

# The Alexandria Gazette.

VOLUME LXIV.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1863.

NUMBER 216.

PUBLISHED (DAILY) BY  
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OFFICE—No. 104 King street, over  
S. one's, (formerly French's) Book Store.

## FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Washington dispatch states that the whole of Gen. Meade's army is in motion, and that a battle may soon be expected. A correspondent says that during Monday and Tuesday the advance of Gen. Meade's army moved forward on about the line pursued by General Pope last year. The cavalry occupied Madison Court House on Monday night, after driving the Confederates out, capturing forty-five and killing one. The Federal casualties were about twenty wounded, but none killed. The Federal signal corps occupy Thoroughfare Mountain. The Confederates use Clark Mountain, seven miles to the left, for a look-out. Nearly all the men in Culpeper are under arrest, and guards are placed around the houses. On Wednesday a heavy cavalry reconnoissance was in progress, and it was expected would discover the position and strength of the Confederate forces. It is supposed that their chief strength is near Gordonsville.

The correspondent of the Washington Chronicle with the Army of the Potomac, writes from near Raccoon Ford on the 24th, that Ewell's corps is encamped at Morton's Ford, two miles below Raccoon Ford. He says:

"Yesterday the Confederates seemed very jubilant. They were uproarious. Bands played and men cheered. I feared they had good news. It was only because they were receiving rations, I learned afterwards. Ewell's corps, which is in our front, is estimated at 18,000. Hill is supposed to be here, but I have thus far failed to discover any one who was certain on this point. Every one believes Longstreet, with his division, to be in Tennessee. The traverses thrown up before our eyes in front and to the left of Morton's Ford seem temporary and unsubstantial. Not a single gun can be perceived with the aid of a powerful field glass. This morning they fired on our pickets near Stringfellow's house, and wounded one man. It was only a few days ago, they wounded a lieutenant of the 7th Michigan and some five men. Our sharpshooters are near now, and prevent this.

On Sunday evening General Buford received orders to take General Kilpatrick's division and his own, and make a reconnoissance towards Madison Court House, to see and determine the strength of the Confederate left. After marching twenty miles they met the Confederates at Madison Court House and charged briskly, capturing some of his men. When the Confederates got to Robinson river, a branch of the Rapidan, they paused awhile, as if to dispute any further advance. They were soon compelled to resume their retreat, again till over the river. Gen. Buford had two men killed, belonging to the 10th Illinois and 3d Indiana respectively. About 60 prisoners were taken, among the number a lieutenant colonel, some captains and lieutenants. Gen. Kilpatrick captured a train of fifteen or twenty wagons, but I hear the Confederates reinforced suddenly and recaptured them with some of his own horses. General Buford's loss is trifling, Kilpatrick losing more heavily. General Buford obeyed his instructions, and

the result may be another forward march of the army of the Potomac. Three officers belonging to Moseby's staff were captured. They had been home on furloughs and were returning with new horses; but, getting between the two divisions of Federal cavalry, they were captured.

In the rear, the guerrillas still abound. Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning 21 of them made a raid upon Wood station, thirteen miles from Burke's station. At this place is an enormous wood-pile. Twenty contrabands ply their saws from "morn till dewy eve;" and when these guerrillas made their appearance twenty saws stopped, twenty jaws dropped, twenty contrabands had no "speculation in those eyes which they did glare with." Beside the wood-pile and the contrabands, who act as sawyers, we had a number of wagons packed, and many of the mules were turned loose to pasture. When they made their headlong charge, Sergeant Hyland, of the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry, was looking after these mules. He stood his ground bravely, firing his revolver, and emptying one saddle. But his bravery availed him not. He was captured, with nine mules.

Ten deserters have been shot this week. Prisoners tell us this. But all is not sufficient to prevent their swimming the river and giving themselves up. Ten came into this portion of our lines to-day.

The New York Times announces editorially that "the army of General Meade and the army of General Lee are evidently engaged in some shrewd maneuvering at the present moment;" that on Tuesday last, when the Federal cavalry advanced across the Rapidan as far as Orange Court House, they found no signs of the Confederates in any force, nor was it known in what direction the main body of the Confederates had withdrawn. The most simple theory was that Lee had fallen back to Gordonsville.

Recent depredations upon the trains of Suters en route for the army of the Potomac have again prompted them to adopt some measures for protection. Yesterday a large meeting, numbering upwards of a hundred, was held in Washington, when a committee was appointed to confer with Gen. Meade. They propose to run three trains a week and furnish their own cars and locomotives, provided the use of the railroad be guaranteed for that purpose.

The Washington Constitutional Union, of yesterday afternoon, says: "We have what we deem reliable information that, in Cabinet circles, the question was strongly debated whether there was necessity for armed interference by vessels of war to prevent the sailing of the steam rams from England, supposed to have been constructed for the use of the Confederates. So thorough, however, was the confidence of the Government in Mr. Seward's ability to accomplish the purpose desired, that the matter was left entirely to his judgment and discretion."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Mexico has addressed a letter to the Governments of friendly Powers, protesting against the recognition by them of the monarchy set up by Louis Napoleon in the City of Mexico. Accompanying this letter is a similar protest of the Permanent Deputation of the Mexican Congress.

## FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 22d instant contains the following:

"ZOLICOFFER, September 20, 1863.

"To Gen. S. Cooper: The enemy made a demonstration in force on us here yesterday, and were repulsed. My cavalry followed them to Blountsville, six miles from here. Their forces engaged to day are believed to have been not less than two thousand—all mounted—and six pieces of artillery. Five other regiments are reported between Jonesboro and Wautanga bridge, but they had not engaged my force at the latter place this afternoon.

"SAM'L JONES, Major General."

[Zollicoffer is a station on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, eleven miles from Bristol. Jonesboro is thirty-two miles from Bristol. The distance from Bristol to Knoxville one hundred and thirty miles.]

BRISTOL, September 21, 1863.

"After the enemy retired yesterday our cavalry went in pursuit of them, and came up with them this morning about two miles below Blountsville, where they camped last night. It is reported by a courier just arrived that the enemy have again advanced two miles from Blountsville in this direction with the intention of making a flank movement via this place. A force of Federal cavalry dashed into this place on Sunday night and burnt the building erected for commissary stores. They burnt the railroad bridge at Goodwin, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, and a trestle bridge on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, six miles west of here. Trains will pass over both points to-morrow, so there is little damage done."

RAID INTO MARYLAND.—It is stated by Mr. William Kilgore, attorney at law in this city, that on Tuesday a body of Confederate cavalry, estimated at five hundred, crossed into Maryland, about four miles from Rockville. They fed their horses in a cornfield about half a mile from the farm of Alexander Kilgore, father of our informant. From thence they proceeded about a mile and a half, when they were met by Scott's 900 and an infantry force, numbering in all about 1,100. A fight ensued, and thirty four of the Confederates were killed and wounded. Among the killed was Captain Frank Kilgore, brother of our informant, who was in command of the force. Finding the Federal numbers superior to theirs the Confederates retreated.—Wash. Chronicle.

General Graham, who was captured at Gettysburg, and subsequently taken to Richmond, has just been exchanged, arriving at Washington. He states that only two of General Longstreet's Divisions, with all his artillery, were sent to General Bragg, together with two of General Pickett's Brigades and Wise's Legion. General Graham counted eighty-one cannon going over the bridge from Richmond on their way to the West.

Com. Turner, in command of the U. S. steamer Ironsides, off Charleston, is a native and citizen of Virginia.

Eleven millions of dollars is the amount required this year for the city expenditure of New York, equal to 12 dollars for each individual inhabitant, or 100 dollars for every voter.