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FROM THE SOUTH.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 16.—The Richmond Dispatch of to-day, received here, says "it is reported that there was an advance of the enemy and an engagement at Culpeper on Sunday last, and a skirmish between cavalry, near Rapidan Station, on Monday, without any very definite result. The enemy are crossing their infantry at Kelly's Ford, and apparently contemplate an advance."

CHARLESTON, September 14.—The enemy is perfecting arrangements for a permanent occupation of Morris Island; erecting lines of telegraph along the whole island, and converting Battery Wagner into a powerful work, enlarging their bomb-proofs, and so forth. They fire upon our boats plying in the harbor, from Battery Gregg.

CHARLESTON, September 15.—The enemy is building a telegraph from Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski, along the South Carolina coast, to Cummings' Point.

A magazine of one of our James Island batteries was exploded to-day, killing one lieutenant and five men.

Anxiety is felt to hear from Bragg.

ATLANTA, September 14.—Generals Johnston and Forrest skirmished with the enemy near Dalton, on Friday. Forrest was wounded. The Yankees have advanced to Tunnel Hill.

General Wheeler had a skirmish near Lafayette the same day. The enemy being too strong, he fell back. A general engagement is expected.

General Rosecrans occupies Chattanooga, and it is reported that Burnside had joined him.

The Hagerstown Herald says:—"The papers are publishing an account of the live of Jesse D. E. Quantrill, and charge him with being the leader of the band of guerrillas who recently destroyed the city of Lawrence. We think this is a mistake. The leader of that band is said to be a young man, which, if true, does not correspond with the age of Jesse Quantrill, who cannot, from our own recollection of him, be less than fifty-five years of age.

The Washington Chronicle says:—"On Johnson's detectives a few days ago heard of the arrival of a quantity of liquor, packed snugly in boxes for some parties in Alexandria. After inquiring into the matter, he reported the case to the Captain, and was ordered to seize the property, and telegraph to the parties to whom it was consigned to appear before the Provost Marshal and explain. Not complying with the request, the liquor was confiscated."

The new gunboat Commodore Reed arrived at Washington, yesterday, and is now anchored at the Navy-yard. She was built in New York, and it is supposed that she will be used on the Potomac.

The steamship Eagle from Havana on the 12th instant, has arrived at New York, and reports:—"The rebellion in San Domingo still continues, and troops are being sent thither.—Robberies, murders, and incendiary fires are quite common in Havana. The Confederate steamer Laura had arrived there from Nassau. She reports two steamers had arrived at Nassau, from Charleston, and one from Wilmington.

The Washington Constitutional Union says that "The Abolitionists say, that as soon as Congress meets, a bill will be introduced before it "by authority, to emancipate slavery in all the Southern States, and that the Administration will put the bill through. It is suggested by the Democrats, if this be so, that the bill be so amended that they who vote for it, or believe in it also, should be conscripted to fight for it."

A letter in the Washington Star from Georgetown, says:—"In addition to the canal mules and other stock captured on Friday last by the Confederates who crossed the Potomac at Seneca, we have the astounding intelligence that they were even permitted to bring over wagons and haul off a considerable quantity of coal from the canal boat Ida F. Reynolds."

A Washington dispatch says:—"The statement that Government has determined to resume exchanges with the Confederates as rapidly as practicable is correct. It is not true, however, that those officers of negro regiments who are in the hands of the Confederates will be left to their fate, with only a vague threat of retaliation. In case of bad treatment an equal number of Confederate prisoners of the same or higher rank will be held to await their fate."

The Washington Chronicle puts no faith in the rumors of a recognition by France of the Southern Confederacy.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that the claim of Confederate privateers on the ocean will soon be tested in the French courts, in the case of the silver taken from the ship B. F. Hoxie

During the year ending on the 7th instant, there was paid and cancelled of the Pennsylvania State debt, \$954,720.40. Of this amount \$100,000 was of the coupon loan of May, 1862, \$790,716.60 of the 5 per cents of the same year, \$63,000 of 4½ per cents, and \$963 of "Relief" notes.

Late advices from Jamaica state that a severe drought prevails there. The pimento crop was all lost. The yield of coffee was short. The West India journals expect that the islands will receive all the negroes of America after their emancipation, as they cannot live in peace with white laborers.

English files, by the City of Manchester, repeat the preceding favorable reports from all the great agricultural districts, and concur in the opinion that there will be but little necessity for importations to any considerable extent from foreign countries.

Two Quaker conscripts who were sent from Nantucket and Sandwich to Long Island, Mass., refused upon reaching that place to do any duty, even that connected with the hospitals. Finding that nothing else could be done with them, consistent with the welfare of the service, they were enrolled among the recruits for the 22d regiment, and sent to Alexandria on the steamer Forrest City.

By the arrival of the City of Manchester we find that Secretary Seward's circular of the 12th of August, was published in the English journals on the 2d of September, so that its contents were known to the British people just thirteen days before they were known to the people of the United States.

Dispatches from Cairo and Memphis furnish the following intelligence: "Small bodies of Federal troops are making occasional excursions from Memphis into the interior as far as the Tallahatchie river. The Confederates are engaged in burning cotton along the course of that stream, to prevent its capture. The gunboat Champion, whilst convoying a steamer loaded with troops, was attacked on the lower Mississippi by some five hundred Confederates, who had stationed themselves behind the levee. The steamer Ewing was encountered and sunk off Plumb Point with a gunboat guarding her. The steamer Hope took fire below Columbus, but the flames were finally extinguished, and a gunboat sent to her assistance."

The National Intelligencer says that the rapid progress of the improvements on "Giesboro Point," for the U. S. cavalry, has had the effect to increase the population in that vicinity beyond all anticipation. "Uniontown," the little village opposite the Washington navy yard, is now extending its borders, so that now we hear of "streets," and places for future "avenues" therein. Many new and comfortable houses are already in course of erection, and we understand others will soon be commenced.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says:—"There is reason to believe that the President will soon order another Conscription, this one having failed, in about everything but the \$—. The edict to suspend the Habeas Corpus is said to be preparatory to some more stringent instructions to the Provost Marshals."

Mr. Joseph Segar, who represents the Eastern Shore of Virginia in the U. S. Congress, is out in a card vindicating his people from the charge of taking part in the late raid on the light-house on Smith's Island.

The Agent of the Associated Press telegraphs from Washington that the censorship of the press continues with its accustomed particularity. Even matters in no manner connected with military operations have to undergo the perusal and receive the approval of the official supervisor. Delays in telegraphing to the press are therefore unavoidable by correspondents.