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Sone's, (formerly French's) Book Store.

C. H. U., in the National Intelligencer says, that "Moseby divides his men into squads of fifteen or twenty and sends them in different directions, thus gaining a sort of ubiquitous character, for we hear of his presence on the same night at places twenty miles apart; but he has fixed rendezvous and has encamped for the past week chiefly on the Cook Fitzhugh farm and its vicinity, at points about equidistant from the turnpike on each side. His men are dressed in gray, have different colored woollen hats, with a black feather, and have red morocco holsters. They carry no sabres, and move with none of the jingle and clatter of the Federal cavalry. Moseby has taken no little pains to impress upon the citizens of Fairfax that he designs no harm to them or their property, and has even given up horses taken by his men from our citizens." He adds: Moseby feels pretty much at home within sight of the Capitol. He has his emissaries in Georgetown and Washington, (he is said to have been in the former place recently,) and knows when to look for Government trains.—He got some refreshments for his men a few nights since near Baily's Cross Roads, and tendered a twenty-dollar Confederate note in payment, but on being assured that it was worth nothing here, he took it back and gave the same sum in a green-back, remarking to the recipient that if he would "come up into his country he could buy grain with the other."

In the case of Barrett said to be illegally enlisted in the U. S. service, he being under age, Judge Leonard, of New York, on Saturday, gave a decision. He said that the military authority is subordinate to the civil; that the case of Abelman against Booth was essentially different from this, as Booth was in custody on process by a U. S. Court, which Barrett is not; that this is a question not sought for by the Court, and it must be decided according to law, and not in view of expediency, and that this inquiry is not as to whether Barrett is a deserter or not, but an inquiry as to whether he was legally enlisted. The Judge, therefore, concludes that Marshal Nugent must produce the body of Barrett.

Gen. Banks has recently issued two orders—one directing Gen. Butler's assessments to be enforced against parties who subscribed to the loan raised to defend New Orleans against the U. S. authority, and the other directing the Banks of the city to pay over to the Quartermaster's Department all moneys in their possession belonging to registered enemies, "or those convicted of rendering aid and comfort to the enemy."

It is stated that the directors of the Washington and Georgetown City Railroad, on the 16th of August, decided to place cars on the track for the exclusive accommodation of colored people, and at once negotiated for the building of a number of cars for this purpose. These cars, it is said, will be ready in a short time.

## FROM ARKANSAS.

The St. Louis Republican's Memphis special dispatch, speaking of matters in Arkansas, says, General Price, with twenty-five thousand Confederates is at Bayou Mataire, a strong point on White river, fourteen miles above Duvall's Bluff, where a battle is expected to be fought. Skirmishing is constantly going on, but the losses are slight. The Confederate force in Northern Texas is estimated at eighteen thousand. Magruder has been reinforced.

The Confederates who crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, on Thursday night last, numbering over four hundred, recrossed the river on Friday, taking with them about nine prisoners of Scott's 900, who were captured at Edwards' Ferry. They made a foray into the country, but succeeded in carrying off but little. The boatmen on the canal seem to have suffered the most severely, several teams having been taken from them.

The Secretary of the Navy left Washington yesterday morning for a tour of inspection to the yards at New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, (N. H.) and will visit Philadelphia on his return. He will be absent for a week.

The prices of the necessaries of life have still further receded in New Orleans, in consequence of continued arrivals from above with the products of the West. Communication with St. Louis and other points is now considered quite regular.

M. Carter, Paymaster's Clerk, who recently stole \$40,000 of Government money, subsequently recovered, has been sentenced by Court Martial to five years' imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary.

Volunteering in New Jersey is proceeding very briskly. About 5,000 men have been obtained since Governor Parker's proclamation was issued.

Lieut. E. P. Ackerman, of the 2d regiment N. Y. volunteers, was arrested in Washington on Saturday night by a detective, who found him drunk in the street, and trying to pass himself off as a Government detective. He was committed to the Guard-house.

The special committee appointed by the German conscripts' meeting the other evening, to proceed to Albany to confer with Governor Seymour made their report at a meeting of the same class of persons, held on Saturday evening. The committee said they reminded the Governor of the pledge before the election, that he would not allow any citizen to be forced into the United States army from New York against his will. The Governor denied that he had ever given any such pledge, which would be in contravention of the laws of the U. S.

Capt. J. P. Hawkins, late of the Commissary Department, has been promoted to Brigadier General of negro troops with his headquarters at Goodrich Landing, Louisiana. Gen. Hawkins is the first brigadier appointed over negro troops.

The Washington Star, in giving an account of the capture of the U. S. gunboats Reliance and Sattelite, in the Rappahannock river says: "The fight on board the Sattelite is represented to have been desperate. It is said that the captain of the Sattelite (Robinson) behaved in a very cowardly manner when he came on deck in his under-clothes. Finding the crew in a desperate hand-to-hand encounter with the Confederates, he yelled out, 'For God's sake, don't shoot—I surrender!'"

The party which boarded the Reliance, Acting Ensign Walters, also were resisted, the officers and men fighting desperately; but were obliged to succumb. In this attack Lieutenant Hore was either killed or wounded, and Ensign Walters was shot through the stomach, the ball coming out at the hip.

After they had captured both boats, the Confederates proceeded with them to Urbana, where the officers and crews were set on shore, and they put out with steamers again for the mouth of the river, where they lay all day Sunday, but on Sunday night they went to the Eastern Shore and captured three schooners, one a large coaler, from Philadelphia, which they took up to Urbana, and after burning one of them, took the others with them, as they said, to Port Royal, where they would remove the machinery and destroy the boats.

The prisoners, with the exception of Ensign Walters, Ensign Sommers, Paymaster's Steward W. H. Stavey, and John Tyle, boatswain's mate, were all started to Richmond on Sunday. Capt. Robinson and his brother being placed in irons; and the above named were allowed to remain at Urbana, where they were paroled by a cavalry officer on Thursday, and on Friday they were brought off by a boat of the Com. Jones, which had landed at the place. The Com. Morris is also in the river."

The newspapers report that the following is the number of surplus Confederate prisoners now in the hands of the U. S. authorities, to wit:—Fort Delaware, 11,000; David's Island, N. Y., 3000; Camp Douglas, Illinois, 3,270; Camp Chase, Ohio, 2000; Camp Morton, Ind., 2000; Johnston's Island, Ohio, 1,633; Alton Prison, 1,130; Ohio penitentiary 67; other places 3000—total, 27,100.

The Richmond papers are of the opinion that the next great battle will be fought in East Tennessee. The demonstrations of Rosecrans on Chattanooga are regarded as merely feints, to disguise the real aim of a combined movement upon the great line of railroad communication through East Tennessee, with the further view to take possession of that country, and of the portion of Southwestern Virginia through which the same line of railroad runs.

Reports from Texas state that there are at least one hundred vessels loaded with contraband cargoes for the Confederates, off the Rio Grande. Several of them are British steamers, waiting for cotton which the Confederate Government has contracted to deliver at Matamoras, to the extent of nine thousand bales, during the month of August.

Lately, considerable trouble has prevailed in some portions of California, with the Indians.