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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE GREAT BATTLES.

We continue the publication of the accounts of the great struggle going on between the Federal and Confederate forces in this state, as gleaned from the Northern papers. The agent of the New York Associated Press sends the following from the "Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, May 14."

"It was intended to follow up the Confederates early this morning to their new position and attack them vigorously, but the heavy rain for the past two days interfered much with the movements of the army, the roads being in the most horrible condition, rendering it impossible to move artillery and trains over some portions of them. Portions of the 5th and 6th corps moved into position on the south side of the Ny river, about two miles north of Spottsylvania Court House. The 2d corps occupied the right of the new line on the Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania plank road, with Burnside on the left, the 5th corps on the old stage road, and the 6th reaching half a mile further east. About 8 A. M. the regulars of the 6th corps, about three hundred, were ordered to advance across the Ny, and dislodge a regiment of Confederates who were in an entrenchment behind a house on their front, which they did, killing and wounding some, capturing about a dozen, and driving the rest to the woods. The Federal guns in the centre opened and shelled the woods in front, but without eliciting any reply from the Confederates although they can be seen through the glass busy throwing up entrenchments. Their new position is deemed a strong one, but as soon as the army can get into position and bring their guns to bear on it, they will make them answer or evacuate.

6 P. M.—The Confederates made a sudden and unexpected attack this afternoon, on the position from which they were dislodged this morning, across the Ny river, on the Federal left, and succeeded in gaining possession of the point. Portions of the 1st and 2d brigades of the 1st division, 6th corps, were placed there to hold it, but were compelled to fall back to this side of the stream, losing about a dozen wounded and nearly half their number captured. Gen. Meade had been visiting the line at this point at the time of the occurrence, being at the house of a Mr. Anderson, who has a very handsome residence there, and the Confederates had nearly reached the house before he was apprised of their approach. He, however, got away in safety, and troops were at once sent to meet and drive back the Confederates. A heavy fire of artillery was also opened on them. The Federal infantry finally drove them back across the river, and captured some prisoners. A Confederate major and other officers were taken during the day.

Late in the evening the Federal guns on the right opened on a section of a battery in their front which scattered the infantry supporting it, when the 1st brigade 1st division, 2d corps charged and captured two guns, with limbers, &c.

Confederate prisoners say that Gen. Lee has issued an address to his troops, congratulating them on the report that Butler had been defeated and driven back to his gunboats.

The Federal loss in the past ten days is about 45,000 killed, wounded, and missing, a large number of which may be put down as stragglers. A correspondent is reported captured yesterday, but his name has not been learned.

The Washington Star of yesterday evening learns by the last arrival at Belle Plain that the surgeon of the 66th New York regiment who was a prisoner, was paroled by Gen. Lee and allowed to disinter the corpse of General Wadsworth, "which had been interred in a coffin made by breaking up a door." He was then passed by Gen. Lee with the remains over the Confederate lines into the Federal lines.

He states that Gen. Longstreet lays yet in camp badly wounded in the shoulder, the blade of which is shattered.

He confirms the fact that the paragraph said to have been taken from a late Petersburg paper alleging that Gen. Lee is wounded is untrue.

According to his belief, the Confederates are very advantageously posted, and will be dislodged, from their present position only after very desperate fighting, unless Grant turns it.

According to the Washington Star the Federal wounded now at Fredericksburg and those brought to Washington only include those wounded up to Friday. Since that time none have been received from the field. The number of wounded remaining at Fredericksburg is estimated at 12,000.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 16.—Headquarters Army Virginia and North Carolina, Proctor's creek, May 14, via Fortress Monroe, May 16.—At daylight Gen. Burnham's brigade charged upon the Confederate outer works at Proctor's creek and carried the entire line, section by section.

At ten A. M. the batteries opened upon the enemy who had fallen back to a line of heavy earthworks next to Fort Darling. The Confederates replied briefly until 2 o'clock P. M., when the batteries and sharpshooters silenced their guns. Nothing more was heard from the Confederates during the day. The Federal loss was 150.

At 4 P. M., a shell exploded the Magazine in Fort Darling.

May 15.—A small Confederate gunboat came down opposite Fort Darling this morning, threw several shells into the cavalry, and then retired.

Lieutenant Colonel Pond, 1st United States cavalry discovered three torpedoes in James river this morning.

At twelve the Confederates came out of the fortifications and attacked Hickman's brigade. The fight lasted until 4 P. M. It was principally musketry. The Confederates were driven back to their works. There is sharp shooting along the lines, and the Confederate artillery is kept silenced.

At nine P. M. last evening the enemy advanced upon our lines near Petersburg turnpike. After a short and sharp engagement of musketry they were driven back to their breastworks.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, 9 A. M., May 16th, via Fortress Monroe, May 16th, 5 p. m.—The Confederate iron clad Richmond came down last evening, and opened fire on the Federal fleet. The Monitors drove her back. The fleet followed. Heavy firing has been heard since daylight this morning.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 14th says General J. E. B. Stuart's funeral took place on the 13th in Richmond.

The Confederates took possession of the road leading to Louisa Court House.

The telegraph lines are down to Lee's army. The intelligence is by a very circuitous route.

LATEST—10 A. M. The Confederates came out at daylight from their earthworks and attacked the Federal right wing. The Federal artillery opened on the Confederates, driving them back to their fortifications.

Rapture Between Spain and Peru.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, brings Panama papers to the 7th instant.

The Spanish squadron, at the Chincha Islands, under Admiral Purzon, seized a Peruvian war vessel there, making her crew prisoners, and took possession of the Guano Islands. They arrested the Governor and officials, and hoisted the Spanish flag over the islands, and turned the ship-of-war Chaingang adrift.—The admiral then steered for Callao, and attempted to cut out the Peruvian navy, but they were notified in time to place themselves under the guns of the fort, and were thus saved.—The storeship, however, was seized and carried off. The fleet then returned to the Chinchas, where they remained in possession.

On the 28th the greatest excitement prevailed at Callao and Lima, and active preparations were making to resist the invaders.—Foreigners generally, and foreign ministers, consuls, &c., excepting the French Minister, have held meetings and expressed the strongest sympathy with Peru and disapproval of the course pursued by the Spaniards, as most arbitrary and unjustifiable. It is generally supposed the whole affair had been pre-arranged at Madrid, and is a part of the French programme on this continent.

Dispatches have been sent to Washington by the Peruvian Government on the subject; Senor Vielena being a passenger on the Illinois.

The Spanish fleet consists of two frigates and one gunboat, and two or three others daily expected.

The Peruvian navy consists of eight indifferent vessels, badly manned, but the Government has bought a new steamer, the Quito, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, for \$600,000, and will equip her with the intention of a naval engagement.

A letter dated Havana, 7th inst., says:—The long-expected and well known ex United States steamer Harriet Lane has at length arrived here from Galveston, Texas, under the new name of the Lavinia. She left in company with two others, the Alice and Isabel—all three loaded with cotton. The Isabel and Lavinia arrived together; but the Alice, being in want of fuel, came along more slowly, not arriving until ten o'clock this morning. They have brought, in the aggregate, seventeen hundred and fifty bales of cotton. A Federal cruiser chased them for a considerable distance, but appeared much perplexed which of the three to follow up, and finally gave up the chase.—News from Nassau to the 7th says that blockade-running between Nassau, Wilmington, Savannah, and Matamoras was brisk, and a very considerable quantity of cotton and tobacco was reaching Nassau from the Confederate States.

J. F. Dwyer, one of the clerks of Barnes & Mitchell, dry goods merchants, in Washington, has decamped, after robbing his employers of silks, &c. He was a stranger.