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## The Great Battle near Chattanooga.

CINCINNATI, September 21.—The special correspondent of the Commercial with the army of the Cumberland gives the following account of Saturday's battle in Northwest Georgia:

The battle opened at 11 o'clock in the vicinity of Widow Glenn's farm, on the road leading from McLamore's Cave to Chattanooga.—It soon became general, the enemy manœuvring his troops finely.

Early in the action the Confederates made an impetuous charge on the famous Loomis Battery, and five out of the six guns were captured, and Captain Van Pelt, commanding the battery, was taken prisoner.

At 2 o'clock the contest was most terrific.—The roll of musketry was far more continuous and deafening than at the Stone River battle.

At 2 o'clock and 40 minutes, our centre was hard pushed and the line broken, the troops retreating in disorder. Col. Burnett planted his battery, and soon checked the pursuing enemy, who in turn were driven back in disorder over the same ground. General Davis' Division was driven back with heavy loss, and every gun of the 8th Indiana Battery was captured, when the General's forces rallied and pushed the enemy back and retook the guns.

General Reynolds lost heavily, but stubbornly held his position, driving the enemy, but never leaving his lines.

General Palmer, who was soon overwhelmed, failed to get off his whole battery, and lost two guns.

Gen. Van Cleave, though fighting gallantly, lost his ground and became overpowered, and failed to regain his position. Our line now being pressed severely, wavered, and the Confederates exulting over the apparent success made the air resound with three cheers as they advanced along the whole line. When within range the fire of the musketry again rolled from right and left, and until 5 o'clock the fighting was most terrific. The General grew anxious as the wounded continued to pour in and the Confederates steadily moved up near his headquarters. New forces were now opposed to them, and from this time till dark the battle raged with most destructive fury.

At dusk the firing having almost ceased the enemy again threw forward fresh troops and engaged our right. The action again soon became general and until long after dark raged with fury.

The battle thus far has been a most bloody one. Our loss is very heavy, and the prisoners taken say that some of their regiments have been almost annihilated.

Both armies now occupy the same ground as when the action began. We have captured several hundred prisoners, many of whom are from the East. We took ten guns and lost seven.

The Washington Republican Extra of yesterday afternoon has the following additional:

"The enemy attacked Rosecrans again on Sunday, about nine o'clock, A. M., with overwhelming numbers. The battle raged fiercely all day according to the latest accounts received here to 2 P. M. to-day.

Two of Rosecrans' divisions gave way in utter panic and confusion, but from 8,000 to 10,000 of them were afterwards rallied and succeeded in getting back to their places, while the balance of the army had not given away at all. At the latest advice Rosecrans was driving the advance of the Rebel army back. This we know is the latest news received here.

The number of killed and wounded on both sides will not fall short of 30,000.

Rosecrans cannot be driven from his position should the Rebels prove twice as strong as they are represented to be.

Burnside, we regret to say, had not reinforced Rosecrans, as was expected."

The Washington Chronicle of this morning says: "The city was yesterday full of rumors concerning the battle, and although all whom we have heard say anything about it pretended to have read a dispatch transmitted to the Secretary of War from General Rosecrans, no one told the same story. From all we could glean the news was bad."

The National Intelligencer of this morning says:—"Up to one o'clock this morning no particulars of Sunday's battle had been communicated from any quarter. This silence may be regarded as an augury of defeat of the national army, as is stated in the following despatch from Louisville."

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 20.—Reports received here say that our army under Gen. Rosecrans has been badly beaten, and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga, by Bragg's army, aided with heavy reinforcements from Lee, Beauregard and Johnson.

## FROM CHARLESTON.

Everything is reported quiet at Charleston, but correspondents hint at a probable attack upon the city at no distant day.

A letter from Morris Island on the 16th says:—"There has been a lull in active operations since Sunday last, at which time the naval assault on Fort Sumter occurred. Since that unfortunate affair the navy has remained perfectly quiet. Not a hostile gun has been fired by them, or indeed by the land forces, since the occupation of the northern part of the island, if I may except an experimental shot against Fort Johnson yesterday. Important work is being performed, and the large fatigue parties are by no means idle, day or night.—Since the occupation of Cumming's Point the Confederate batteries on Sullivan's Island and James Island have maintained a most regular and at times exceedingly vigorous fire upon the force at that point and in Wagner. The batteries on either side fire alternately, and manage to keep one shell in the air nearly all the time. Their fire is heavier during the night, when the fatigue parties are at work erecting defensive and offensive batteries looking cityward. But the men are so well covered now that the casualties are remarkably slight."

A scouting party of U. S. troops have been recently patrolling the country between Occoquan, Dumfries, and Brentsville, and have captured a few horses, and brought in five deserters.

## FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

There is nothing new reported from the Army of the Potomac. It is now stated that Lee's force on the south bank of the Rapidan consists only of the two corps of Ewell and Hill, and does not exceed in the aggregate, from thirty-five to forty thousand men.

It is currently reported among the troops of the Federal army that a considerable portion of the Confederate forces had gone South.—Ewell's corps is said without doubt, to have gone to the reinforcement of the army opposed to Rosecrans.

Lee's present force is estimated by Federal officers at not over 35,000 or 40,000 men, stretching from the Rapidan river to Charlottesville. Deserters say, Longstreet took with him about 18,000 men.

The correspondent of the New York Herald under date of the 19th says:—"There was considerable heavy firing yesterday in the direction of Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan; but I cannot learn the result of it. The Rapidan rose several feet yesterday, and it would seem impossible for either army to cross to offer battle until it recedes. The Confederates appear to be preparing to contest the occupancy of the country south of the river to the last, but what we can learn of their movements must not be taken as certainly indicating their designs, nor need people be disappointed if no great battle takes place immediately in this vicinity. The rain yesterday and Thursday has so softened the roads and swollen the small streams as to render land transportation extremely toilsome, and some delay will be inevitable."

The Tribune's correspondent writes on the 20th:—"The 3d New Jersey cavalry, which was ordered from Washington to report to Warrenton Junction, mistaking their way, found themselves at Warrenton just at dark on Friday, where they came suddenly upon a body of White's cavalry, who were quietly enjoying the hospitalities of the town. The Federals at once charged, and the Confederates retreated from the town. About two hundred Confederate cavalry are reported to have come through the Gap, and are hovering about the Federal lines in squads, reconnoitering and pillaging. Early on Saturday morning a considerable body of these men were discovered within two miles of Warrenton Junction."

## SURRENDER OF FEDERAL FORCES.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16.—On Wednesday Lieut-Colonel Hayes, with three hundred men of the One Hundredth Ohio Regiment was attacked near Tiltford, 23 miles up the rail road by 1800 Confederates under Gen. Jackson. After fighting gallantly for two hours the Federal forces losing heavily in killed and wounded, were compelled to surrender to overpowering numbers.

The price of fuel—wood and coal—keep up. Consumers, this season, will have to be very economical, in order to keep their expenses at all within reasonable limits. It should be their duty to attend particularly to the use of fuel in their kitchens, offices, stores, dwellings, &c.—For there is often enough wasted, which if saved, would pay for tons of coal and cords of wood.