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FROM CHARLESTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 9.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 8th instant contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—Morris Island was evacuated yesterday afternoon. The enemy had advanced their sappers up to the moat of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold it, Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which took place at noon. The enemy holds Cummings' Point, in full view of the city.

Heavy firing is now going on between the monitors and our batteries on Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie.

The Richmond Whig of the 8th inst., has the following dispatch.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—The bombardment was kept up without intermission all day yesterday, and far into the night. About 150 of our men were killed and wounded at Batteries Wagner and Gregg. The attempt to assault Gregg was repulsed before the enemy had completed their landing. Great havoc is supposed to have been played in the enemy's boat by our grape and canister. At dark yesterday, the enemy having advanced their sappers up to the very mouth of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold the island longer, General Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which was executed between 8 p. m. and 1 a. m., with success. We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg, and withdrew noiselessly in forty barges. Only one barge, containing twelve men, was captured. The enemy now holds Cummings' Point, in full view of the city.

All is quiet this morning.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—Noon.—A dispatch from Major Gen. Stephen Elliot, commanding at Fort Sumter, announces that a flag of truce, demanding the immediate surrender of that fort, has just been received from Admiral Dahlgren, by Lieutenant Brown, of the steamer Palmetto State. General Beauregard telegraphed to General Elliott to reply to Admiral Dahlgren, that he can have Fort Sumter when he takes it and holds it, and that, in the meantime, such demands are puerile and unbecoming.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7—8 p. m.—At 6 o'clock p. m. the iron clads and monitors approached Fort Sumter closer than usual, and opened a hot fire against it. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island, including Fort Moultrie, replied heavily. The firing is still going on.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The transport City of Bath, from Charleston bar on the 6th instant, has arrived.

She reports the siege of Forts Wagner and Sumter still going on. The latter has not surrendered.

The iron-clads and land batteries were bombarding Fort Wagner, which had not replied for two days.

The casualties are very few.

The news from Morris Island is said to be contraband; but its character is not known.

Among the wounded at the battle of Gettysburg was Mr. Smith, once known as the "razor-strop man," of New York, who made a handsome fortune by making and selling a razor-strop for the million. He has had a four ounce chunk shot taken out of his leg.

CONFEDERATE IRON-CLADS.—The N. Y. Tribune learns from a passenger by the Scotia that two 2,000 ton iron-clads, combining the ram and monitor principles, are being built by Laird, at Birkenhead, for the Southern Confederacy. One of these is already launched. They are plated with four-inch iron; each carry two turrets, 12 inches thick, and have formidable rams projecting from their stems. Each turret will carry two 200-pounder rifled guns, and each vessel will be armed in addition with two 100-pounder stern-chasers. The guns were ready at Preston, Lancashire, and would be shipped and put on board in the Irish Channel. The ram which was launched was expected to sail within four days after the Scotia left, and the second would be launched by the time the first sailed.

In order to facilitate their speedy completion, work was kept up on them night and day, several gangs being employed to relieve each other throughout the twenty-four hours.

It is evident that no effort nor expense was being spared to push forward the work. Sinclair and Maury of the Confederate navy, were daily in Laird's yard, inspecting the progress of the vessels and urging the builders forward.

Ram No. 1 was launched under the French flag permission for that purpose being given by the French Consul at Liverpool.

The New Bedford Mercury says it has the best of reasons for expressing the belief that before this a combined attack by the Federal forces has been made in the vicinity of the Sabine Pass, upon Texas. Some of Grant's troops are acting in concert with the fleet, and the preparations have been of such a character as to make success certain. The Mercury says that the U. S. government appreciates the importance of the occupation of Texas at once, before Louis Napoleon gets a foothold there; and the movement is with this design.

Large desertions occurring in the Thirty-third New Jersey regiment, organizing at Newark, a detachment of the Third Vermont was placed on guard and on Tuesday night during an attempted escape three recruits were killed and four wounded. On the day following, the regiment was drawn up on the wharf, and being obliged to wait there during the whole afternoon for transports, several men became unruly and were shot dead. Six have thus been killed and more trouble is apprehended. They have been disarmed.

The Military Commission at Columbus, Ky., has recently tried a large number of cases, among others that of the negroes who, a short time ago, murdered the Beckham family. The proceedings of the commission have not yet been published, but it appears that three of the negroes were sentenced to be hung, and that they have suffered for their crime. They confessed their guilt, but claimed in extenuation that they were instigated to the deed by white men. Seven more are in jail awaiting approval of sentence.

FROM TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

Richmond papers of Tuesday last contain the following:

CHATTANOOGA, September 6.—With the exception of a few shells thrown at our pontoons yesterday, nothing has occurred to break the monotony at this place. The enemy seems quite inactive both above and below this place. But there is no further indication of an attack. The best informed persons think that no attack will be made here, but an effort will be made to flank us.

Four privates, four regulars, and one of Rosecrans' telegraph operators were captured yesterday near Running Water bridge.

ATLANTA, Sept. 7.—Passengers from Chattanooga report a force of the enemy at Waxahatchie. We learn from Rome, Georgia, that another force is advancing on that point. All accounts concur in stating that the feeling and disposition of the army is one of great desire to meet the enemy, and confidence in the result.

From East Tennessee there is no recent movement to report.

The New York World in an article headed "War with Japan" fears that "Captain McDougal, of the Wyoming, is not the right man in the right place," and while it gratifies the natural vanity of the U. S. to hear of one of its vessels "in a distant sea, sinking war vessels and silencing forts, while the representatives of great powers like France and England are hesitating what course to pursue; yet it is clear that nothing but the gravest emergency will justify the commander of the Wyoming in his attack upon the Laneck and Saucfield, and the forts at Semionseki Straits. At present writing it looks very much as though the federal commander was made a catspaw of by the English and French, so that whatever credit the U. S. might have had in Japan would be destroyed by its vessels being the first to open the war. It is clear that England was bent on a war with Japan. All her diplomacy for the past three years has been to irritate the Japanese government into some act of violence that would justify the seizure of some of the ports of that nation. The true policy was obviously not to take part in the struggle, but to act as the final umpire and reap equal advantages with the most favored nations. We are in no condition to take part in a war against Japan, and the commander who would force such an issue upon his country deserves the severest censure."

A dispatch from Port Gibson taken from the Western papers makes the remarkable statement that Gen. Blunt with an army only five hundred strong crossed the Arkansas River on the 23d ult., and offered battle to the Confederate Generals Steele and Cooper, "who commanded 11,000 men." Notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, we are told that the Confederates "after a slight resistance, commenced a retreat, which soon became a disorderly flight. General Blunt pursued one hundred miles to Peryville, at which point he captured," says the account, "and destroyed the Confederate commissary depot." Here "the pursuit was abandoned, and Gen. Blunt turned toward Fort Smith which place he has doubtless captured."