

The Weekly Colonist.

Published every Friday at 11 o'clock.

Friday, April 11, 1863.

Later Eastern News.

MOVEMENTS OF SHERMAN AND SCHOFIELD—ATTACK ON MOBILE—HINDMAN KILLED.

New York, March 21.—The Herald's Sixth Army Corps correspondent of the 18th, just gives a report brought in by deserters that a force of Union cavalry occupied the Barkeville Junction of the Richmond and Danville and Richmond and Lynchburg Railroads.

The Commercial's Hatcher Run correspondent of the 18th says: Our troops have been under arms thirty-six hours expecting an attack. Movements for several days within the enemy's lines gave rise to this expectation. The early evacuation of Petersburg is looked for.

It is reported that Sherman and Schofield were moving on the Weldon Railroad. Our troops are in the spirit of the day. The Herald's Wilmington correspondent of the 15th says: All the refugees, deserters, and prisoners brought in by Sherman are being brought to that place.

On the 14th Sherman left Fayetteville, marching towards Goldsboro. Before leaving, the extensive arsenal was destroyed, being the largest in the South. Every cotton mill, several residences and six small steamers were also destroyed. The rebels will make a stand, if at all, at or near Goldsboro. Johnston having united with Bragg and Long, and reinforcements having come from Richmond, make a combination which they hope will defeat Sherman and Schofield combined. If successful, they calculate to retake and crush Grant.

Washington, March 21.—Passengers who arrived today from City Point say news from Sherman reached there Sunday. He had occupied Goldsboro without resistance. Johnston connected with Schofield.

Correspondence between Davis, Lee and Grant, concerning military convention to settle difficulties, is published. The only new fact is that Davis closed his letter with the words: "enter into such an arrangement as will cause at least a temporary suspension of hostilities."

New Orleans, March 13.—The Picayune extra says: On Saturday last an attack was made on two batteries defending Mobile by the monitors, which silenced the batteries and drove the men from their guns.

Gen. Hindman, while en route to Mexico, was shot by some persons unknown, but supposed to be rebels, between Oak Hill and the Rio Grande. He had a considerable plate and coat, and when killed was in advance of the train.

CLAB-SHIP GENERAL BURNETT, off Bridgeport, March 4.—I have the honor to inform you that I took advantage of the late rise in the Tennessee river, crossed Elk River Shoal with the flag-ship and the General Thomas, and went down to Muscle Shoals.

I came across General Roddy's camp, and drove him off, penetrated Elk River, and am making good success in encouraging loyal feeling on the south side of the river. The citizens are coming in and taking the oath. From interviews I have had with prominent men, I think there is no doubt but that Alabama will return to her allegiance to the Government.

(Signed) M. C. Foxe.

New York, March 20.—The Times' Paris correspondent says that at a rebel council held in that city it is understood a decision was come to authorizing Page, commander of the ram Stonewall, to attack the U. S. fleet in the harbor of Fernand. Our Spanish fleet is composed of the Niagara, Sacramento, and the Ironclad.

The Stonewall carries a 300-pounder and a cuirass, which leads to some apprehensions as to the result, as our vessels are not encased. The Spanish authorities, however, have mounted a heavy battery, and are determined to have their neutrality respected.

The Herald's special says: It was reported in Washington yesterday that Jeff. Davis had abandoned his position of President of the Southern Confederacy, and handed the reins of the sinking Government to Lee, with the understanding that the latter, as Supreme Dictator, would make one last desperate effort with such resources as are left within his control.

The rebel authorities are in anticipation of an attack by Grant, and were placing in the entrenchments every man and boy capable of handling a musket. The Government records had been packed up preparatory to removal. Enormous prices were demanded by those who had produce to sell. There was great suffering among the starving classes, many of whom were actually starving. The prices of everything had more than doubled since Sheridan's wholesale destruction of the canal and railroad. Flour was selling at \$1,500 per barrel; meat, \$1,000 per cask; whiskey, \$400 per gallon; other things in proportion. Board at the hotels was \$100 per day. Common board of laborers was \$10 per day.

Washington, March 24.—A gentleman from Richmond reports that the rebels admit that the damage done by Sherman amounts to \$50,000,000. He estimates the strength of the army in Richmond, in entrenchments, at 60,000, including the Home Guards, and emergency men of Richmond. He does not believe Johnson has over 45,000 men, though he has drawn several divisions from Richmond. Deep gloom prevails in the city; everybody seems to think the day of reckoning has come.

The Richmond Examiner says: The description of negroes goes on with difficulty. The guards stationed at every camp let the negroes escape. Great panic prevails among the blacks, and there is much reluctance among the whites upon the question of arming the slaves.

The Dispatch of the 21st reports that Kirby Smith has 25,000 negro troops organized and armed.

The Examiner says: There are in this city between 5,000 and 6,000 women and children, belonging to men who have fled from rebel conscription to the North. As provisions are scarce, commodities in Richmond, it is proposed to send them North.

The Richmond Sentinel says \$20,000 in Confederate money, several watches and other trinkets, were found on the body of one of Sheridan's officers killed near Ashland.

New York, March 23.—The Herald's Kingston North Carolina correspondent says: The ram Neuse destroyed by the rebels; had a crew, exclusive of officers, of 90 men, who surrendered. On the ram were 21, hermetically sealed cans of powder, which contained 20 pounds, and two 88-pounder rifles. The rebels before leaving Kingston, distributed torpedoes all around the place, some of which have done execution among our troops.

The Whig of the 21st says: A party of Georgia cavalry made a charge on Fort McAllister, near Savannah, and captured a working party of negroes engaged in dismantling the works. The fleet opened on the Georgians and drove them away.

Washington, March 23.—The Richmond Examiner of to-day contains the following: Headquarters, March 20.—To Breckinridge: General Johnston reports that, about five p.m., on the 19th, he attacked the enemy near Bentonville, routed him, and captured three guns a mile in the rear. He fell on receiving fresh troops, but was backed slowly until six p.m., when receiving more troops, he apparently assumed the offensive, which was resisted without difficulty until dark. This morning he is entrenched. Our loss was small. The troops behaved admirably. The dense thickets prevented active operations.

New York, March 23.—The Times' Paris correspondent says the excitement about the relations between France and the United States, is increasing.

A private letter from Nassau says thirty-five blockade runners lay in the harbor with nothing to do; fifty warehouses are full of goods for which there is no sale. cargoes received from England three months ago are arriving, and being sent back in the same vessels.

New York, March 24.—The Tribune's special says: News of the occupation of Goldsboro is confirmed by the statements of a trustworthy party who arrived direct from Newbern.

Sherman's forces were disposed to march towards Meacham's Station, on the railroad to Raleigh, to destroy an important bridge across the Neuse. The centre had arrived at Goldsboro. The right on the 21st formed a junction with Schofield's forces at a point eleven miles east of Goldsboro.

The Herald's special dispatch says: The report of Johnston to Lee that he had met the enemy near Bentonville and routed them, is regarded as referring to the cavalry flankers of the extreme left of Sherman's army, who were surprised. Sherman may have sent a small force in that direction for the purpose of cutting the railroad connection between Goldsboro and Raleigh, thus drawing Johnston away from Goldsboro, while it was being occupied by the main body of Sherman's army. Information has been received that the occupation of Goldsboro was effected on the day of the reported battle at Bentonville. Johnston's dispatch states that the Union troops subsequently assumed the offensive, thus admitting that his success was only temporary and unimportant.

Washington, March 24.—The Postmaster General has invited proposals for carrying the mails by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships between San Francisco and ports in the Chinese Empire, touching at the Sandwich Islands and Japan. This service is in accordance with the act of Congress which provides that no bid shall be considered amounting to more than \$500,000 per annum, for twelve round trips, nor unless the same is from a citizen of the United States.

New York, March 23.—The Australasian, from Liverpool the 11th and Queenston 12th, has arrived.

The Acla reached Queenston about noon on the 10th. The news by the Acla of the fall of Wilmington was not unexpected, and the effect, therefore, was not so great as it otherwise would have been. The Confederate line had only a shadow of decline in consequence. At Liverpool and Manchester there was an increased business in common trade.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: The news by the Acla is of a character generally to tax the faith of those who believe that the Confederates will maintain their cause in the future. Lee's communications are threatened on all sides. Grant, as if preparing for a rush, has contracted his lines, and is awaiting all of General Thomas' infantry from the West.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil inquired if demands had been made by America for compensation for the damage of the Alabama and other cruisers.

Mr. Layard said to demand of the kind had been made within the last six months. Mr. Bright asked whether the Government had not received and presented numerous claims from Englishmen?

Mr. Layard responded in the affirmative. Lord Palmerston, in reply to an inquiry, said the Government had no intention to repeal the Aberdeen act relative to Brazil.

Efforts were still in progress through Portugal to re-establish friendly relations with Brazil.

Duke de Morny died on the 20th ult.

In the French Senate, during the debate, an address by the Marquis de Bussy, among other offensive remarks, strongly expressed a wish that the Federals and Confederates might fight out to the complete ruin of both rather than the French army in Mexico should be made prisoners by the conclusion of peace. Loud disapprobation was manifested.

The Bank of France has gained 20,000,000 francs during the argument between the Pope and the French Minister. The Pope ignored the Convention of September, and denied the invitation to form an army.

The Times editorial thinks if the Confederate Government remains firm and there is no renewal of the conflict the Washington Government will endeavor to draw back States by negotiations with each one separately, and that Mr. Lincoln may be more conciliatory to them than to the Richmond Government.

San Francisco, March 27.—Nothing of special importance was elicited in O'Brien's case to-day. Two witnesses testified that it was their impression while he was at Victoria, and after his arrival in California.

Melbourne, Feb. 23.—The Shenandoah has arrived. She has destroyed eleven large ships since leaving the Cape.

The French Minister of Instruction has tendered his resignation, but Napoleon refused to accept it.

In the absence of later news, which was anxiously expected, the fall of Charleston continued to be eagerly canvassed.

The Times says: The next operations are expected with similar interest. The Federals have recovered military occupation, but if the South is still prepared to stand out till the end they have made little progress towards the conclusion of the war.

In another editorial the Times says: The Confederates' exhaustion has brought us to that turning point which places us within sight of the final scene, and the part we shall be called on to play in it, if the Federal Government maintains the quarrel with England in the hope of getting claims which she does not acknowledge. The question we have to address ourselves to is simply whether they can go to war with us with full prospects of success. If they can they certainly will.

The Times argues that the Washington Government will show its wisdom by not attacking immediately after the conclusion of peace, but it will become English statesmen to see that this quarrel is not allowed to hang over till it suits American convenience and opportunity.

New York, March 21.—The City of London, from Liverpool the 8th and Queenston on the 9th, has arrived with one day's later dates.

McDonnell has been appointed French Minister to Washington, and M. Dano to Mexico.

It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon has fully declared that he will maintain the Emperor of Mexico.

The London Star repudiates the rumor of a possible war between England and the United States.

The London Times' city article alludes to the probable shipment of gold to New York owing to the dullness in exchange consequent on heavy supplies of Federal bonds to the Continent, and the arrival of Savannah cotton at New York.

CALIFORNIA.

DATES TO MARCH 30TH.

Corporal Owen Mullen, of Company E, Second Infantry, went to his brother Joseph's house yesterday while in a state of intoxication. He was sitting in the kitchen with a child in his arms, when his pistol discharged, instantly killing his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mullen, who was walking on the porch outside. Mullen says the pistol discharged accidentally.

An auctioneer, known as Dutch Sam, was this morning convicted of assault and battery, for soundly thrashing T. A. Hilton, who had published a scurrilous article about him in a black mail sheet called *Oz Magazine*.

The cabin fare per next steamer has been fixed at \$175 and \$125.

In the O'Brien case to-day Collector C. F. James and Wm. Sherman, of the Union State Central Committee, testified to his loyalty, and that he had been very active in organizing Loyal Irishmen Clubs for the support of Lincoln and Johnson. Both of these witnesses had recommended O'Brien to Gov. Low, and believed him qualified for the position.

J. B. Clements, Nicholas Brodeur, and Geo. F. Knox also testified to his loyalty during the campaign.

The City Hall Bell will be rung by telegraph to-morrow for the first time. The contractors expect to turn the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph over to the city authorities on the 6th April.

A private telegram from New York, 24th instant, confirms the general telegraphic advice that the rebel steamer Shenandoah was at Melbourne.

San Francisco, March 30.—The Eastern line has been out of repair since yesterday morning. The latest gold quotations were those of Saturday, the 25th. Those purporting to be of later date are bogus.

Private telegrams were received announcing that the President has appointed Dr. L. C. Gunn to be Assessor of Internal Revenue, vice Fay. Cullen Curtis has received his commission and has qualified and entered upon the discharge of his duties as Revenue Inspector for the entire Pacific Department.

The jury yesterday evening convicted Capt. Faul, of the ship Great Republic, but recommended him to mercy. This morning the mates, William Cox and Lott Walls, withdrew their plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. The Captain has been convicted of one offense. The first mate of two and the second mate of three. Other indictments have been found against them by the Grand Jury.

Pedro Louis, a Spaniard, last night stabbed a Chinaman in Sullivan's Alley with a large dirk knife, inflicting a severe wound.

The First Regiment of Washington Territory Volunteers having served out the term of their enlistment have been disbanded.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at 7½ o'clock this evening.

In the O'Brien case to-day, J. B. Painter testified that he had business with O'Brien relative to the purchase of some printing material, in part payment of which O'Brien gave acceptance orders payable in September. They had other financial difficulties, which finally ended in a suit, wherein O'Brien obtained a judgment of \$180 against him. The case was here adjourned until Monday.

George Dingle says the California Steam Navigation Company for \$30,000 damages sustained at the time of the explosion of the steamer McLane.

Knight & Co. saw mill at Scottsville, Amador County, burned down last night.

Private telegrams speak encouragingly of the domestic whisky market. One party in suits his agents to hold at three dollars per gallon.

The friends and co-religionists of the late Samuel Marks have contributed \$25,000 cash to place his estate of all encumbrances, and to place his family in comfortable circumstances. His life was also insured for \$10,000.

San Francisco, March 27.—Nothing of special importance was elicited in O'Brien's case to-day. Two witnesses testified that it was their impression while he was at Victoria, and after his arrival in California.

Peter H. Kessler, a German-born Jew, was held in \$200 bail to-day.

A telegram from New York intimates that Gotochinsky, the pianist, will sail for California by the next steamer.

The propeller Colon, which was seized by military authority, has been released, and will be turned over to the Peruvian Government, by whom she was built.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the Odd Fellows is to be celebrated on the 26th of April, by a picnic and appropriate ceremonies, at some point on the San Jose railroad.

SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, March 21.—The news from Venezuela, dated Caucasasia, February 24th, describes the country as in a most wretched state of anarchy. Most of the provinces were isolated from the capital—all mail communication having been destroyed by the warring factions. Only two of the Legislatures of the Republic—one in Paris, and the other in Lima—were in a state of existence.

El Fousia, the organ of the Falcen Government, says that in the Valle Upar they are shedding blood, nobody knows why. In Trujillo, called the sovereign state of the Andes, many believe that independence is disorder. In Maracaibo they have conceived the idea of an independent republic.

New Secretaries of War and of the Treasury were appointed.

The Eastern States live without prosperity, and debility ruins them.

MEXICO.

The Paris papers announce Maximilian's protest against being excluded from succession to the Austrian throne. He expects to leave Mexico and return to Austria.

New York, March 22.—The Herald prints official documents going to show that there is a complete rupture between Maximilian and the Catholic Church. Among them is a letter from the Pope to Maximilian, in which the former utters warnings and gives advice, all of which are disregarded by the latter.

The archbishops and bishops of Mexico also protest against the acts of the new Emperor, and appeal for a suspension of the measures against the Church. Their protest is also unheeded, and a new decree of religious intolerance and a confirmation of the reform laws of Juarez is pronounced.

CANADA.

Quebec, March 24th.—A despatch from Halifax says the Government of Nova Scotia is abandoning the hope of an early union of the Provinces, and will submit a scheme for the federation of the maritime Provinces only, and proceed with certain public works that have been left in abeyance while the larger scheme was pending.

The Globe newspaper of to-day says the result of the action of Nova Scotia will be that the Canadian Government will be specially called upon to adopt a new line of policy upon the whole subject.

From the Oregonian.

Fortress Monroe, March 25.—The following from Newbern, has reached here via Albemarle Canal: Schofield's forces, which moved out from Kingston, entered Goldsboro on the 21st, meeting little resistance, and capturing a large amount of stores, including forty railway cars, two locomotives, guns, etc. A portion of Sherman's forces, which moved from Fayetteville, met the enemy on the 21st at Mount Olive, where quite a large engagement ensued.

The enemy was overpowered and flanked, and retreated in confusion towards Raleigh, while Sherman entered Smithfield, half-way between Goldsboro and Raleigh. Sherman, Schofield and Terry are in hourly communication with each other, and are pressing the enemy closely. The prisoners taken admit that Raleigh must fall. Sherman's wagon train had arrived at Kingston. The railroad and bridges will be repaired, so that the cars will run from Goldsboro and Raleigh to Newbern, in a few days. The utmost enthusiasm prevails in the army, and they are sweeping all before them. Terry's forces captured a number of cars at Forestown, and the depot near Goldsboro.

A despatch from Newbern, N. C., of the 21st, says: Parties from the front state that cannonading was heard all day Sunday, and there were indications of an engagement at Goldsboro between Sherman and the enemy. It was reported at headquarters that a brigade of the enemy, with artillery, on that day were endeavoring to cut their way to the outer lines, and deliver themselves up; and the cannonading might be a conflict between themselves.

Great quantities of supplies have gone forward to Sherman. A rebel officer says that Sherman is executing a two-fold move, each of which will bring forth great results if successful, of which there is not much doubt.

The Raleigh Progress gives the following account of the battle of the 15th: It seems that the fighting commenced on the 15th at noon and continued briskly until night. On Thursday morning the battle commenced furiously and raged all day. Hardee with about half of his corps, was enticed between Black creek and Cape Fear river, at no great distance from the confluence of these streams, but at a point higher up than that at which the enemy crossed the former stream. Here he was attacked by a corps of Sherman's veterans. Our works were charged three times, and each charge resulted in great slaughter. We do not understand the position of Bragg, but we are informed that his troops were driven back, which made it necessary for Hardee to fall back to prevent being flanked.

REAR ATTACK ON MOBILE.

New Orleans, March 18th.—The grand movement against Mobile is commenced by General Beaton, Third Division, 13th Corps, and Colonel Bartram, 1st Brigade, 2nd Corps. General Vicks and Stokes' brigades are also moving in the direction of Bonney.

GEN. LEE'S VIEWS ON THE WAR.

New York, March 25.—Among witnesses before the rebel Senate Committee to inquire into the condition of the Confederacy, was General Lee. He said it would be bad policy evacuating Richmond, as the Virginia troops would not go into the State of North Carolina. They had not got troops to last until summer. If the war was to be carried on, the least of the evils would be to arm 300,000 negroes, but that they should be free, it would depend on circumstances whether they

would succeed. He said at least one million. We can't carry this; I think people on the plain people and the further sacrifices, not made before take command of power, he said he which his country think he could do no human power.

FALL O.

Gen. Alford, rived in this city, today en route that just before a private telegraphing that a great three days between Richmond. The straits and blood day, decidedly drove the enemy, the most important.

The steamer heave to take on moved off into the telegraph wharf with a se Richmond was t and under w lam were obtain reasonable doub rect, and that length fallen.

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The O'Brian Military Board Quartermaster yesterday morn

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