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EDGAR SNOWDEN, JR.

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THE WAR IN THE WEST.

A dispatch reports active operations in Western Virginia. On Wednesday last the Confederates attacked the Federal troops at Fayetteville, Fayette county, and after a desperate fight, in which they lost one hundred killed and wounded, the Federal troops escaped to Cruley. An Ohio regiment and three companies of Virginia troops have been cut off at Summerville, in Nicholas county, and nothing has been heard from them. Col. Lightburn was on the Elk river on Saturday last maintaining his ground against the Confederates, but subsequently moved to Ripley, which he reached safely on Sunday night. The dispatch confirms the report of the burning of Charleston, Kanawha county, by the National troops.

All was quiet at Cincinnati yesterday. The Confederates are reported to have fallen back four miles below Florence on account of the scarcity of water, and are supposed to be awaiting reinforcements. All business was resumed in Cincinnati yesterday.

At the latest advices from Cumberland Gap, Gen. Morgan was supplying his army by foraging in the neighborhood and was confident that he could hold out until help arrived. A Confederate force was still in his front, but those that were in his rear had left to join Kirby Smith before Cincinnati.

On Sunday morning the Confederates under Gen. Duncan attacked the Federal forces on Green river, near Munfordsville, Kentucky, and after several hours' fighting were repulsed with heavy loss.

The New York World quotes the bloody and cruel words of Thaddeus Stevens, of Pa., and declares that "it is quite time the civilized and Christian North overwhelmed in wrathful indignation these atrocious and bloodthirsty doctrines and all who advocated them."

The New York World calls the Confiscation Act, "an impotent menace, which has only done mischief."

Capt. Bartlett is out in a card denying the statement from Havana that Mr. and Mrs. Oviedo had agreed to disagree—in other words, that they had separated, and that the lady was about to leave for New York.

Mr. Simon Fraser, the discoverer of the river which bears his name, died recently at St. Andrews, C. W. He was a native of Scotland.

The Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot says:—Of the nineteen cotton mills in this village, only three or four are now in operation.

At Dearborn, in Michigan, last week, Capt. Speed organized a company of one hundred young women and administered to them the constitutional oath, with the pledge to search out families of volunteers and supply their wants.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Northern papers contain the following extracts from Richmond papers to the 13th inst.:

A resolution was passed in the Confederate House of Representatives on the 12th, thanking Gen. Lee and his army, and approving of the policy of advancing to the North. The first clause was passed unanimously, but the latter gave rise to considerable discussion, and the policy indicated was not approved of by some few.

The budget of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that from its commencement to the present time the expenses of the Confederate government have reached the sum of \$345,000,000, and amount of funds to be provided for by the first of January will be \$209,000,000.

War taxes amounting to a little over \$10,000,000 have been paid into the treasury by seven States, viz:—North Carolina, \$1,400,000; Virginia, \$2,125,000; Louisiana, 2,500,000; Alabama, \$2,000,000; Georgia, \$434,000; Florida, \$225,000, and Mississippi \$1,584,000.

According to official statements, the net earnings of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad for the past twelve months amount to \$588,785.81, which is just one-tenth of the capital.

An official report from the Rev. A. W. Crocker, chief of the Army Intelligence Office, states that the various regimental returns show the Confederate loss in killed in the late battles at about 500, and the wounded are not more than 1,600.

Mr. M. Bruce, of Kentucky, proposed in the House of Representatives a plan for simplifying the obtaining of letters of marque, to render privateering more efficient.

THE FLOOD IN PHILADELPHIA.—The immediate cause of the disaster appears to have been the stoppage of the mouth of one of the sections of culverts above Ninth street. An immense pool of water collected the entire morning. Other ponds were formed on the commons. About noon the earthy barriers of some of the upper pools gave way, and a torrent of water, at least four feet in depth, swept across Seventh street towards the lower sections of the city. It dashed with immense power against all obstacles, pouring into cellars like a waterfall, destroying frame tenements and undermining walls that were thought to be able to withstand all shocks. The loss of life was caused by the falling of two dwelling houses.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Manufacturers of boots and shoes must pay a duty on all their sales, and upon all goods removed from their premises, excepting those sent to agents (not commission merchants;) all sales by agents must also be accounted for each month. This duty is to be paid on the whole value of the goods, without any deduction.—Manufacturers of boots and shoes for the United States government must pay a duty on all goods delivered on and after Sept. 1.

THE WAR ON THE POTOMAC.—Brief dispatches from General McClellan report a severe battle fought on Sunday at Bolivar, resulting in the defeat of the Confederates with heavy loss, they retreating towards the river, followed by the Federal troops. Gen. Reno was among the killed. This officer was formerly in command of a division under Gen. Burnside, but was recently transferred to the position of Gen. McDowell. Bolivar, in the vicinity of which the battle occurred, is on the road from Middletown to Hagerstown, and between the first named place and Boonsboro', about four miles distant from each.

It appears that the portion of the Confederate army which recrossed the Potomac at Williamsport, co-operating with a part of that remaining on the Maryland side, attacked Col. Miles' position on the Maryland Heights and obliged him to move over to the entrenchments at Bolivar Heights, about one mile behind Harper's Ferry. It is reported that the Confederates were planting guns to bear on Col. Miles' new position. Later advices report that fighting had been going on at Harper's Ferry, but that Col. Miles still held his position.

A dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated Washington, Sept. 14, says:

"We learn that the Confederates has recrossed at least one division into Virginia at Williamsport, and from both sides of the river had attacked Col. Miles' position at Harper's Ferry, and obliged him to evacuate Maryland Heights, of which they had taken possession. He was strongly entrenched on Bolivar Heights, however, and felt confident of being able to hold his position."

The dispatch also says:

"On the southwestern front of the Federal lines everything is at a dead standstill, principally because there is no enemy to disturb us. The Occoquan and Bull Run below Union Mills are free of Confederates, their cavalry only remaining about Centreville and Fairfax Station and Court House, the Confederate lines running thence irregularly northwest to Goose creek, at a point above Leesburg. The Federal cavalry went into Leesburg yesterday, and found there only a few Confederates, who retreated at their approach. The hospitals here are full of Confederate sick."

Skirmish at Leesburg.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Hagerstown, on the 8th instant, says:

"While the train was waiting at Chambersburg, deciding whether it was best or not to come on, I met with an old friend, a member of the First Maryland Home Brigade Cavalry, stationed near Harper's Ferry. He informs me that last Tuesday three companies of them were ordered to charge through Leesburg on a reconnoissance. This affair proved very unfortunate. They were entirely surrounded, and only fifteen of his company escaped."

The N. Y. World says:—"It is a vulgar and mischievous error that brutal men and brutal methods succeed best in campaigns and battles. The very contrary is the fact."