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WAR NEWS.

The army correspondent of the New York Tribune states that on Saturday evening a squad of Confederate cavalry attacked the Federal pickets at Warrenton, but were repulsed. On Sunday, a lieutenant was captured within two miles of Gen. Meade's headquarters, but was subsequently released, the Confederates retaining his horse and equipments. The same correspondent states that a number of Confederate spies in Federal uniforms penetrated General Meade's lines on Monday, and two of them were captured. The cavalry had moved to the front, "and," says the correspondent, "more active operations are anticipated."

A special telegram from Chattanooga to the Philadelphia Bulletin reports all quiet at that point. It is said that in the recent fight with Gen. Hooker the Confederates "were severely punished, and did not resume the attack." Gen. Hooker at once strongly entrenched all along his line. Gens. Grant and Thomas were with him on the 29th, and thought him safe. The Lookout batteries of the Confederates played on him all day without doing any harm.

Gen. Meigs, under date of Chattanooga, 29th ult., telegraphs some additional particulars concerning the recent fight of Gen. Hooker. He states that Gen. Geary was attacked some four miles up the Lookout Valley by General Longstreet, and the 11th corps marched to his aid at one o'clock in the morning. They passed two steep wooded hills about 150 feet in height, when they received a volley from the Confederates, who had occupied and entrenched the summit of the hills after dark.—The Federals charged up the east hill, and drove the Confederates out of their rifle pits and down the other slope of the hill. In this assault the Federals had thirty-one men killed. This feat Gen. M. thinks is the most brilliant one of the campaign. He adds that he is led to believe that the whole disposal force of Longstreet was engaged.

A special telegram from Cincinnati states that the guerrillas are very active in Western Kentucky. On the 2d instant they captured two trains of cars near Mayfield, and are doing immense damage to the railroad. The same dispatch says that there is nothing new from General Burnside. The report that the Federals had possession of Tusculum, Alabama, is repeated, and it is thought there has been a severe fight in that quarter between Gen. Sherman and the heavy Confederate force sent to dispute his passage.

The following story is told of Archbishop Whatley, deceased:

"We recall an anecdote of a rebuke which he administered to a young British officer, upon the staff of the Lord Lieutenant, at a dinner at the vice-regal castle in Dublin, where the Roman Catholic Archbishop as well as Archbishop Whatley were present as guests. The young officer, forgetting his manners, called across the table this insulting conundrum:—"What is the difference between a Roman Catholic Archbishop and a donkey?" with the answer, "Because one wears his cross before and the other behind." "And now," said Whatley, addressing the officer, "can you tell me what is the difference between a Lord Lieutenant's aide-de-camp and a donkey?" The officer said he could not tell. "Nor can I," rejoined Whatley."

FROM CHARLESTON.

An arrival from off Charleston on the 30th ult., reports that the object of the late attack on Fort Sumter was to frustrate the designs of the Confederates in constructing new batteries and covered ways on the channel side. Under the destructive power of the projectiles the walls were gradually crumbling, and it was believed that they would soon be completely demolished. From time to time four of the monitors have co-operated with the Morris Island batteries in the bombardment. The Confederates have replied from their fortifications on Sullivan and James Islands with considerable deliberation, but were unsuccessful either in injuring the Federal works or the garrisons.—The three shells which were thrown into the city of Charleston on the 26th have not been followed by others, and the expectation of a general bombardment is, therefore, for the present, not realized.

The Richmond papers of Monday contain important advices from Charleston to the 1st inst. It appears that on the night of the 30th ult. the Federal forces continued a furious and incessant bombardment of Fort Sumter from the land batteries, and that on the following morning, at four o'clock, a portion of the seawall of the fort fell in, burying beneath the ruins thirteen men. During the day of the 31st a furious bombardment was kept upon the fort from the monitors and land batteries.—Over 1,200 shots had been fired within twenty-four hours. On the 1st inst. the bombardment still continued, and the shots averaged four per minute on the afternoon of that day.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.—Commissioner Lewis has decided that under the fifteenth section of the act for "the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts, \$500 exemption is to be allowed to all persons resident on property within the jurisdiction of the tax commissioners, and not to be allowed in respect to property on which the owner does not reside. In other words, every person who owns property subject to assessment is to be allowed the prescribed exemption, whatever may be the value of his property, provided he resides on it.—If his property is not worth more than \$500 the whole is exempt; if worth more, all above \$500 is taxable. Where the owner does not reside on his property it is taxable for the whole value, where not otherwise exempt by the laws of the State."

The "November Meteoric Shower" is looked for this month. It may, or it may not, come. There was such a shower *once*; but it has not happened, to any great extent, since the famous one, in 1832, we believe.

The National Intelligence says: "We have reports from the adjacent counties of Maryland that large numbers of voters—indeed the majority of them—refused to exercise their right of suffrage yesterday."

Gold, in New York, yesterday 146.

The Alexandria police have arrested as deserters from the Federal army, Stout and Burns, both formerly members of the 25th N. Y. volunteers, but recently of the 16th Va.; Langley, a deserter from the last named regiment; and Quagan, a deserter from the 16th New York.

SOUTHER NEWS.

The Richmond Examiner, speaking of the state of affairs in Richmond, says:—"The speculators are now masters of the situation in regard to flour, a barrel of which, of any kind, at any price, it is next to impossible to obtain. The hoarders should be made to come to terms; that is, put their stores in the market. Beef is in great abundance in the Piedmont country, we learn, and in the upper valley, and sells at from 36 to 56 cents on the hoof, and if the impressing officers will hold off their hands we need have no fears of the coming winter."

The Lynchburg Republican, learning that some 3,000 prisoners are to be sent from Richmond to that city, strongly protests, and says: "We don't want them here. We have got as many people now amongst us as can be supplied with food."

A duel took place near Augusta, Ga., on the 28th ultimo, between C. A. Reed, of Augusta, and R. Copeland of Maryland. The latter was killed. Another account says he was a native of Florida, and formerly a clerk in one of the Departments at Washington.

J. B. Lamar, President of the Bank of Commerce, at Savannah, Georgia, in conjunction with bank officers in other States, requests a meeting of representatives of different banks in the Confederate States, and members elect to the next Congress, to be held in Augusta, Ga., on the 16th of November, to consider and act on questions relating to the currency.

One hundred and forty-six deserters arrived at Raleigh, under guard, from the Western part of North Carolina, on Saturday night.

Humphrey Marshall has opened a law office in Richmond.

In consequence of the failure to obtain supplies from the neighboring counties, the Richmond Whig says, the agent of the City Council for purchasing flour, is to visit the valley of Virginia.

The Richmond Examiner states that it was understood in that city on Sunday last that 6,000 Federals had landed at Newport News.

The same paper states that Moseby is again at work. On Tuesday of last week he made a foray within a mile of General Meade's headquarters, near Warrenton, in which "he killed 3, wounded several, and captured 36 white Yankees, some 18 or 20 black ones, and 130 mules and horses."

A telegram, dated Culpeper Court House, October 29, says that forty Federal soldiers sixteen of whom were negroes, arrived here this evening. They were captured by Moseby, with one hundred mules.

Mr. Haislipp, of Occoquan, lately arrested and carried to Richmond, has been released on his parole.

Yesterday Richard Walker, a Confederate soldier, was sent in from Fort Ethan Allen, and committed to the Old Capitol to be held as a hostage for a Federal soldier named Stephen Kelly. Walker is said to have two sons who belong to Moseby's cavalry. Dennis McNamara was sent up from Alexandria, by the Provost Marshal of that post, and committed to the Old Capitol as a suspicious character.

The Washington and Georgetown R. R. company now require an oath from the conductors, to perform their duties faithfully and honestly. Some refused to take it on the ground that their bonds require the same thing.