

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 9, 1864.

ARRIVAL OF THE OREGON!

Invasion of Pennsylvania—Chambersburg taken and destroyed—3,000 Citizens Prisoners—Intense Excitement—Lee surprised by Grant—Fighting on the James—Fighting before Petersburg—Fort blown up.

New York, July 28.—The Government has received dispatches from Sherman, stating that there has been no fighting since that above described. Atlanta was being gradually invested by our troops, who were progressing.

Intelligence of the successful result of the cavalry raid on the road from Atlanta to Mecon is hourly expected. It seemed that there was no disposition on the part of Hood to evacuate Atlanta. It is probable that the city will not be taken without a struggle or regular siege.

St. Louis, July 27.—Gen. Fisk has ordered an assessment upon the disloyalists of Shelby and Monroe counties, sufficient to cover the damage. The same rule is being strictly enforced on all railroads in the district. Gen. Fisk's militia is doing thorough work. Every brush patch around Plate City and other rebellious counties is being thoroughly searched for bushwhackers. Sherman is said to be disbanding his men, and telling them that it is impossible to cross the Missouri river, as the Federals are close on them. They will be destroyed if kept together.

Sam Hallett, General Manager of the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, was killed at Wyandotte, yesterday by a train named Tolbert. No cause assigned for the act.

Advices from Little Rock say that Price's army is at Canton; himself at Shreveport. Marmaduke is said to be crossing squads of his forces over the Mississippi near James' Landing. Kirby Smith is attempting the same. Reinforcements are being sent to Gen. Banks' Department. Steele is at the mouth of White river.

A Leavenworth special says that Indians attacked our train and destroyed a large amount of property on the Santa Fe road. Curtis has but a small force in that region, but is raising militia for service against the Indians.

Washington, July 28.—Advices were received at the War Department of the safety of Gen. Averill who is now at Hanoverston slightly wounded.

New York, July 28.—Advices from Baltimore show that Gen. Crook in his retreat from Winchester, lost about 1,900 men and a few guns. Gen. Kelly is still at Cumberland. The rebel force is now reported at 20,000 under Hill, Early having left on account of his wounds.

Gen. Wright has been placed in command of all the troops on the Upper Potomac, now marching against the rebels, and has re-occupied Martinsburg.

New York, July 28.—The World's dispatch states, the Government is advised that skirmishing has occurred at Shepherdstown and Falling Waters, the enemy only reconnoitering here attempting to cross.

A few of Mosby's gang crossed at Edward's Ferry. These report that all the rebel troops that could be spared from Richmond have been sent to Early and that his numbers are 50,000. The banks at Frederick City are closed, business paralyzed, and the Government stores are being removed.

Frederick City, July 28.—The World's special says: The latest news from the enemy is of such a character as is not calculated to excite apprehension. The enemy has fallen back from the river and ceased their efforts at a threatening nature. Preparations are being made for the reception of any force they are likely to bring across.

The fight near Winchester occurred at about one o'clock on the 24th, three miles beyond the town. The rebels made an attack upon our cavalry, who parted, letting them through. The infantry were posted behind stone fences and fought fiercely, but superior numbers enabled the enemy to outflank our right, and Gen. Crook who commanded that wing, sent word to Col. Hydes, commanding the left that such was the case, in time to allow him to fall back. Then they struck the left in force, and after a short distance, rallied, in the face of the enemy drawn up in line, and fought with unflinching courage until evening, but the disparity of numbers was too great to admit of a chance of success. The Unionists at length retreated to Winchester pursued by the rebels.

The Herald's Frederick dispatch says: The enemy advanced northward, his line extending from Williamsport to Shepherdstown. Our forces are closely watching the rebels. A complete arrangement has been perfected to confront any hostile operations.

The Herald's Monocacy dispatch states that the rebel prisoners insist that Gen. Lee with his rebel forces is intending to invade Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, July 29.—The rebels crossed and recrossed the Potomac at Falling Waters and again crossed yesterday and last evening. A force is said to be crossing at Hancock.

Washington, July 28.—The steamer from City Point, 10 o'clock yesterday morning, reports all quiet in front of Petersburg. Movements were discovered on the afternoon of the 26th, indicating that the rebels were attempting to flank Butler's position on the right. A proper disposition of troops was made to check them. Cannonading commenced at the Point of Rocks on Tuesday evening and continued all night. It is reported that there had been some fighting at Bermuda Hundred. The rebels it is said were posted three miles from there. Persons at Butler's headquarters on the night of the 26th say the roar of musketry and artillery was incessant yesterday morning; when the steamer passed down being continued but seemed somewhat slackened.

New York, July 28.—The Herald's City Point correspondence of the 26th says: Very heavy and rapid artillery firing had been going on in the direction of Foster's headquarters on the north bank of the James river. Since daylight this morning at intervals volleys of musketry were distinctly heard. For several days the rebels have been reinforcing heavily at that point, as if they suspected our intention to mass our forces there and advance suddenly on Richmond from that quarter. Heavy firing occurred this morning: probably an attack on Foster's forces to anticipate the expected movement. No fears are entertained of Foster's ability to hold his position and repel any attack the rebels may make. The troops in front of Petersburg are actively engaged, but the nature and the precise occupation and disposition are not legitimate for publication.

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Washington, July 30.—No uneasiness is felt by Government in relation to the affairs in the way of Virginia. Preparations are being made to get troops there, which, combined with the militia of the State, will supply sufficient to give the rebels a severe punishment.

Last evening Merritt's brigade of cavalry drove Hampton's troops from an important position on the Central road.

At ten this morning the rebels were reinforced by Hampton with three brigades of infantry, and made several assaults. Merritt fell back to where his reserves were posted. Both then delivered a destructive volley, and charged the rebels, causing them to break and fall in confusion, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. At this time, Gregg's division became engaged at another point, with superior forces. The fighting was very severe. Davis's brigades were compelled to yield their ground, but soon rallied, checked, and finally drove the rebels back.

Gen. Kautz took possession of Malvern Hill, which had been abandoned by the rebels to protect one of the Richmond roads.

During the engagement the gunboat Meno-dota did good service.

Philadelphia, July 30, 11 o'clock, p. m.—Dispatches from Harrisburg, announce the intention that Averill had driven the rebels out of Chambersburg, and was following them westward to London, Franklin county. The greater part of Chambersburg is said to be in ashes, and 3,000 people were prisoners. Breckinridge was making a raid toward Wheeling, with the intention of returning by the way of Kanawha Valley. It seems by the statement of prisoners, that it is the intention of Longstreet to threaten Washington, while Breckinridge makes a raid in the mountains, and Early holds the Shenandoah Valley.

Baltimore, July 30.—There is but little doubt that the rebel raid is in force. The rebels are now operating on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Harrisburg, July 30.—A large rebel force entered Chambersburg this morning.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, July 30.—The rebels on the 24th, immediately in front of the 9th army corps, came off at half-past 4 this morning.

LATRO, July 30, p. m.—Reports just in say that we have possession of the entire first line of the rebel works, with a large number of prisoners, and a few pieces of artillery.

Harrisburg, July 31.—No intelligence has been received at Harrisburg concerning the effect of Averill's pursuit. It is believed, however, that he succeeded in punishing McCausland severely.

A train of commissary stores left here today to relieve the present wants of the people at Chambersburg, and now crowd the surrounding fields and woods.

Washington, July 31.—On Friday afternoon Grant ordered the wagon train of the 6th corps to be drawn over James' river at James Ford. This is the place where the 2d corps crossed two days previous to Deep Bottom, where they had a battle with the enemy.

The movement of the 2nd corps led a considerable force to be sent by Lee, and the demonstration with empty wagons caused him to send another large force to intercept the attack from the north side of the James.

This feat having produced the desired effect, Hancock marched back in the darkness on Friday night to the rear of the city of Petersburg, where he was posted as a reserve in front of Burnside's corps, which exploded, on Saturday morning, the key to the rebel line.

St. Louis, with a large force of cavalry, was operating yesterday around the rebel right, and important results are anticipated from his movement.

Chambersburg, July 31.—On Saturday morning 500 rebels, under McCausland, entered Chambersburg and demanded a half million of dollars from the citizens. If not complied with they threatened to burn the town.

The requisition was in writing, and signed by Gen. Early. It is now an established fact that the demand was a pretext to cover the purpose of the marauders, which was fixed before reaching the town to burn it.

Without giving any time to remove private property, scarcely any time enough was given to the citizens to remove their families. They fled the town in nearly fifty places. Two-thirds of the city is consumed, including all the public buildings, stores and hotels. A large portion of the citizens are reduced from comparative wealth to absolute poverty. The loss is nearly a million dollars.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC July 31.—At half-past five this morning, a charge was made upon the rebel line, which was carried in a most brilliant style.

About one hundred prisoners have been brought to Burnside's headquarters.

The non-commissioned staff is very heavy, the rebels holding the position obstinately.

Our infantry have received orders to advance immediately.

Baltimore, Aug. 1.—A letter from Fort Mifflin, Md., says: A letter from the front shows that we are unable to hold all the ground gained in the assault on Saturday, it being mostly commanded by an inner line, and the works taken by our troops were recaptured by the enemy. We took 500 prisoners in the assault. The loss on both sides was from 4,000 to 5,000.

that to do so would sacrifice the whole army, and he resigned. The command was tendered to Hardee who refused it. Hood took command on condition that he would hold the city to the last.

The Tribune's special says that Grant's new flank movement has entirely changed the aspect of affairs. By it his right is thrown on the north side of James river, within ten miles of Richmond enabling him to throw his whole force upon either side of the river, within a very short time, compelling the enemy to cover Richmond with a large force, as well as Petersburg. We have an interior line which compels them to risk an engagement, and the advantage is on our side.

New York, Aug. 1.—The morning papers have nothing later from Petersburg than contained in our dispatches yesterday.

We have but few details of which the following are a summary:

The Times special dispatch dated before Petersburg, the 30th, says that the explosion of the mine was the signal for the discharge of every gun we had in position from the Appomattox to the extreme left. The effect was magnificent. 95 pieces of ordnance were fired simultaneously, and it seemed as if they all had been discharged by a pull on one lanyard.

The firing thus opened was kept up in the same manner with scarcely a perceptible lull for at least an hour and a half, when it slackened somewhat. The result of the explosion of one of the rebel regiments and buried three guns.

The 9th corps pushing the advantage thus gained by the suddenness of the assault advanced, taking possession of the works through the gap made by the explosion, driving the enemy to their second line of works which crown the hills tops eastward of the town. The mine was 400 feet long.

CALIFORNIA.—SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The money market is easy for prime commercial paper. Currency bills 140; gold 4 cents premium; legal tenders 40 cents.

Nine persons, charged with being Confederate Washoe highwaymen, were arrested at San Jose yesterday. Serious trouble being apprehended, three military companies were on duty all night. No demonstrations were made.

Arrived—British war steamer Deavonport, 8 guns, from Fanning.

EUROPEAN.—CAEN RACE, July 30.—Bremen dates via Southampton are to the 20th. An agreement has been made to suspend hostilities in Denmark until July 21st. The Monitor says that negotiations for peace between Denmark Austria and Prussia will take place at Vienna. The Constitutionists say that the admission of Denmark into the German Confederation will disturb the balance of power in Europe.

TURN VEREIN BALL.—The opening ball of the Victoria Turn Verein took place in the Lyceum, Thursday evening, and the exertions put forth by the excellent Committee of Management to render it worthy of the occasion were crowned with success.

The company probably numbered 150 ladies and gentlemen, and included His Excellency the Governor and family, and several officers of the Navy, to whom invitations had been courteously extended by the Association.

Several Government officials and members of the Legislature were also present.

The decorations were tasteful; the music, under Professors St. Clair & Pelmet, excellent; and the supper and refreshments, in keeping with the usual judgment and good taste, displayed by the proprietors of the French Hotel.

Previous to the dancing, the following address was delivered by Mr. S. Goldstone.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The descendants of every nationality are known to cherish some peculiar custom of their country. Nature has so moulded the human heart that, although we may be harassed by a thousand daily cares, though the noblest feelings of our nature may be blunted by the vicissitudes common to human life, yet will the heart expand as if reinvigorated with new life at the recollection of a single custom or habit associated with our dear native land.

We, as Germans, like the children of other nations, cherish our peculiarities; and though we mingle among the nations of the earth, yet have we ever along with fervent attachment to such institutions as have delighted us in the days of our youth, and now while far away from the associations of our early days, we endeavor to inaugurate an institution which, deriving its force from the days of 'gloria,' and whose ancestors have wisely adopted it as a system worthy of emulation, and it has since continued to be in our country and among our countrymen in various parts of the world an indispensable accompaniment to the training and development of the human mind.

It is, therefore, for to such exercises do we now dedicate our Hall—has been recognized and extensively practised among all the nations of antiquity.

The Romans, the Athenians, the Spartans, and the Teutons, have all made gymnastic exercises one of the principal institutions for the development of their youth into powerful manhood. What geometry and the sciences dependent thereon have ever been held for the cultivation and development of the mental, so must muscular exercises ever be for the development of our corporeal capacities. When in the pursuit of ancient history, we admire the indomitable valor, that splendid prowess in arms, the swinging of a ponderous battle axe by a single arm, the celerity and grace of an athletic and powerful man, we cannot fail to recognize the wisdom, nay, the imperative necessity for such a school of physical training as we design to establish here. But we need not go back to the ages of the past to prove the utility and beneficent effects that must accrue to the prolific increase of the youth of this new country from such a school as ours.

The soldier of modern days, and modern warfare has, I believe, sufficiently demonstrated its beneficent uses. The once proud fighting battlements of Ikermark, of Balaklava, and of Sebastopol, have proven but sorry experiments to the nimble and expert gymnast. Even our "fair sisters" have not failed to discover the benefits arising to the human form from such exercises as ours. And in so far have they encouraged gymnastics that they have universally recommended it as an infallible remedy for debilitated and diminutive manhood; and in many instances they themselves have practised the art, and thus won for themselves additional graces to

the many that already adorn them. In looking around me, I am impressed with the firm conviction that the many bright eyes and smiling lips that surround us, are inconceivable evidence that the ladies approve of our design; and I can assure them that it will ever be the aim of the Victoria Turn Verein to make good "turners," and to merit the honor you have done us by giving this occasion with your benign presence.

Mr. F. Weissenberger also delivered an excellent address in the German language.

KOOTANAI'S MINES.—The Golden Age (Lewiston, I. T.) says: In our private correspondence from Boise we learn that the stampede for Kootana is becoming general with the floating population in that region. Our correspondent asserts that many are selling claims for \$200 and \$300, which will pay \$50 per day to the holder, (when water can be had to work them), packing up and leaving for Kootana. This, we predicted, would be the case, as soon as the scarcity of water should become known in the Boise basin. But the people then had become Boise crazy, and what might have been said to deter the rush would have had little or no effect. We would now advise a little moderation with regard to Kootana. As yet, no big strikes have been made. True, some large nuggets were found soon after opening the first claims; yet little is known of the wealth or extent of the Kootana mines. We have plenty of claims lying idle in Warren's and Florence, with an abundance of water this season, which will pay from \$12 to \$30 per day. Would it not be wise to give them at least a passing notice?

A later date says: A large number of miners are in Lewiston loading for Kootana. Several parties have arrived during the last week giving the report about the same as heretofore published—good diggings, and prospects of being extensive.

The Mountaineer says: Mr. Dan Butler, a well-known citizen of Wasco county, arrived from the Kootana country, a few days since, bringing with him the most indubitable evidence of the existence of gold in that quarter. He had a purse well filled with Kootana dust, estimated to be worth \$18 per ounce, all of which was the result of less than two months in the mines. Mr. Butler informs us that there is about five hundred persons in the mines, and that this number is constantly gaining accession from the Stinking Water and other mining districts. New discoveries were constantly being made.

ENGLISH ITEMS.—(DATES TO JUNE 15TH.)—At the Cambridge Commemoration, Denmark was warmly cheered by the Students. So was Lord Palmerston. Earl Russell is said to have received only groans. A cheer was got up for the Southern Confederacy but was not unanimous.

COBURN AND MACE.—Preliminaries for the coming pugilistic contest between the American prize fighter Joe Coburn and Jim Mace were arranged on the 10th June. Coburn and his friends were unable to "post the money" and Mace liberally offered to stake \$500 to Coburn's \$400, and in the event of the latter losing, or of the battle ending in a draw he was to receive £100 out of the stakes or in the event of his winning he was of course to take all. A hitch had occurred about the nomination of a referee and Bell's Life declares that if the matter was not amicably settled a perpetual armistice must be declared between the men.

FORGOTTEN CONFEDERATE BONDS.—The following note appears in the London Times of June 15th: I have discovered that a large amount of Confederate Bonds \$100 bonds have been sent here from New York and sold. I know of one batch of \$72,000, sold here to go to Holland. I have no doubt an enormous amount has been put in circulation. Of course, the trade will continue. It certainly is the duty of somebody to make this thing known, and to caution the public to avoid all bonds coming from doubtful sources. I have now before me five \$100 counterfeits, purporting to be of July, 1852, per act of Congress, August 19, 1861, and dated 7th and 8th of May, 1862. The engraver of the genuine (B. Duran) is here, and pronounces these counterfeits beyond question.

FEDERAL RECRUITING IN IRELAND.—In the British House of Lords on the 9th of June, the Marquis of Clanricarde moved for the papers relative to the proceedings at Washington, upon the subject of immigration; also for the papers respecting the enlistment of Irish immigrants at Portland and Boston, in March last, and also those respecting the enlistment of Canadian subjects in the Federal Army.—The Marquis of Clanricarde charged the Federal government with being parties to the systematic recruiting of British subjects, urged a vigorous remonstrance against such proceedings, and declared that non-attention to such a remonstrance would be a cause of war. He hoped that circumstances would soon enable European Powers to interpose and stop the dreadful traffic now going on in America.

Lord Brougham seconded the motion, and said that the Federals were investigating poor Irishmen into a breach of law, and pointed to the complaints of the Americans when England employed Hessians and Germans. He deeply deplored that his old friends of America, in whose cause he sustained so much abuse in bygone years, had allowed themselves to be drawn into a sanguinary and unchristianlike war. He sincerely and earnestly hoped that peace would soon be restored. Earl Russell assented to the production of the papers, and reiterated his defence of the conduct of Lord Lyons and himself. He asserted that they had done all they could in the way of remonstrance, and thought it highly discreditable to the American authorities at Washington, that they had not fully investigated the representations made by Lord Lyons. He could not go so far as to say that non-attention to the remonstrance that had been made was a cause of war, but he must admit that the case was one of a class that frequently lead to war. He believed that England had just as much reason to complain of the Confederates as the Confederates to complain of the Federals. He assured the House that the representations already made would be continued, and he hoped with success. But the war in America was being conducted with such fury and recklessness, that all remonstrances appeared to be unavailing. The Marquis of Clanricarde said that it was notorious that Federal recruiting was going on in Ireland. Earl Russel replied that if he would furnish the proof, the parties engaged in such business should be forthwith prosecuted. The motion of the Marquis of Clanricarde was then agreed to.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST.

EVERY MORNING (Sundays Excepted.)

AT VICTORIA, V.

TERMS:—Annual, in advance. For Six Months, For One Year, For Single Copies,

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AGENTS:—John Mackin, New York. J. M. F. Fisher, Victoria. L. P. Fisher, San Francisco. G. Street, Clement's Lane, London.

"PROSPECTING" ON LEECH.

A sudden increase of wealth is ruinous. We have all heard of the man, who, coming unexpectedly into a legacy, was plunged in melancholy because it would fall a few pounds annual returns of the sum he depended on his new establishment.

menting the cowry trick late had him, news came that the fortune was the amount first stated. This, instead of mending matters only worsened; for since he thought it not live in a certain extravagant style, now, with double the income, equal bent to double the expense; and a second time, to curse fortune for him enough to meet the demands of our Sooke mines furnish us with a good illustration of the same old characteristic of human nature. A \$3 a day diggings would have been to every able-bodied workman on the face of the most constitutionally would have expanded with the same

in prospective. All that is now changed. Three dollars a day are jangling to every one but men, and owners of real estate miserable a yield. If we were point out the cause of the sudden, sudden metamorphosis, unhesitatingly extend our fingers to mischievous man, who started his ten days ago with his severed lar' nugget. Up to that time \$3 acceptable—was desirable. Since ever, miners have become ambitious gets are the end and aim of the and if they don't dig nuggets, an easily, Sooke and Leech rivers will name. Three dollars a day when knocked out in a minute's time with his pick, surely is preposterous.

It is unfortunate that extravagant notions should have been formed of discovered gold mines; for on the appointment a reaction will immerse and the auriferous locality, adapted to maintain a large and elevation at good wages, will be bag. We have not arrived at this Sooke excitement yet, but we are prepared for numerous complaints from adventures, because the river dips up to their sanguine expectations who were making the comfort wages of \$5, left their work in V proceeded to the mines. These of course expect at the least \$1 account of the hardships of a.

They don't obtain that amount, at turn disgusted. Leaving out the persons deserting steady and honest mining, a few hours' work, with better tools, is scarcely a proper bearing river. There has been the "day's excursion" about "prospecting." The place is a convenient, and a large number leave Victoria with no more idea of the river than of flying. If seventy-three dollar nuggets lying are determined to pick them up, doubt put themselves to the trouble then back to Victoria, but with their determination of month's labor to the creek is a month's labor from their thoughts. I wonder that we hear from