

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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ARRIVAL OF THE 'ALEXANDRA'

DATES TO JULY 13.

The Confederates Threaten Baltimore

and Washington.

Hunter retakes Martinsburg, along with 1,000 Prisoners.

Federal reinforcements—19th Corps from New Orleans, and 18th Corps under Bally Smith.

New York, July 9th.

The Herald's correspondent of the 17th says that deserters are continually coming into our lines, complaining of short rations at Petersburg, in this respect enacting Vicksburg over again.

Philadelphia, July 9th.

Couch has issued orders that all persons flying from the supposed danger shall be stopped before they reach the bridge over the Susquehanna.

Washington, July 9th.

The President has approved of the plan for the reconstruction of the seceded States.

Philadelphia, July 9th.

The Philadelphia telegraph says a dispatch from Baltimore was received, stating that the rebels occupy Frederick, our troops falling back to the Monocacy.

Washington, July 9th.

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Representatives and Electors may be chosen at date of such recognition, but not before the Convention is dissolved. If Congress refuses to re-establish the State Government as above constructed, other Conventions shall be subsequently called in the same manner, until recognized by the United States.

New York, July 8.—The Express gives credence to a rumor that Gen. Sherman's absence to the orders of President Lincoln, will not appear in the civil process instituted against him before Judge Russell for shutting up the World and Journal of Commerce, and arresting the editors.

The Tribune's special says a strong pressure is being brought to bear, compelling Government to demand the immediate rendition of the Pirate Semmes and crew, picked up by the Deerhound. It is thought Seward will resist the pressure.

San Francisco, July 12.—Currency exchange to-day, 135; coin bills, 4 premium; greenbacks dull at 41@42.

Washington, July 9.—Official dispatches from Gen. Wallace state that a battle took place between the forces of his command and the rebels at Monocacy to-day, commencing at nine o'clock, and continuing five hours. Our forces overpowered by superior numbers, were forced to retreat in disorder.

Baltimore, July 10.—Wallace has been gradually falling back since yesterday, the rebels following. The city was started this morning at six o'clock by the ringing of bells, which accompanied the Mayor and Governor's proclamations calling the citizens to organize in defence.

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Preparations for the defence of the national Capital are most ample. Large reinforcements reached Baltimore this morning.

Hunter is supposed to have arrived at Harper's Ferry last night and formed a junction with Howe's forces.

No apprehension of injury to the railroads north is felt.

Gen. Gilmore arrived here this morning, and will be immediately assigned to active command in the field.

A party of 400 or 500 rebels dashed into Doanestown yesterday, after stealing all the cattle and horses they could find, they left in the direction of Frederick.

Persons from the upper ford report that the rebels are conveying large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, stolen from farms along the river, across into Virginia, every ford being held by a superior rebel force.

The Times special dispatch dated midnight (11th) says that in consequence of an interruption of telegraphic communication between Washington and Fortress Monroe, nothing has been received from Grant to-day.

John Covode of Pennsylvania returned yesterday from a visit to Grant's headquarters where he had several interviews with Grant, who says he 'don't attach much importance to the rebel raids as he didn't believe in Lee would detach any considerable force from the front of the Union lines.

The Herald's special last night says, from the latest information it appears that Breckenridge crossed Harper's Ferry and advanced leisurely west of South Mountain, with a view of drawing our forces in that direction, which would detach any considerable force from the front of the Union lines.

Our cavalry coming to-day from Leesburg are now at Fairfax. A few guerrillas are prowling about Fairfax. Loyal residents in that vicinity still remain on their farms.

New York, July 11.—A despatch dated near Petersburg, July 7th, says: The enemy were discovered erecting a fort in front of Lee's army, a battery of 35-pounders opened on them from the line of the Fifth Corps, which soon suspended their operations at that point.

Philadelphia, July 11.—A special to the Bulletin from Baltimore, this morning, says: There is nothing reliable about the army movements. Rebel sympathisers are believed to have been the ones that destroyed the Governor's mansion.

Washington, July 11.—A train was captured at Magnolia, which left Baltimore at 8 o'clock. The Magnolia station was burnt and the train from Philadelphia was also captured.

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The enemy having exploded in our sides from the decks, opening large apertures, through which the water rushed with great rapidity.

My hopes were of being able to reach the coast, for which purpose I gave the ship all steam, and set such fore and aft sails as were available.

The ship filled so rapidly that before she had made much progress, the fire was extinguished, and we were evidently sinking.

I now hauled down my my colors, to prevent the further destruction of life, and dispatched boats to inform the enemy of our condition.

Sommes says that the Kearsage fired five times after he struck his colors. Speaking of the comparative strength of the two vessels, he says that the Kearsage was heavier than the Alabama in ship, battery, and crew.

The former was armed by double rows of chains slung alongside, and could have withstood the firing of the Alabama all day.

The Kearsage, returning to Cherbourg on Sunday afternoon, handed sixty-five of the crew of the Alabama, fifteen of whom were wounded in making their escape.

The Philadelphia Commercial says that Capt. Winslow still claims Sommes as his prisoner, and will write to him to deliver himself up, making it a personal question between officers.

The men were released on parole never to fight against the United States. Winslow did fire after the white flag had been hoisted, owing to its not being seen.

Washington, July 7.—The President in accordance with the resolution of Congress, has issued his proclamation appointing the first Thursday in August, as a day of humiliation and prayer, for the people of the United States, commanding them to implore the compassion and forgiveness of Almighty God that the rebels may lay down their arms, and that the effusion of blood may be stopped.

The telegraph between Baltimore and Washington is cut, and most of the news we receive is flying rumors.

Havre De Grace, July 12.—Semi-official intelligence was received here, that yesterday afternoon a fight was progressing seven miles from Washington on the Seventh Street road, near the Crystal Springs; that 1,000 rebel cavalry were there.

Baltimore dispatches of the 12th state that rumors prevail of an attack by 15,000 rebels on the northern fortifications of Washington; but they cannot be traced to any definite source.

Business is nearly suspended. Reporting is very brisk. A large number of men were ready to leave for Baltimore and Washington to-night.

Philadelphia, July 12.—The Telegraph of this city has the following: Fighting has been going on near Washington since morning. The rebels are approaching the defenses on the northern side of the city in strong force.

It is reported that our forces are now in possession of Frederick, and that a part of the rebels had retreated the Potomac at Maryland Heights. A large number of sailors have been sent to Baltimore.

Havre De Grace, July 12.—The rebels were captured erecting a fort in front of Lee's army, a battery of 35-pounders opened on them from the line of the Fifth Corps, which soon suspended their operations at that point.

Washington, July 12.—On Sunday night orders were received at the Navy Yard, to dispatch at once to Baltimore as large a force of sailors as could be mustered at this station, to man the impromptu battery erected in the neighborhood.

Admiral Pauley immediately answered the call, sending quite a number from the school ship North Carolina. Nothing is known of the state of affairs at Washington; all the wires down.

Baltimore, July 12.—Nothing from Washington but idle street rumors. No dispatches, no papers, nor trains have arrived.

The America has information from Frederick that the rebels were driven out yesterday at 9 o'clock, a. m., by the advance of Cole's cavalry, who dashed in and had a little fight with a small body of rebels, in the streets, stationed as a guard, resulting in the defeat of the rebels.

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New York, July 13.—The Herald has the following in regard to the capture of the trains south of Havre de Grace, about 12 miles from Gunpowder Bridge.

On pistol shots being heard the train stopped. The rebels entered with pistols in hands and ordered the passengers out.

As they went out they were robbed of their watches and money with the cocked pistols at their heads.

The cars were then set on fire. General Wm. B. Franklin passenger on the first train, on being asked by the rebels who he was, replied nobody of any account.

The guard passed out, but the Baltimore women told who he was, when they returned and demanded his papers.

They took him in charge. The rebel force was about 250 strong. The lady passengers were well treated, and appeared to be acquainted with many of the rebels, whom they greeted most affectionately.

The rebels had no hesitation in taking what they wanted from passengers, boots, coats, hats, etc.

Among the prisoners were several of our officers who succeeded in making their escape.

The rebels released and were obliged to walk nine miles to Bush river.

Chicago, July 13.—A special to the Tribune from Philadelphia, says considerable skirmishing had taken place in the vicinity of Hagerstown.

The rebels had been plundering Anne Arundel county. It is believed they design making a demonstration on Annapolis. A sufficient force is there to repel any attack.

A gentleman from Frederick, City, who had been consulting at headquarters in Baltimore says he counted the enemy as they passed through Frederick, and they amounted to 38,000 infantry and 140 pieces of artillery.

New York, July 13.—Acting Master Gibbs, U. S. Navy, captured on board the steamer Electric Spark, makes several important statements in regard to the pirates of Florida.

Her armament consists of four rifled 68 pounders, 8 inch broadsides, about the mainmast, 120 pound rife pivot, and four small rife guns in broadside forward.

In addition to this formidable battery, she has one gun not mounted; calibre not ascertained. The crew consisted of about 200 men, who looked undisciplined.

She is said to be short of engineers, so much so that there would be difficulty in raising the Electric Spark, but they may run both vessels to Bermuda.

It is supposed the Electric Spark will be used as a tender to the Florida.

Indianapolis, July 12.—The Democratic State Convention adopted resolutions denouncing the arbitrary arrests, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the suspension of newspapers, and in favor of a speedy peace, and against the general policy of the present Administration.

A resolution endorsing Vallandigham was lost amid much confusion, and a substitute adopted pledging that the Democracy will maintain civil and personal liberty at all hazards.

Maxwellville, July 14.—The Eastern Line has not worked to-day. The following items are of back dates.

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