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## FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, October 18.—The official returns of killed, wounded, and missing in the late battles sum up, exclusive of cavalry, 14,891. The losses of the cavalry will increase the number to about 16,000 men. Of the 4,685 missing, about 2,500 were wounded.—Thirty-six pieces of artillery and a few wagons were lost. Southern papers of the 9th instant insist that the whole Confederate loss will not exceed 12,000. Hindman's division alone lost 2,100 out of 3,400. Gen. Joe Johnson is proved by the correspondence to have been all the time in Mississippi, and not with Bragg's army. Reports from Mississippi say that two corps from Grant's army are moving to succor Rosecrans, one overland from Memphis and another by water. Gen. Jeff. Davis is reported to have arrived in Bragg's army on the 10th instant.—[Ass. Press Dispatch.]

Admiral Lee reports the burning off New Inlet Bar on the evening of the 11th of Oct., by the Nansmond, of the Confederate propeller Douró. She had for cargo 250 bales of cotton, 279 boxes and 20 tierces of tobacco, and a quantity of rosin and turpentine. The 2d and 3d mates, two of the crew and a passenger were made prisoners—the rest on board escaped.

Gen. Michael Corcoran succeeds Gen. Rufus King in the command of the division lately under the latter named officer.

The Richmond Whig says that the "State of Virginia has contributed to the Confederate Army over one hundred and thirty thousand troops, (132,915, without counting three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, of which no rolls have been furnished,) and over one hundred and twenty thousand weapons of the various descriptions in use. This in addition to the large number of recruits before the Conscript bill had passed; and also, in addition to the forces that have been in service under State organization and for local defence.—Altogether, it would be safe to say that she has had in the field not less than a hundred and seventy-five thousand men, and that they have been for the most part armed by herself."

Mr. George W. Lambert, of Baltimore, has received an important appointment from the Russian government, through the Minister at Washington. The place is designated as "Travelling Engineer on the Moscow and Novgorod Railroad," a position similar to superintendent of a railroad in this country.

A small financial war looms up between the Associated Banks of New York and the new National Banks of Secretary Chase, which is likely to have an important influence on the currency, and affect the value of labor and all mercantile commodities.

## LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

[From Richmond papers received at Fortress Monroe.]

The Richmond Enquirer, October 12th, says in regard to the Texas election, that Pendleton Murat was elected Governor over General T. T. Chambers by about 5,000 votes; F. S. Stackpole elected Lieutenant Governor.

The Examiner, of October 12th, says a smart correspondence has occurred between Mr. Ould and Gen. S. A. Meredith, commissioners for exchange of prisoners, from which it appears a wide difference exists between the parties as to the number of prisoners with which each should be credited, and that all arrangements for a further exchange, are, for the present, knocked in the head.

MOBILE, October 12.—The steamer Mary Wilson, connected with the Mobile and Great Northern railroad, was burned on Sunday.—About seventy lives were lost. The mails, freight, and steamboat are a total loss.

MOBILE, October 14.—The steamer Isabel, in running the blockade on Tuesday, got aground, and a number of shots were fired at her by the blockaders. She sustained no injury, and is now safe in the bay.

CHARLESTON, October 15.—Firing from our batteries continues as usual. The enemy makes no reply, but continues working. An additional number of transports are reported at Folly Inlet.

Two war vessels arrived off the bar and signified a desire to communicate with the French consul, who will probably visit them to-morrow.

Captain Henley, with seven men, in a small boat, were drowned in the harbor this morning.

Firing from our batteries continues slowly. No response from the enemy.

CHARLESTON, October 16.—This is the ninety-eighth day of the siege. A grand review of the troops by General Beauregard will take place to-day. Nothing new this morning.

LYNCHBURG, October 16.—Twenty-seven regiments of Federal cavalry and mounted infantry, estimated at 14,000, passed Greenville, Tennessee, round eastward, to make a raid on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, attacking the Confederate forces at Bible Ridge, six miles west of Greenville, on Saturday, October 10. The Confederate force withdrew to Henderson, ten miles east of Greenville. The Federals having succeeded in reaching the rear, the Confederates fell back to Zollicoffer, until the Federals heavily reinforced advanced upon them, when they withdrew to Bristol.—The Confederate loss in both days' fight was 300 killed and wounded. The wounded fell into the hands of the Federals.

On Wednesday night the Federals arrived at Bristol, and are reported to have advanced toward Abington with a heavy force, supposed to number from 8,000 to 10,000. Joe Hooker is in command in East Tennessee. Burnside has left, having been dismissed or resigned?

Three regiments of Tennessee refugees have been organized, and 4,000 refugees are following the Federal army. The Federals destroyed no property in East Tennessee, as they expect to hold the country permanently.

The Government is establishing in every town in the Confederacy an agency for the sale of cotton interest coupon bonds.

There are 300,000 free negroes in the Confederacy. These ought to be drafted for teamsters, drivers, &c., by next Congress.

The Washington Chronicle has the following remarks in reference to the situation of affairs at Chattanooga and in that direction, and the purposes of the Confederates:—

"We have information from the most reliable sources that, while Lee was making demonstrations in Virginia last week, he was sending away veterans to Bragg and receiving in exchange conscripts, militia men, and the rawest kind of soldiers in the persons of old men and half grown boys. They will attempt to turn the Federal flanks at Chattanooga if everything is favorable. Should the Tennessee river rise, they are making preparations to crush the Army of the Cumberland by force of overwhelming numbers. In the next battle, Bragg will command the right, Longstreet the left, and Joe Johnston the centre—the whole to be under the eye of Jeff. Davis, and other efficient Confederate luminaries. We are certainly impressed with the idea that the splurge of Lee last week was a strategic stroke for the benefit of the army in the Southwest."

The Court Martial in the case of Mr. Smithson, the banker, commenced in Washington, yesterday. Mr. McKenzie, of Alexandria, was examined with reference to the identity of the letter which the accused is charged with writing, and which was captured by Commander Williamson. After the testimony, the court adjourned until this morning at the same hour.

Early yesterday morning, a large shed in the Monument Grounds, Washington, used for the storage of hay and feed for the Government cattle and horses in the grounds, was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time it was consumed. Some ten or twelve horses were burned to death; and a quantity of hay and horse feed destroyed.

The Washington Chronicle states that Atlanta, in Georgia, is an important point to be gained in the present war, owing to its manufacturing establishments for the South, and other causes, and that Gen. Rosecrans' efforts will be exerted towards the occupation of that place.

In reference to the recent arrest of Capt. Russell, in Baltimore, the American of that city, says:—"About the commencement of the present war Captain Russell quit the service of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, stating that as he could not sincerely approve of some measures of the Government he would not draw a dollar from its treasury."

The Washington Star says that on Sunday evening, while Quartermaster's men were leading about a thousand horses over the Long Bridge (destined for the army) a passing locomotive made such a commotion among them that some hundreds stampeded, ran past the guard on the bridge, and were only brought to a halt after getting into the heart of the city.

The paragraph going the rounds, about efforts being made to exempt the Eastern shore of Virginia from the operation of the Emancipation Proclamation, and Gen. Pierpoint's intended action, is contradicted.