

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 5. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864. NO. 35.

**THE BRITISH COLONIST**  
PUBLISHED  
**EVERY MORNING.**  
(Sundays Excepted.)  
KOLLAH & CO.,  
PRINTERS, VICTORIA, B. C.

**THE WEEKLY COLONIST.**  
Published to Subscribers for \$6 a year, \$4 for six months; \$2 50 for three months, payable in advance.

**AGENTS.**  
John Mackin, N. W. Main St., Victoria.  
Clarkson & Co., New Westminster.  
Dins & Nelson, Port Moody.  
Bernard's Express, Port Moody.  
Lytton, Lytton.  
Richfield, Richfield.  
Barkerville, Barkerville.  
Cameronville, Cameronville.  
Chinatown, Chinatown.  
Comox, Comox.  
San Francisco, San Francisco.  
Clement Lane, London.  
G. Street, G. Street.  
30 Cornhill, London.

**Arrival of the Alexandra.**  
Later from the East.  
DATES TO JULY 5TH.

**Alabama Sunk by the Kearsage.**  
40 Miles of the Danville and 80 Miles of the Lynchburg Railroad Destroyed.

**SIERGE WORKS ERECTED.**  
Butler advances his Line and has a Fight.

**Unsuccessful Attack of Sherman upon the Enemy—Loss 2000 or 3000.**

**Resignation of Secretary Chase.**  
Battle at Kensaw Mountain—Five days Fighting—The Rebels forced to Fall Back with Loss.

**New York, June 28.**—A Fortress Monroe letter of the 24th says the news from Palmer's expedition into North Carolina to destroy the Wilmington road reports unlooked for success of the command, which destroyed the road and rebel supplies, captured a large number of prisoners and inflicted much other damage. The country is stripped of the white male inhabitants.

The *Herald's* correspondent writing from City Point: An assault was made the night before on the 5th and 9th corps, which was repulsed with a great rebel loss.

The *Tribune's* special says: Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, reports that Grant's losses in the movements on the Weldon road comparatively unimportant. Grant is confident of conclusive success. We have 51,000 prisoners yet in our hands.

A special of the *Times* writing from headquarters, dated the 24th, says the movements of the rebels lately are very mysterious; there appears to be a general movement to our left. Portions of the 5th and 6th corps moved to counteract any sudden demonstration. The 6th corps was skirmishing on the Weldon railroad to-day. The road has not been used by the rebels for several days.

The Petersburg papers to-day say the Danville road was cut by Hunter yesterday, and speaks of Hunter as being at Salem.

The *Herald's* special at City Point says the attack on Sheridan's cavalry day before yesterday, while marching from the White House to James river, was a determined and bloody affair. The rebels made what was considered ample arrangements to capture his guns, trains and most of his command. The details of the affair have not transpired. It is known, however, the enemy fell upon the brigades composing the rear guard, with great fury. At first they threw them into confusion; many rallied and held the enemy in check until the balance could be brought to their support, when a general battle ensued between our mounted and dismounted cavalry and the enemy's cavalry, infantry, and artillery. Sheridan acted on the defensive, and repulsed several of the most desperate assaults that could be made. His light artillery brought into play, admirably checked the rebels. At short range, grape, canister and musketry proved very effective in ending the conflict. He succeeded in beating them, though greatly superior in numbers, and resumed his march to James river without the loss of a gun or wagon. Our killed, wounded and missing may reach 500, among whom are five Colonels.

Fortress Monroe, June 28.—Sheridan's cavalry succeeded in crossing James river during yesterday afternoon. Our cavalry numbered some six thousand.

The *World's* special dispatch dated Washington, June 28th, says rebel deserters continue to come into our lines reporting demoralization among the officers. Lee has sent two brigades of cavalry and infantry to operate against Hunter. The endurance of the rebel troops is giving way in force.

marches to defend the different points menaced by our forces. Diseases of various kinds prevail to a fearful extent. It is estimated that the rebels have from 4,000 to 5,000 sick on their hands, whom they find impossible to remove beyond the scene of conflict; besides this, a population of 200,000 are dependent on them for food.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A telegram from Gen. Hunter says: "I have the honor to report that my expedition has been extremely successful, having inflicted severe injury on the enemy, and had been victorious in every engagement; but owing to short of ammunition and finding it impossible to collect supplies while in the presence of the enemy whose numbers were believed to be superior to ours, and were constantly receiving reinforcements from Richmond and other points, I deemed it best to withdraw, and have succeeded in doing so without any serious loss. My command is in excellent condition, and will after a few days' rest be ready for efficient service in other directions."

STANTON, CHICAGO, June 30.—The following was received via Galloway June 28: In regard to Hunter's operations, his army reached Lexington on the 11th, finding the place occupied by infantry and artillery. After fighting a few hours the rebels left. We burned the Virginia Military Institute and Governor Lecher's house. Capt. Bissess's scouts captured 7 canal boats, containing 4 cannon, 900 rounds of ammunition, and a large amount of commissary stores. Gen. Duffie having cut the Charlottesville and Lynchburg Railroad at Amber, marched by Buchanan and Liberty to Lynchburg on Saturday and after feeling the enemy's strength, decided that they were too strong for us, and by night we withdrew, having taken 7 cannon and 60 prisoners. The 2d Virginia Cavalry on Saturday night cut the railroad 10 miles from Lynchburg. A small party of rebels attacked Carlin's and Strauss's battery in a desfilade, drove off the men, cut the wheels and took 120 horses. We brought away 5 cannon, leaving 7 that were mixed, together with 7 caissons and carriages, that were burned by the expedition. Six men were killed and wounded of the 2d Virginia Cavalry. The whole loss probably is 600 killed, wounded and missing.

We have 100 prisoners, 7 cannon, 600 horses captured, and have lived almost entirely off the country.

Private dispatches mention the burning of the American bark *Tycoon* by the pirate Alabama. The *Tycoon* sailed from New York the 27th of March, bound to San Francisco. She had a valuable cargo and was consigned to De Witt, Kettle & Co. She had been purchased in New York and was to be delivered to George Howes & Co., San Francisco.

On the 27th of June gold was quoted in New York from 218 to 235; on the 28th, from 225 to 240; July 1st, 275; also, the correspondent reported that on the 2d July gold was 275 and fell afterwards to 230.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A dispatch from General Grant, dated yesterday afternoon, reports no operations except that our guns are firing on the bridge at Petersburg, 2000 yards distant.

Petersburg papers of the 25th say Gen. Hunter is striking for Jackson depot, 20 miles north of Salem. If he reaches Covington, which it is supposed he will do, with the most of his force, although his loss is material, he will be safe. The same papers say that Gen. Wilson burned Burkesville and destroyed the track. He is still pushing South. All the railroads leading into Richmond are destroyed, some badly.

A dispatch from Sherman says: Yesterday, the 27th, we made an unsuccessful attack on the enemy's position. Our loss is between two and three thousand and is particularly heavy in officers. We took some prisoners. The enemy's loss we suppose was much less than ours as they kept behind parapets.

STANTON, NEW YORK, July 1.—The *Tribune's* special dated Butler's headquarters the 27th says, both sides were busily at work in front of Petersburg yesterday, erecting new works and strengthening the old batteries, and some firing took place along the lines. Nothing momentous occurred.

Wilson's division and Kautz's cavalry are on another raid, making a detour by Norton, thence across to Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, also Lynchburg Railroad. They have not yet been heard from. Gen. Foster still holds the position across the James river.

The same correspondence, under date of the 27th, says that the rebels, firing of witnessing the discharge of our 30-pounders, opened with their heavy guns on the other side of the Appomattox, and the first shell struck the parapet battery. Besides then commenced shelling the city furiously with 10-pounder Parrotts, short range, and occasionally pointing showers of case shot into the rebel skirmish pits, effectually silencing the enemy, the clouds of dust observed giving proof of the movement of the rebels into Petersburg.

The *Herald's* Bermuda Hundred correspondence, dated the 27th, says that important changes have taken place in the movements of the enemy confronting Foster. Their force is increased on the line of the New Market road, under the command of Gen. Kautz.

The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondence has the following: The archives of the State of Louisiana were found buried in the earth near Baton Rouge; part of them have arrived at New Orleans.

The rebels have issued an order from Richmond prohibiting the burning of cotton, as it will be seized to procure clothing for the soldiers and munitions of war.

Our army at Morgan, La., has embarked on transports for an important expedition.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 27.—An attack was made upon Burnside on the night of the 25th with the intention of driving back a working party engaged in digging entrenchments toward the enemy's front in order to gain a better position to place guns so as to effectually cover the enemy's works. The firing was very brisk for about an hour, resulting in our holding the ground and continuing the work without loss of consequence.

The health of the troops is good considering the oppressively hot weather. The 18th corps seems to have the greatest number of the colored troops are reported unaffected by heat.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 28.—The left wing advanced round and took possession of the Weldon Railroad, four miles from the city, without opposition.

It is believed that the enemy's line has been contracted and force been sent to drive back Gen. Hunter.

About 5,000 of our sick are in hospital at City Point.

NEW YORK, July 1.—A correspondent dating his letter from Headquarters, June 29th, says that last night Gen. Leslie occupied a knoll thrown up as a field work for slope battery. This position, which we have been unable to hold before on our skirmish line. This morning the rebels discovered what had been done, and instantly opened fire from three different directions. They will undoubtedly do their utmost to take it today. Four 23 pound siege guns will be put in position to-night.

The *Tribune's* headquarters correspondent says that the 6th corps has been dispatched to the assistance of Gen. Wilson. Capt. Whitaker, of Wilson's staff, reports that up to the time of reaching the Danville and Richmond railroad, Wilson had met with no opposition, and at once set to work destroying roads, rolling stock, and bridges.

Thirty miles of track on the Petersburg and Lynchburg railroad have been destroyed. They returned, and met the force which had been dealing with Sheridan, was successful in beating them off and getting away, and would have safely reached our lines had not been intercepted by infantry, through which Capt. Whitaker cut his way.

Another correspondent of the same date says that Wilson's command consists of his own and Kanis's divisions. Not stopping except to break the Weldon railroad, which he did at Payne's station, he then moved rapidly to the Burkeville intersection of the Danville and Richmond, and Petersburg and Lynchburg roads. He then went to work with all the might of a thousand active men, up to this they have met with but little opposition. With his headquarters at Burkeville, he despatched commands in each of four directions where lay railroads. On the Danville road the bridges were burned for forty miles, thoroughly destroying the ties and twisting every rail for twenty miles. On the Petersburg and Lynchburg road he utterly destroyed thirty miles of track, and burned bridges even beyond that distance.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The Washington *Star*, of yesterday, says that since Grant crossed the Rapidan he has taken 17,000 prisoners, not including those within the last four or five days, while his loss is not over one third that number. Among the prisoners taken are men over 60 years old, and boys 14 and 15.

The Commercial states editorially on good authority that our total loss in Grant's campaign, exclusive of cavalry and Hunter's campaign, is not over 22,000, since crossing James river our loss will not exceed 7,000; only 3,400 wounded remained at headquarters June 27th.

As to the rebel loss, the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 27th gives a list of 11,000 sent from Lee's army and 3,800 from Beauregard's command. This does not include those sent from the Rapidan to Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Staunton, and other places. According to our own account, the rebels have lost, up to the siege of Petersburg, 23 General officers and 17,000 prisoners, who are now in our hands.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Commercial's special says that Secretary Chase, finding it was not the disposition to grant him power to collect a sufficient amount of revenue to carry on the Government, has resigned.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President has nominated William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, for Secretary of the Treasury, without consulting him. His confirmation by the Senate was unanimous. Fessenden has not yet signified his acceptance. Much excitement exists about the Capital.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Advice from Sherman to the 21st say that since the 15th there has been no fighting, save skirmishing, but in that the losses are said to be heavy. The enemy seems to have masked the whole country from Altoona mountains to Chatahoocbe with line after line of rifle pits, intrenchments and fortifications; no sooner have we taken possession of one line than we are confronted by another, equally, if not more formidable. On the 16th we skirished incessantly, making no advance whatever. On the 17th we advanced everywhere, except in the centre, driving the rebels from their long line of secondary works. On the 18th, the right wing, under Beaker and Schofield, gradually forced their way until they established themselves in position, and seriously threatened the enemy's left, while Howard and Palmer had come up so close to the enemy's entrenchments that they could not throw out skirmishers, but fired at every picket from behind their works. The fighting was severe during the day, and we lost heavily, for in many places we were constructing opposing works under a terrible fire of musketry and artillery; on the extreme left and right we driven the enemy and captured several hundred prisoners. Schofield and Hooker had now worked their way beyond the line of hills which are connected with Lost Mountain, and forced the rebels to relinquish the latter entirely and swing across the road that runs directly west from Marietta and Dallas.

They brought up against a considerable stream called Moose Creek. Howard's position ran diagonally across the hill, just southwest of Kensaw. Palmer's position was squarely against the western face of Kensaw, while our left wing was entrenched across the railroad and extended far beyond Kensaw, in the direction of our entire line northeast and southwest. Thus matters stood on the forenoon of the 20th. Nothing occurred that day except skirmishing.

A letter dated on the evening of the 23d says: We are now within eighteen miles of Chatahoocbe. Nothing but skirishing occurred.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The *Herald's* correspondent with Sherman's command, under date of June 23d, gives the following account of the battle of Kensaw Mountain: On the 17th heavy skirishing occurred on the right. Soon heavy musketry firing was heard and the rebels made repeated onslaughts on the position our troops had taken from them, but were repulsed each time. Early in the morning Howard ordered forward his line, and coming upon the enemy drove them pell-mell out of their position, which was found to be of great strength. By pushing troops in various directions and bringing to bear a concentrated fire they were forced to fall back again, leaving a large number of prisoners in our hands. Their loss has been heavy.

On the 19th the enemy were again found strongly posted in their works on Kensaw Ridge. Our batteries opened upon them at short range, and the troops hustled up so close that the rebels made an attempt to pierce our center. The contest was bloody, and nightfall found no material advantage gained on either side. Early next morning fighting was resumed with increased fierceness, and was still going on at the close of the correspondent's letter.

Later advice by telegraph state that the rebels were forced to fall back.

PORT SMITH, Ark., June 27.—Information has been received from the expedition sent southwest from here recently. It attacked a rebel force 800 strong, and all not killed and wounded were captured. The prisoners were sent to Little Rock. Our loss is comparatively small.

CAROLINA, June 28.—The Little Rock *Democrat* of the 21st says a regiment of rebel cavalry under Col. Slemmer attacked our pickets at Pine Bluff a few days since and were repulsed with the loss of several killed. While the fight was progressing a scouting party attacked and destroyed Slemmer's camp, with all his equipage. The rebels were pursued 30 miles.

On the night of the 18th, the 8th Missouri, which was stationed at Brownville, were attacked by the rebels, supposed to be under the command of Shelby, whose object was to destroy the railroad. Reinforcements arriving at Brownville, considerable skirishing ensued. The rebels failed thus far in the object of the attack.

CHATTANOOGA, June 25.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Gen. Pillow sent a flag of truce into Lafayette, demanding the surrender of the place, which he threatened to burn if his demands were not complied with. The rebels 3,000 strong completely surrounded the town. Receiving the refusal they advanced in all directions. By 9 o'clock they occupied three fourths of the town. Reinforcements arriving, the rebels retreated, prisoners were taken. Our loss is 50, seventy and about the same number wounded.

CAIRO, June 28.—An engagement occurred at White River Station, near the mouth of the river, on the 23d, between 600 rebels and two companies of the 12th Iowa, the former making the attack, who after a severe fight were repulsed with a loss of twenty-four killed and wounded; our loss is small.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 28.—The Seneca flouring mill was destroyed by fire this morning; loss \$200,000; insured for \$100,000.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The steamer *Arthur* from New Orleans, June 25th, reports Gen. Canby having taken possession of all the boats there for military purposes.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Ex-Secretary Chase's communication to the Committee on Ways and Means says that the aggregate revenue derived from all sources for the year ending

June 30th, reaches \$242,000,000, and the expenses including two months' pay to the army to July 1st, \$880,000,000. The whole amount of revenue for next year cannot be put down at more than \$318,000,000, while the expenditure will be likely to reach \$850,000,000. The deficit beyond the amount furnished by the loan bill is \$400,000,000. He suggests that the revenue be raised by a bill increasing the tax on liquors, tobacco and cigars.

Senator Fessenden has not yet accepted the Secretaryship of the Treasury, but it is considered certain that he will.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Both Houses have passed an amendment to the Conscription Act, which only requires the signature of the President to become a law. The \$300 commutation clause is repealed. Volunteers are allowed a bounty of \$300 for one year. Fifty days notice is required before any draft can be enforced. Substitutes are allowed to be procured by drafted persons neither of whom are entitled to receive bounty.

The President signed the tariff bill to-night and it goes into effect to-morrow.

It was reported at Hilton Head, June 20th, that Admiral Dahlgren had received information that the Alabama with other privateers are to be expected off that coast. [A part of the report was here lost by the operator.] The monitor *Nahant* and five gunboats have joined the fleet off Charleston. Our batteries continue to shell Charleston. There are four rebel rams now in Charleston harbor and two more are nearly completed.

The Senate bill concerning the Continental Telegraph was concurred in by the House to-day. The bill declares that it will be unlawful to contract with any newspaper association for the transmission of news on any terms different from those open to all newspapers.

The Senate Finance Committee after a long consultation, accepted Chase's resignation. Many contradictory rumors are in circulation, but the direct cause is believed to be a conflict of opinion between the President and Chase upon the appointment of Assistant Secretary Harrington, who was at the Department to-day acting as Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The *Enquirer's* special says much excitement exists at Gettysburg and the country south of Harrisburg in consequence of rumors of a large body of rebels making a raid into Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 4.—The latest information is that a cavalry force crossed at Falling Waters and that the main body numbering 6,000 are within three miles of Williamsport.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Both Houses adjourned since 10 o'clock last night. Yesterday, it is believed that all the bills passed by both Houses were signed by the President.

The Senate passed the House bill assessing two of five per cent on income.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The steamship *Corrier*, from Boston to New Orleans, was lost off the Bahamas on the 11th of June, and the officers and crew were saved.

MONTREAL, June 29.—An emigrant train of ten cars went through Beloit Bridge to-day with 300 emigrants on board.

The rebels acknowledge that all the railroads leading to Richmond are destroyed. Forty miles of the Danville and thirty miles of the Lynchburg railroad have been destroyed.

An attack was made on Burnside on the night of the 25th to drive him from his works, but the rebels were repulsed and the works continued.

CHICAGO, July 2.—A Nashville letter of the 30th says Hooker and Schofield attempted to storm the rebel breastworks, but were unsuccessful. Hooker was dangerously wounded, and his corps lost 1600 men in the assault. The rebels had built breastworks of trees before their works rendering them almost unapproachable.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A telegram from Sherman says that the recent movements have caused the enemy to evacuate and we now occupy Kenaw and Marietta.

A telegram from Grant's headquarters reports the return of Gen. Wilson, he having destroyed sixty miles of railroad.

Dispatches from Charleston, West Va., state that Hunter with his whole command had arrived safely. He defeated the enemy in five different engagements, destroying \$5,000,000 worth of property, including all the factories, tan yards, mills, foundries, and furnaces in Shenandoah Valley, as far as Lynchburg. All the railroads and canals on the route were totally destroyed. Our total loss does not exceed 2000; enemy's 5000.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—The Government warehouse and adjoining buildings were burned this morning. Loss about \$500,000. It is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Three heavy columns of the rebels attacked Martinsburg and drove back Sigel. They intended to flank Sigel but failed. Sigel has fallen back to Harper's Ferry and holds Maryland Heights.

NEW YORK, July 3.—A dispatch from headquarters records the return of Gen. Kautz, with the loss of many men, horses, 12 guns and his wagon train, but the expedition was successful in the destruction of the Danville and Weldon Railroad, mills and an immense amount of other property. On returning they were overhauled and attacked by Fitzhugh Lee and Hampton's cavalry and infantry. Kautz repulsed them several times, but was finally surrounded. His retreat was made through almost impenetrable swamps. His guns were spiked, and wagon burned. It is reported the sixth corps afterwards attacked the rebels, and recaptured eight guns.

Gen. Hunter has destroyed \$5,000,000 worth of rebel property.

Continued on eighth page.