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Details of the Great Battle in Northern Georgia.  
[Special Dispatch to the Washington Chronicle.]

NASHVILLE, Sept. 22.—From intelligent officers who have arrived from the front I have been enabled to glean considerable important news concerning the late battle in Northwestern Georgia.

As I stated in my dispatch Sunday night, General Rosecrans a week or ten days ago had made up his mind to advance south, and at least capture Rome, if not Atlanta.

The respective corps of Generals Thomas, Crittenden, and McCook moved upon different routes, but with instructions to mass, and how to do it, if cannonading should be heard. It was believed that the Confederates were at Pigeon mountain, erecting new works in addition to those which nature had thrown up, as a range of mountains separated the two armies, and no communication could be effected except through Blue Bird, Pigeon, Wing's, and Cottell's gaps.

The utmost caution was maintained, and preparations made and carried out for any emergency. The avenues for retreat were laid out in case of disaster, besides a large reserve moved in striking distance to render assistance if absolutely necessary. Realizing his extreme distance from his base, and the fact that his situation was in the heart of the Confederate dominions, General Rosecrans exhibited prudence and sagacity due the occasion.

At about a quarter to eleven on Saturday morning, without skirmishing, the Confederates having massed at least two-thirds of their available force upon their right, precisely as they did at Chapin Hills and Stone river, pounced down upon the veterans under General Thomas upon the left; and, so sudden and fierce was the attack, that the whole column involuntarily fell back. In the charge we lost nearly eight hundred prisoners, and several pieces of artillery. At this juncture the engagement became general along the whole line. Necessarily a portion of the troops which had assaulted Thomas so vigorously were transferred to their respective divisions, a disposition which Thomas took advantage of, as he quickly threw his whole corps upon the foe, took several hundred prisoners, and recaptured five out of the six guns just lost. From this time until dark, it was give and take, neither side gaining a decided advantage. The condition of the country prevented a free use of the artillery, and, for several hours, but few cannon were fired. On the 19th, the battle terminating about dark, it was found that the Federal loss was slight, considering that much close fighting had taken place.

During Saturday night the Federal army threw up rifle pits near West Chickamauga river, besides clearing the road, in case it should be deemed advisable to fall back upon

Rossville, or even Chattanooga, between Look-out and Mission Ridge. The Confederate right extended to the northeast as far as the Western and Atlanta railroad, commanded by Polk, and protected by Wharton's cavalry, while their left touched a point about five miles southwest of Lafayette, and commanded by General A. P. Hill, with Forrest's cavalry on his flank.

Early Sunday morning came again the Confederates with renewed vigor, and so furious was the assault that the whole line fell back. Thomas's corps again bore the brunt of the battle, and the divisions of Rosseau, Negley, and Reynolds fought bravely. Early in the day the regular brigade, commanded by General King, found itself pitted against superior numbers. Gen. King, who was wounded in the arm at Stone river, was again disabled and taken prisoner. Gen. Lytle, was killed, and it is said his body will arrive here to-night, to be sent to Ohio to-morrow morning.

The latest information I have of a strictly reliable nature is up to Sunday night, when the battle terminated with a slight advantage to the Confederates. The new 24-pounder Napoleon guns made shocking havoc, and none were lost. The commanders of McCook's corps, Generals Johnson, Jeff. C. Davis, and Sheridan, as well as those of Crittenden's, Generals Wood, Palmer, and Van Cleve took an active part in the two days' fight, yet suffered to a less extent than did the divisions in Thomas's corps, commanded by Generals Negley, Brannan, and Reynolds. Colonel Stanley, commanding a brigade in Negley's division, was wounded early in Sunday's fight.—Several cavalry fights took place on Sunday, the Confederates being worsted.

My informant thinks that if even the Federal army should be compelled to fall back upon Chattanooga, it will not be a failure, as the programme was laid out in that wise; and at that point he could successfully resist twice his number.

The strength of the Confederate forces is not far from one hundred thousand men, nearly twice the number of our own. Generals Joe Johnston and Bragg were in command, with Polk on the right and A. P. Hill on the left. All the available men from the different armies of the Confederacy assisted in this contest, Longstreet's corps, under Generals Jackson and Ely, arriving after the commencement of the battle. At the battle of Stone river the following were the division commanders on the Confederate side: Breckinridge, Cheatham, Helburne, Anderson, and Stewart. This time their divisions are commanded by Breckinridge, Hindman, Ely, Jackson, Anderson, Buckner, Slaughter, Cleburne, Stewart, and Cheatham, with the addition of four brigades of cavalry under Gen's. Forrest, Wharton, Wheeler, and Maury.—The prisoners say that the troops had been arriving from all quarters for several weeks, and that several thousand of Pemberton's men were in the battle.

There is great excitement in the city, as a world of rumors are flying.

The Chronicle adds: "Official dispatches have been received from General Rosecrans, dated as late as 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. He then had positive information that Longstreet's corps had reinforced Bragg before the battle of the 19th, and it was stated by deserters on the 21st, that Ewell's corps had also joined Bragg.

The battle of Sunday is not admitted by Rosecrans as a defeat.

Rosecrans' centre and left, being overwhelmed, were forced back. He brought all his

wounded to the rear from the field and in hospitals, except about one thousand, and Gen. Rosecrans was Monday endeavoring to obtain them under flag of truce.

About two thousand of the Confederates were captured. About the same number of Federals, not wounded, fell into the hands of the Confederates. Most of the cannon taken by the Confederates was mainly in consequence of the horses attached to them being killed.

Bragg telegraphed to Richmond on Monday that he captured 2,500 men and twenty pieces of artillery. The same was telegraphed here yesterday by Gen. Meade.

Rosecrans was concentrating his forces on Monday to resist another attack. About 2 o'clock P. M., as General Thomas was moving in obedience to an order to get into position, the Confederates attacked him, and when the dispatch left, at 5 P. M., Longstreet was advancing to attack Rosecrans' left, so that it is quite likely that both armies were engaged on Monday before the day closed.

## FROM CHARLESTON.

The United States steamer Empire City arrived at New York on Monday from Hilton Head. She brings a report, said to be derived from Confederate sources, to the effect that the siege of Charleston had been temporarily suspended by reason of the continuous fire of the Confederates, the navy not supporting the land forces in their operations. No firing was going on when the boat passed Charleston. The steamer Mississippi, from Hilton Head, on the 18th, at New York, reports "passed Charleston bar on Sunday morning, the 20th, at three o'clock, and heard heavy firing." The Fulton, also at New York, reports the work of mounting guns on Battery Gregg as proceeding very slowly, in consequence of the annoyance received from Battery Bee and Fort Moultrie, by shot and shell, fired at intervals of about twenty minutes.

Passengers by the Fulton, say "that the preparations of General Gilmore for shelling the city of Charleston were in a forward state, and can be undertaken at any time. As evidence of the intentions of the Government the fact is significant that the Arago, in her recent trip, took to General Gilmore eighty cases of shell containing Greek fire. The iron clads were not firing, and there is reason to believe that the navy will not recommence the attack upon the Confederate position until General Gilmore's new batteries are ready to cooperate."

The scarcity of house room, in this place, at this time, is shown by the various uses to which one building is applied. On King street, the lower story of a large building is occupied as a billiard saloon, the second story is a place of worship for a Jewish Synagogue, and the third story is a ball room. In other buildings several families are located pursuing different occupations.

Thomas H. C. Hinton, the negro war orator, who was drafted and got exempted on the plea of being the only support of a mother, was before the Washington board yesterday—a woman representing herself to be his wife complaining that he did not support her, if he did his mother, and also that he had a brother living. Hinton stoutly denied these allegations, and was allowed to depart. In the meantime the truthfulness of the woman's allegations will be inquired into.