near Aldie, and driven the Confederate cavalry toward Snickersville, he was ordered to proceed to Middleburg, and hold that point. His regiment went into the engagement with 335 men and 24 officers.— On arriving at Middleburg he was informed by ladies that a force of Confederate cavalry greatly outnumbering his own were encamped around the town. This was evidenced by the fact that he had dispersed a brigade who had opposed his entrance and were then making demonstrations upon him from another point. He was also told that the whole of Stuart's force were in the vicinity, but that General Stuart himself had just left by another route to reinforce Gen. Lee, who was then falling back from Aldie.

Determined to carry out his instructions, he sent back messengers to Aldie, asking for reinforcements. In the meantime the Confederates in force attacked Duffie at several different points. Finding himself overpowered by superior numbers and surrounded on every side, he attempted to cut his way back towards Aldie, but failing in effecting this he turned toward Thoroughfare Gap, and proceeded several miles when he ascertained that the Gap was held by General Ewell, commanding the grand centre of Lee's army, and that General Lee was thereabout in person. Colonel Duffie then defiled to the left, crossed the mountain at Hope Gap, and by a tortuous route succeeded in reaching the Federal outposts.

Among the missing officers of his command are Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, Major Warrington, Captains Shortliff, Bliss, Royers, Allen, Charles Gould and Wyman, Adjutant Parker, Surgeon Mann, Lieutenants Shurtleff, Chadell, Peterson, Brown, Prentiss, Parker and Ellis. It is possible that many of the missing may have escaped and found their way to General Gregg's command by other routes.

The Staff boat Ella arrived yesterday morning from Aquia Creek, at the Washington Navy-yard, bringing up nine stragglers and one prisoner. The prisoner brought up was captured a few nights since by a boat's crew from the Primrose, Captain Street, near Stafford Mills, Westmoreland county, about four miles from the river, as a blockade runner. He is a young man, and gave the name of Maurice Smith, but was recognized on the Ella as Stephen Durrington, of Alexandria.

Michael Dunn, a laborer, from New York, was accidentally drowned in the river at this place, yesterday.

Gold in New York, yesterday, 143½.

THE MARKET this morning was thronged with purchasers, but they found the supplies offered at high rates and not superabundant at that. Meats were about the same as at our last quotations; beef 12 to 20 cts. per pound—veal 15 cts; &c. Vegetables are very dear; cabbage 12@25 cts. per head—lettuce 5 cts. per head; asparagus 10 cts. per bunch; onions 5 cts. per small bunch; green peas 80 cts. per peck; snap beans \$1 per peck. Cherries were selling at 10 to 25 cts. per quart. Butter 30 cts. per lb. Eggs 25 cts. per dozen. The Fish market is poorly supplied, and extravagant prices are asked. Catfish that sold formerly for 12½ cts. per bunch are priced at 40@50 cts. Logger-head turtles formerly at 25 or 50 cts., they ask \$2 for; clams which used to be sold for 25 cts. or 37½ cts. per hundred, are put up to \$1, &c. &c.

LICENSES.—The Commissioner of the Revenue for this place has issued up to this time about 300 business licenses for the ensuing year. Not one license has been issued for the sale of liquor—a truly remarkable circumstance, but accounted for by the stringent military orders prohibiting the sale of any spirituous or malt liquors in this place.

In the U. S. Circuit Court, sitting in Baltimore, Chief Justice Taney has filed an opinion, to the effect that the Custom House regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, affecting the internal trade of Maryland, are illegal and void. The specific question before the Court, was, "can the Secretary of the Treasury prohibit a citizen of Charles county, in Maryland, from transporting to his home without a permit, merchandize purchased in Baltimore?" The goods in question were ordered to be delivered to the claimant.

The Provost Guard in Baltimore, yesterday, arrested Col. Sir Percy Wyndham, on suspicion of his being a spy—he having on a dress which led to the suspicion. Upon being carried before Col. Fish, he was recognized, ample explanations made on both sides, and the Col. was discharged.

Thus far, there have been seventeen confiscations of property in Washington, belonging to persons in the Confederate service.— Among the houses lately taken were those of Dr. J. J. Warring and Capt. Henry B. Tyler, late of the Marine corps.

The Northern papers are censuring Gen. Milroy, in the severest terms. The circumstances attending his recent defeat, and the retreat and dispersion of his forces, are commented on with much bitterness.

The army correspondent of the New York Herald states that Gen. Hooker's army suffered much, a part of the time, from the heat and drought on its march from Falmouth—men and horses were in want of water—and there were several fatal cases of "sun stroke."