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## General Lee upon the late Battles.

From Richmond papers of the 8th, as quoted in the Northern papers, we take the following:

*Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia,*  
October 2, 1862.—General Orders, No. 116.—  
In reviewing the achievements of the army during the present campaign, the Commanding General cannot withhold the expression of his admiration of the indomitable courage it has displayed in battle, and its cheerful endurance of privation and hardship on the march.

Since your great victories around Richmond you have defeated the enemy at Cedar Mountain; expelled him from the Rappahannock; and, after a conflict of three days, utterly repulsed him on the plains of Manassas, and forced him to take shelter within the fortifications around his capital.

Without halting for repose you crossed the Potomac, stormed the Heights of Harper's Ferry, made prisoners of more than eleven thousand men, and captured upwards of seventy pieces of artillery, all their small arms and other munitions of war.

While one corps of the army was thus engaged, the other insured its success by arresting at Boonsboro' the combined armies of the enemy, advancing under their favorite General to the relief of their beleaguered comrades.

On the field of Sharpsburg, with less than one-third of his numbers, you resisted from daylight until dark the whole army of the enemy, and repulsed every attack along his entire front of more than four miles in extent.

The whole of the following day you stood prepared to resume the conflict on the same ground, and retired next morning, without molestation, across the Potomac.

Two attempts subsequently made by the enemy to follow you across the river, have resulted in his complete discomfiture, and being driven back with loss.

Achievements such as these demanded much valor and patriotism. History records fewer examples of greater fortitude and endurance than this army has exhibited; and I am commissioned by the President to thank you in the name of the Confederate States for the undying fame you have won for their arms.

Much as you have done, much more remains to be accomplished. The enemy again threatens us with invasion, and to your tried valor and patriotism the country looks with confidence for deliverance and safety; your past exploits give assurance that this confidence is not misplaced.

R. E. LEE,  
General Commanding.

*Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia,*  
Camp on Washington's Run, Oct. 2, 1862.—  
Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector Gen.  
C. S. A., Richmond, Va.—General: The enemy's cavalry under Gen. Pleasanton, with six pieces of artillery, drove back our pickets yesterday in front of Shepherdstown. The 9th Virginia cavalry, which was on picket, repulsed the enemy several times, by vigorous charges, disputing the ground, step by step, back to the main body. By the time his artillery reached him, Col. W. H. F. Lee, who was in command of the brigade, was obliged to place it on the west bank of the Oquon, on the flank of the enemy as it approached Martinsburg.

Gen. Hampton's brigade had retired through Martinsburg, on the Tuscarora road, when Gen. Stuart arrived and made dispositions to attack. Lee's Brigade was advanced immediately, and Hampton's ordered forward. The enemy retired at the approach of Lee along the Shepherdstown road, and was driven across the Potomac by the cavalry, with a severe loss, and darkness alone prevented it from being a signal victory. His rear was overtaken and put to flight, our cavalry charging in gallant style, under a severe fire of artillery, routing squadron after squadron, killing a number, wounding more, and capturing several. He was driven through Shepherdstown, and crossed the river after dark; in no case standing a hand-to-hand conflict, but relying upon his artillery and carbines at long range for protection.

I regret to add that we lost one lieutenant and several privates.

I am, most respectfully, your ob't serv't.

R. E. LEE, Gen'l Commanding.  
Official: Chas. Marshall, Maj. and A. D. C.

## THE WAR IN THE WEST.

From the official report of General Buel, relative to the recent movements of the Federal army in Kentucky, it appears that the chief part of the fighting at Perryville was on Wednesday, the 8th instant, and not on Thursday, as some of the press dispatches have reported. During Wednesday night the Confederates fell back towards Harrodsburg, in Mercer county, twelve miles northwest of Perryville. The loss was very heavy, but no accurate report had yet been made out. It is reported by army officers in Louisville that the Confederate Generals Cheatham and Polk were killed at Perryville, and that the Confederate loss exceeded that of the Federals three to one.

It is reported that Nashville, Tenn., is surrounded by the Confederates. The Federal troops are on half rations, and provisions of all kinds are held at fabulous prices. A Federal foraging party with forty wagons had been captured by the Confederates about nine miles south of Nashville. A guerilla party of Confederates were routed on the 1st instant between Gallatin and Nashville.

General Rosencrans has returned to headquarters, and reports that the Confederate army under General Price is dispersed and demoralized. Most of their ammunition and baggage trains were captured. At the battle at Corinth about one thousand Confederates were killed, while the Federal loss is estimated at three hundred and fifty killed and twelve hundred wounded.

The New York Express thinks the late letter of Louis Napoleon, in relation to Roman affairs, though wrapped up in many words, and phrases, amounts, in plain English, just to this:—

"France will not interfere to rob the Pope of his temporal power, but if the Pope's theory of immobility continues,—that is,—when requested to abandon his terrestrial sceptre, the reply of *Pio Nono* continues to be the obstinate "*non possumus*," then France will be compelled to "quit the situation" of preserving His Holiness in Rome—in other words the French troops will be withdrawn, and Italy will be left to the Italians."

## The Late Invasion of Pennsylvania.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore American.]

FREDERICK, Oct. 12, 10 P. M.—All our information up to this hour indicates that the Confederates have accomplished their raid with impunity, passing from above the right of the Army of the Potomac around its rear, and recrossing on its extreme left to Virginia, in the vicinity of Conrad's Ferry.

They numbered twenty-five hundred cavalry and four pieces of light artillery. They had no baggage train except a few ambulances and wagons from Chambersburg. They passed through Emmitsburg, Woodsboro' and New Market, and crossed the railroad at Monrovia early this morning.

At Monrovia they cut the telegraph line, and tore up a few rails. From Monrovia they moved towards Noland's Ford, at the mouth of the Monocacy. At the Ford the Federals had the 3d and 4th Maine Regiments, with a battery of artillery. The Confederates were severely shelled, and replied with vigor, but not much damage was done on either side. Having no cavalry there, the Federals could not pursue the Confederates, who finally moved down the river in the direction of Edwards' and Conrad's Ferry, where it is believed they crossed over in safety this afternoon.

General Pleasanton, with cavalry and artillery was in pursuit of them, but was two hours behind the Confederates. It is the opinion of some that only a portion of their forces had recrossed.

Ball's cavalry and Rush's lancers who were sent out yesterday in the direction of Gettysburg have brought in seven stragglers from the Confederates. One of these with whom I have conversed says their column was five thousand strong.

They crossed the Potomac at Dam No. 5, about half way between Clearspring and Hancock, early on Friday morning, and have travelled within forty-eight hours about one hundred and twenty-five miles.

General Stuart was in command, with Colonel Hampton. Their principal object was to get horses, in which they succeeded, taking back with them from eight hundred to a thousand, which had been seized indiscriminately from the stables of farmers in Pennsylvania.—The men also supplied themselves with shoes and clothing from the stores in Chambersburg.

Beyond the destruction of the Railroad bridge at Chambersburg, I do not learn that they did any damage. They moved through the country together, and seemed perfectly acquainted with the disposition of the Federal troops.

There are reports here at the time I write that the movements of our forces ordered by General McClellan from below had cut them off from Noland's Ferry, but as there has been no firing since noon, I have no doubt they are over the river beyond pursuit.

The statements that they went in the direction of Gettysburg are altogether false. From Chambersburg they made for the Potomac by the most direct road, passing about seven miles north of Frederick.

The train which left Baltimore at half-past two o'clock arrived at Frederick in good time this evening without interruption. The rails which had been removed by the Confederates were all relaid, and travel is unimpeded.