

The Alexandria Gazette.

VOLUME LXIV.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14, 1863.

NUMBER 232.

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

From Gen. Meade's Army.
[From the Washington Chronicle.]

We gave yesterday morning a succinct account of the movements of the two great armies in Virginia during Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and the arrival of General Meade, after brilliant skirmishing, at Rappahannock Station.

Yesterday and day before slight skirmishes took place, but General Meade could not induce Lee to bring on an engagement.

All the indications go to show that Lee hoped, by a rapid and secret flank movement to Meade's right, to strike Brandy Station between Culpeper and the Rappahannock, cutting off the line of communication, and forcing Meade to give battle under disadvantageous circumstances, with a river in his rear and General Lee between himself and his supplies.

Gen. Meade has succeeded in placing himself in the desired position to defy any attempt at a flank movement by Lee.

The crossing to the north side of the Rappahannock was made mainly at Kelly's Ford, and it was effected in admirable order.

It is believed by some that there has been a general engagement, but this is not the case, as the fighting, in the main, was confined to infantry and artillery.

It may be presumed that the movement of Meade was, in fact, one previously decided upon in case of certain contingencies, as is indicated by his sending to the rear some time since, certain articles of a cumbrous nature.

As soon as the army took a good position General Meade commenced reconnoitering, for on the same day a reconnoitering party of the 6th corps crossed the Rappahannock and to a short distance beyond, without incident, and returned towards night to near Bealton.

Another reconnoitering party skirted up the right bank of the Rappahannock Monday afternoon, but with what result is not known, and returned to the vicinity of Rappahannock Station the same day.

There was some skirmishing along the lines on Monday, but all was quiet through the night, up to an early hour yesterday morning.

The same day the Federal army crossed the river they recrossed and drove the Confederates to Brandy Station, with a severe loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners on the Confederate side. They then received an order to fall back, which they did in good order, General Buford, with his cavalry, on the left, Kilpatrick in the centre, and Gregg on the right. Gregg and Buford succeeded in holding the Confederates in check on the right and left, until 9 o'clock, when, acting under orders, they fell back upon the main body, the purpose of the movement having been effected.

The loss in Gregg's division of cavalry is said to be severe, the 4th and 13th Pennsylvania,

and 70th New York suffering most. Of the 13th Pennsylvania, 400 went into the fight, and 200 are reported disabled.

Major Robinson, of the 10th New York, is reported killed, and Captain Rhodes and Lieutenants Prentiss and Vose, of the 1st Rhode Island cavalry, seriously wounded.

The following officers, wounded in the engagement on Sunday, arrived yesterday morning from the Army of the Potomac: Lieut. Col. Crocker, of Gen. Pleasanton's staff; Dr. Forwood, U. S. A.; Lieut. Chaffle, 6th U. S. cavalry, and Capt. W. F. Aiken, 6th New York cavalry.

One hundred wounded from Kilpatrick's cavalry division reached here yesterday about 2½ o'clock. One hundred and thirty sick from the same army corps (second) arrived with the above. They were distributed among the several hospitals.

Battle in East Tennessee.

A special telegram to the New York Tribune, dated Knoxville, October 11, says: "Burnside advanced toward Greenville on Thursday and Friday. He overtook the Confederate forces under Jackson and Williams, on Saturday, at Blue Springs. The Confederates occupied a strong position, and were supposed to number at least six thousand. The Federal cavalry held the advance until 3 P. M., when the 1st division several times charged the Confederates. The firing was sharp and destructive to the Federals. The Confederate used but one battery. They were driven from the field at sundown, but darkness rendered pursuit impossible. The Confederates are now retreating on the Greenville road. The Federal loss was sixty killed and wounded. The latter are to be sent to Knoxville. Burnside is pursuing."

A letter dated Gordonsville, October 5, published in the Richmond Whig, says:—"I saw this morning, at Orange Court House, Colonel Dulany, who is an aid to Governor Pierpont. He was arrested, a few days ago, a short distance this side of Alexa. by Moseby. Moseby, having ascertained the Colonel's headquarters, rode up at night with a few of his men and inquired if that was Col. Dulany's headquarters; that he had a dispatch for him. The Colonel came to the door and remarked that he was Col. Dulany. Moseby then introduced himself as Major Moseby, and told the Colonel that he was a prisoner. Col. Dulany was en route for Richmond under charge of his son, who is a member of Moseby's command. He seemed exceedingly cheerful, and talk fluently about "old times," but when asked by a friend why it was that he remained in the Federal army, when his son, his brother and all his relatives and friends were South, his only reply was that he not care to talk about the war."

The Prussian government has demanded that all public functionaries should actively support its candidates in the coming elections.

The Confederate steamer R. E. Lee, six days from Wilmington, N. C., arrived at Halifax yesterday. She was chased by a Federal blockader.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13—Midnight.—The majority in Philadelphia for Curtin will be about 9,000. The gain thus far in the State over the last Governor's vote 16,000. We think the Republican majority will be over 30,000 in the State.

OHIO ELECTIONS.

CINCINNATI, 14.—4 o'clock A. M.—Large Republican gains everywhere; Democratic gains nowhere. Elections in the large cities passed off quietly, and Copperheads annihilated. Whole Regiments voted for the Republican ticket.

It is understood among persons who are posted, that ten or twelve more Russian vessels-of-war are expected to arrive at New York, or some other American port, within a few weeks; and it is believed in well informed quarters that they are not likely to go away very soon, but may probably winter in that harbor. There are many theories as to the cause of this movement of the Russian Navy, but the general belief is that the Emperor expects to keep his fleet cruising during the winter months, lest some difficulty with his neighbors might arise, and find him, as they found him once before, ice-bound in his own harbors.

The Baltimore Sun says:—"The military authorities of this department received information yesterday that a large force of Confederates under command of Generals Imboden, Jones and Jackson were in the neighborhood of Winchester, moving towards Martinsburg, evidently contemplating another movement along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times states that "General Meade's forces have evacuated Culpeper, and such stores as could not be conveniently removed were destroyed by fire; the value of these stores, however, is said to be trifling." The same writer asserts that the entire Confederate army has crossed the Rapidan, and that General Meade has fallen back to the north bank of the Rappahannock.

In a general order, dated October 6, Gen. Meade, quoting the army regulations on the subject, announces that meetings or combinations among officers or men, for the purpose of expressing regard for their superiors or others in the military service, in the way of presentations, or their disapprobation of the acts of their superiors or others in the military service, by resolutions, will be considered as violations of the regulation, and noticed accordingly.

The great house of Harpending & Rubbey, in San Francisco, has been found guilty of fitting out the privateer Chapman, last winter. The penalty is ten years' imprisonment and ten thousand dollars fine.

The draft in the State of Maryland has been suspended until further order, to enable the citizens to fill up the quota by volunteering.