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WAR NEWS.

The Chattanooga Rebel states, as a rumor current at Athens, Tenn., that a fight occurred at Washington, a small village on the Tennessee river, on Saturday the 22d ult., between the Confederates under Forrest, and a large force of Federal troops, in which the latter were driven back seven miles. The loss on both sides is reported to have been heavy.—Another fight is said to have subsequently occurred at Pin Hook, in which the Federal troops were again repulsed.

The New York Express says: "Letter from New Orleans assures us that an attack on Mobile will shortly be made by three corps, under command of Generals Franklin, Ord and Herron, the whole under the direction of Gen. Banks. Admiral Farragut is to command the fleet, which is expected to reduce the harbor defenses."

From the Army of the Cumberland it is said that Gen. Crook had reached the summit of Lookout Mountain, distant nine miles from Chattanooga. He reports the mountains clear of Confederates. In Chattanooga the Confederates were engaged in throwing up fortifications.

The troops sent in pursuit of Quantrell's men have all returned to their posts in Kansas.

A New York Correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:—"An important meeting of the 'citizens of Louisiana,' at present stopping in this city, is to be held on Monday next, at the St. Nicholas Hotel—so I am informed—for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of taking such steps as will influence the President to encourage the readmission of Louisiana into the Union. The restoration of the civil and judicial machinery, with elections, &c., will be urged; while a State Convention, fresh from the people, to repeal the ordinance of Secession, will be advocated as the most feasible mode of bringing back the Pelican State to its old moorings. Dr. Cottman is prominent in the movement."

The New York World declares that the draft has been suspended in Ohio, as "a bribe to the people of that State to vote against Vallandigham for Governor," and adds:—"It is all very well for the administration voters to boast how easy a matter it will be to defeat Mr. Vallandigham at the polls, but this step touching the draft shows that every desperate expedient will be tried to make sure work of it."

At the city election of Wilmington, Del., Gilpin, for Mayor, on the Union ticket, is re-elected. The Unionists have carried every ward and precinct in the city. The Council is unanimously Union. Every Administration candidate, including the Treasurer, Assessor, Aldermen, and Inspectors, are elected.

FROM CHARLESTON.

There is nothing later from Charleston. Some additional facts and speculations have been gleaned from the Richmond papers of the 28th and 29th. It was understood at Richmond that Sumter, though seriously breached, would not be abandoned, as "Beauregard had expressed his determination to hold it to the bitter end." It was thought moreover, that its possession might be maintained by the erection of temporary fortifications. The bombardment of both Wagner and Sumter was progressing slowly. No more shells had been thrown into the city of Charleston, as the three hundred pounder Parrott, the only gun that could accomplish such a feat at the distance of five miles, was permanently disabled. The Richmond Enquirer suggests, if the shelling of the city should be resumed, that the Federal prisoners now at Richmond be sent to Charleston and distributed well over that city, and then inform Gilmore "that Charleston invites his shells."

The English files by the City of London, are replete with comments on the prospects of the war. The Times has an article on the "barbarity" that is beginning to be developed on both sides,—but especially on the side of the North. The war as now waged, says the editor, should put human nature in the nineteenth century to shame. The Manchester Guardian has an article on the military situation, leading it to the conclusion that although the South may yet undergo many cruel trials, it cannot be subjugated so long as it is determined to be free. The Herald, Telegraph, and other journals, continue to write in a similar vein:—the Daily News and Morning Star alone presenting things in a light favorable to the Federal cause.

The Memorial Diplomatique announces that his Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian accepts, with the consent of his august brother, the Emperor of Austria, the new Mexican Crown. The Memorial gives a history of the negotiation dating back from the month of October, 1861, and closes by stating that "in announcing the definitive acceptance of the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, we do not put forth a single conjecture, but a resolution based on authentic facts."

The report of the Committee of the Common Council of Washington, on the subject of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad, concludes as follows:—

"The road is now advertised to be sold at public sale by the trustees, (Messrs. Bradley & Son,) under instructions of the Mayor, in accordance with the action of the late Councils. It is to be hoped that through this sale, or the legal proceedings following upon its announcement, the question of the value of the Corporation's interest in the road may be brought to a definite issue. The committee respectfully report back the bill referred to them and recommended its passage. Should the Corporation never realize one cent of return from its unfortunate investment in the Washington and Alexandria Railroad, it is not the less bound in justice and honor to repay the money procured on its own solemn guarantee and received for by its own officers."

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A report has reached here that a large body of the Confederate army, said to number 50,000 men of all arms, yesterday crossed the Rappahannock at Port Conway, it is supposed for the purpose of flanking Gen. Meade.

This report needs confirmation, but may be true.

Through private information we are satisfied that General Stuart has been for some days past making preparations, in the vicinity of Culpeper Court House, for an extensive cavalry movement in some direction as yet unknown to us.—[Wash. Star.]

The New York Herald says:—"Some one hundred and fifty brokers in Wall street, who two years ago were worth nothing, or less than nothing, are now worth each from \$250,000 to \$2,500,000, all from the expansion of the currency and the movements of stocks. They have been resorting during the summer to all sorts of extravagance in dress and in other respects, at the watering places and in various forms, realizing the old proverb, 'put a beggar on horseback,' &c. Some of them are building mansions up town, some villas in the country, and some, we believe, are building castles in the air, while others are said to be building pleasure yachts to make the tour of Europe. Let them go ahead. They have just one year from date, or at the utmost eighteen months, to make more money to support their new style. At the end of that time, when the financial machine breaks down, bursts up, or runs off the track, let all on the train attached to it look out for a terrible smash, which is bound to come as sure as fate."

The chances of a war between Russia and France, growing out of the Polish question, appear to be diminishing. It turns out that the "note recently dispatched by M. de l'Huys to St. Petersburg, in answer to Gortschakoff's curt refusal of the "Six Points," so far from being "short, sharp and decisive," as the telegraphers represented, is "thoroughly pacific." Ditto the English "note." Both persevere in the proposals formerly made by the Powers to Russia. They regret that Russia has not consented to accept the six points, the project of a conference, and an armistice, but hope that after mature consideration the Government of the Emperor will arrive at a different conclusion.

Advices from leading men at the South scout at the idea of a cession of Texas as an offset to the recognition of the Confederacy by France. They state that the South is willing to conclude liberal treaties with the Emperor, but the dismemberment of Southern soil will be resisted, until the last argument against it is exhausted.

The telegraph is said to have committed a material error, in the transmission of the dispatch from Cairo, announcing the capture of 100,000 bales of cotton, near Natchez. The word "bales," it is said, should have read pounds, which would make, allowing 450 pounds to the bale, just 250 bales. Quite a difference from 100,000.