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Mr. Stanton's Dispatches.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1 P. M.

Major General Dix, New York:

Reports have been received by this department from Generals Butler, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, and Burbridge, showing the favorable condition of military affairs in their respective fields of operation. The purpose of General Grant's visit to Washington having been accomplished, he returned to his headquarters on Saturday, but there has been no telegraphic communication since his arrival there.

"NASHVILLE, TENN., 11.30 P. M., October 8.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Have not heard direct from Sherman, but General Carse at Allatoona, informs me that Sherman is at Kenesaw, repairing the railroad between Atlanta and Allatoona. He has plenty of provisions in Atlanta, and, so far as the main army is concerned, feels secure.

General Rosseau reports that Forrest has escaped him by crossing the Tennessee, in flat-boats, above and below Florence, on the 6th instant, whilst he (Rosseau) was detained by high water in Shoal Creek and Elk river.

"GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General."

"ALLATOONA, 8 P. M., October 9, 1864.—Major General Halleck, Chief of Staff:—I reached the Kenesaw Mountain October 6th, just in time to witness, at a distance, the attack on Allatoona. I had anticipated this attack, and had ordered from Rome General Carse, with reinforcements. The attack was met and repulsed, the enemy losing some two hundred dead and more than one thousand wounded and prisoners. Our loss about 700 in the aggregate.

The enemy captured the small garrisons at Big Shanty and Ackworth, and burned about seven miles of our railroad; but we have at Allatoona, and at Atlanta an abundance of provisions. Hood, observing our approach, has moved rapidly back to Dallas and Van Wert, and I am watching him, in case he tries to reach Kingston or Rome.

"Atlanta is perfectly secure to us, and this army is better off out here than in camp.

"W. T. SHERMAN, Major General."

"WOODSTOCK, VA., October 7, 9 P. M.—Lieutenant General U. S. Grant:—I have the honor to report my command at this point tonight. I commenced moving back from Port Republic, Mount Crawford, Bridgewater, and Harrisonburg yesterday morning.

The grain and forage in advance of these points had previously been destroyed.

In moving back to this point, the whole country, from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain, has been made untenable for a rebel army.

I have destroyed over two thousand barns, filled with wheat, hay, and farming implements, over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat, have driven in front of the army over four herd of stock, and have killed and issued to the troops not less than three thousand sheep.

This destruction embraces the Luray Valley and Little Fort Valley, as well as the main valley. A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I cannot now make.

Lieutenant John R. Meigs, my engineer officer, was murdered beyond Harrisonburg,

near Dayton. For this atrocious act all the houses within an area of 5 miles were burned.

"Since I came into the valley, from Harper's Ferry to Harrisonburg, every train, every small party, and every straggler has been bushwhacked by people, many of whom have protection papers from commanders who have been hitherto in that valley. The people here are getting sick of the war. Heretofore they have had no reason to complain, because they have been living in great abundance.

"I have not been followed by the enemy up to this point, with the exception of a small force of rebel cavalry that showed themselves some distance behind my rear guard to day. A party of one hundred of the 8th Ohio cavalry which I had stationed at the bridge over the North Shenandoah, near Mount Jackson, was attacked by McNeil, with seventeen men, while they were asleep, and the whole party dispersed or captured. I think they will all turn up. I learn that fifty-six of them had reach Winchester. McNeil was mortally wounded and fell into our hands. This was fortunate, as he was the most daring and dangerous of all the bushwhackers in this section of the country.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major General."

General Burbridge makes the following report of his operations:

"CATLETTSBURG, KY., October 8, 1864, 10 A. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton:—Forcing the enemy from Otis Mountain and Laurel Gaps, after heavy skirmishing, we met the enemy three and a half miles from Saltville, on the morning of the 2d instant, and drove him to his works around the salt works, where he was strongly entrenched on the bluff in heavy force, under Echols, Williams, and Vaughn, and, it is said, Breckinridge. We at once attacked him, and drove him from his works on our left and centre, and held him in check on the right, and finally, in spite of artillery and superior numbers, whipped him at every point, and forced him back to his own works.

In the evening our ammunition gave out, and, holding the position taken until night, I withdrew the command in excellent order and spirits. The occupation of the works themselves was only prevented by failure of ammunition. From prisoners I learn the enemy's force was between six and eight thousand, and that Breckinridge was present with four thousand from Lynchburg.

My force amounted to two thousand five hundred engaged. It is certain his force greatly outnumbered us. A detachment sent to Pound Gap forced its way through and drove Prentice, with a superior force, from his works at Gladeville, capturing several prisoners, a number of small arms, and one piece of artillery. Our loss in all is about three hundred and fifty—the enemy's more. Report fully by mail.

On the morning of the 3d, received an order from Gen. Sherman to return.

S. B. BURBRIDGE, Brig. Gen."

The telegraph lines between Fortress Monroe and City Point were broken down last night by the storm, and not yet repaired. The latest military intelligence from there is the following telegram from Maj. Gen. Butler:

"HQ'S. DEPT. VA. AND N. C., October 8, 1864.—Lieut. Gen. Grant:—Our success was a decided one, although rebel papers claim a victory. They admit Gen. Gregg killed and Gen. Bratton wounded. Gen. Gregg was in command of Field's division.

The Richmond Examiner of this morning contains an official dispatch from Gordonsville last night, stating that a Yankee cavalry force yesterday burnt the railroad bridge over the

Rapidan, and made their escape. No movement on the Petersburg side. No more troops have been sent over from Lee. The movement yesterday was made under his eye.

"B. F. BUTLER, Major General."

No recent intelligence has been received from Maj. Gen. Canby, but by his last reports Gen. Steele was moving in force upon the rear of Price towards Missouri.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 4.20 P. M.—Major Gen. John A. Dix, New York:—Telegraphic communication with Gen. Grant's headquarters has been re-established, and, in a dispatch at 1 o'clock this P. M., the General reports as follows:

"I find our losses, the other day, were much less than first reported. Four hundred will cover our entire loss in killed, wounded, and captured. About one hundred and fifty were captured, and a great many dead fell into our hands. The loss of the enemy could not be less than ten or twelve hundred.

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, October 10, 7.55 P. M.—Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:—Since my dispatch of this afternoon, a fuller report has just been furnished by Gen. Grant of the operations of Friday, together with the rebel acknowledgment of their heavy loss in general and field officers.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

"CITY POINT, VA., October 10, 4.30 P. M.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Our entire loss in the enemy's attack on Friday, the 7th instant, does not exceed three hundred in killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy's loss is estimated by General Butler at one thousand. The Richmond Whig of the 8th, speaking of this battle, has the following:

"The gallant Gen. Gregg, commanding a Texas brigade, fell in the advance. Among other casualties, we have to report Gen. Bratton, of South Carolina, badly wounded; Col. Haskill, 7th South Carolina infantry, severely wounded in face, and Maj. Haskin, of South Carolina artillery, also wounded.

"Rumor states that Gen. Geary had been killed."

"Since Friday there has been no fighting whatever. U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen."

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 10, 8.30 P. M.—Major Gen. Dix, New York:—Major Gen. Augur, commanding at Washington, has, for the last four days, been on the line towards Front Royal, to which point the railroad was being extended, for the supply of Gen. Sheridan. A telegram from him, dated at Rectortown, reports Sheridan's arrival yesterday at Strasburg, followed by the enemy's cavalry, and that sharp cannoading had been heard from that direction.

A telegram from Brigadier-General Stevenson, commanding at Harper's Ferry, reports that an engagement took place yesterday between the cavalry forces near Fisher's Hill, that the enemy was whipped, and scattered to the woods and mountains, with the loss of eleven pieces of artillery, and three hundred and fifty prisoners.

"HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 10, 8.35 P. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton:—General Sheridan just heard from. Our cavalry attacked the enemy beyond Fisher's Hill and whipped them driving them beyond Mount Jackson, capturing eleven pieces of artillery and three hundred and fifty prisoners. The rebels are scattered