

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 4, 1864.

Later Eastern News. NINE DAYS' LATER.

Dates to September 22. THE BATTLE OF THE 19TH IN THE SHENANDOAH.

HEAD QUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, WINCHESTER, Sept. 19, 9 p.m.—Sheridan's army this day fought one of the most successful and decisive battles of the war. Victory again perched upon our banner. The rebel army is defeated and utterly routed, with a loss of at least 3,000 killed and wounded including five Generals, on Sunday morning.

Early sent Gordon's division of rebel infantry from Bunker Hill, where it had been stationed for the past few days to drive Averill out of Martinsburg and destroy the bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad across the Opequan, which was erroneously thought to have been repaired. The following morning, shortly after five o'clock, Wilson's division of cavalry crossed the Opequan on the Berryville and Winchester Pike. Moving his command rapidly along the road and driving in the enemy's skirmish line, he gallantly charged the enemy's field works with the First brigade and carried them at the point of the sabre, capturing thirty prisoners in the charge. Colonel Britton, of the 16th Pennsylvania cavalry was wounded within a few feet of the enemy's works while gallantly leading his regiment.

The field works were so constructed as to guard the ford at Opequan and prevent us from passing that point. Our cavalry having secured a safe passage for the infantry, the 6th and 10th moved across the Opequan and along the pike towards Winchester to a point within one mile and a half from the ford, when they formed a line of battle and threw out a strong skirmish line. At the same time the artillery opened on the woods into which the enemy's infantry had retired, and kept up an incessant cannonade, the enemy replying briskly with parts of two batteries.

Two corps advanced in splendid style and composed, as if they were on parade. The first line did not advance more than 200 yards before it became warmly engaged with the enemy who were posted in line 600 yards distant. At the same time our artillery opened a furious cannonade, throwing shells and solid shot into the opposite woods where the enemy could be distinctly seen moving reinforcements. Our different lines of battle continued to advance steadily until within 300 yards of the enemy's line, when the rebels opened a furious cannonade of grape and canister from two batteries which they had previously kept secreted and which poured through the advancing lines, mowing down a large number of our men.

At precisely 3 o'clock Crook formed on the right of the 19th corps, his 14th division being on the extreme right of our line and the second division in the rear supporting a division of the 10th corps. Crook having formed his men, rode along the line and received the most vigorous cheering, the men promising to go in and wipe out Winchester. Gen. Torbett, with Merritt's and Averill's divisions of cavalry, having crossed the Opequan at 9 o'clock at Burns' and Knox's fords had all day been fighting considerable bodies of the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and having been successful in steadily driving them before him, now arrived at our extreme right and prepared to take part in the final struggle which secured us victory. Gen. Sheridan rode out to where Torbett was stationed, and after consultation with him as to the part the cavalry were to take, ordered a final charge, which was made with such impetuosity that nothing could resist it. Our line extending nearly three miles in length, advanced amid cheers and yells which could be distinctly heard above the noise and din of battle. As our lines advanced closer and closer to those of the enemy, the battle became more and more fierce and the slaughter awful. At every discharge men could be seen distinctly seen dropping all around, and the two commanding Generals at some points were not over 200 yards from the enemy. Just at this critical moment, amid the roar of musketry and artillery and the fierce yells of the contending armies, could be heard the shrill piercing notes of the cavalry bugle sounding the charge which was a death knell to the enemy's army. There could be seen the gallant Coster and Merritt, each with their headquarters flag in hand, conspicuous among the advancing squadrons gallantly leading the charge, which, in connection with the desperate courage of our infantry, secured us victory. The columns of our infantry command were forced to give way and break before the fierce onslaught of our cavalry upon them, who, sabre in hand, rode them down, cutting them right and left, and capturing 720 prisoners and non-commissioned officers, nine battle flags and two guns. The broken and demoralized divisions composing Early's command, now fled in confusion, throwing away everything which could in any way impede their flight, and strewing the ground with arms. Some made for the heights beyond Winchester, but were speedily dislodged by Averill's forces, and they beat a hasty and ignominious retreat up the valley, where such of his command as are left him are now scattered.

HARRIS' FERRY, Sept. 21.—The following list of the rebel Generals killed and wounded in the battle of the Shenandoah: Gen. Gordon, Gen. Bradley Johnson, and Fitzhugh Lee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Despatches at 9 o'clock p.m. on the 21st from Sheridan, says: A portion of the rebel cavalry having returned to Front Royal were pursued by our forces who attacked and drove them. We are still pursuing them. The rebel infantry made a stand at Flint Hill. It is a strong position, and was attacked by our forces last evening and the crest was carried and held by our troops. We have reason to believe from later despatches that these troops were captured last night by Mosby near Winchester.

HARRIS' FERRY, Sept. 23.—Sheridan has again beaten Early at Fisher's Hill, capturing 16 guns and many prisoners. This is all probability the final of Early and his command. STREVENSON.

FROM MOBILE. New York, Sept. 15.—The Herald's Mobile Bay correspondent says under date of the 14th: Everything is quiet here. There is no probability of an immediate movement on Mobile. The sunken rebel iron clad Baltic still effectually blockades the main channel across Dog river bar, but the Winnebago, a double turreted monitor, has found its way through the obstructions to a point nearly opposite Mobile and can drop 11 and 15 inch shells into the city at will. The Metacomb, Sebago and Kenebec have also reached the same place and are in line of battle ready to shell the city at the first signal from Farragut. Mobile is entirely at our mercy. The distance from the vessels mentioned above to Mobile is about 3 1/2 miles. The 11 largest rifled guns can throw shells into the remotest suburbs. The rebel rams and gunboats are in plain sight, but do not offer the slightest demonstration of hostility. They are the rams Alabama, Tuscaloosa and gunboats Morgan and another name, name unknown. They remain above the city, at the mouth of the Alabama, just in range. The gunboat J. P. Jackson, has succeeded in capturing the largest of the three launches that have been hovering around Mississippi Sound with the object of attacking the Selma. The launch had on board a hoisting and other evidence of a warlike character.

Granger's troops have constructed splendid fortifications at Cedar Point and other places. If Hood's whole army should reinforce Mobile and attack our position, it could easily be kept at bay with the assistance of gunboats.

FROM GRANT. PETERSBURG, Sept. 9.—Grant is still perfecting his lines on the Weldon railroad, pushing his line slowly to the west road.

New York, Sept. 15.—The Commercial's special says: The rebels are constantly shelling Grant's railroad from City Point to the left wing, no damage done yet.

Grant has prohibited sutlers and purveyors from selling liquors in the army.

The Herald's City Point correspondent of the 10th says: General Birney opened all the batteries on the rebel works and city of Petersburg. He literally rained shot and shell for two hours. This was in retaliation for firing on our pickets all last night.

New York, Sept. 16.—The World's special dated at Grant's headquarters, 15th says: There is every reason to believe that the rebels have in contemplation and are already preparing for the evacuation of Petersburg, and retiring their army within the defences of Richmond. This may account for the protracted quiet in our front since their failure to regain possession of the portion of Weldon Railroad captured by us. There has been considerable firing along a portion of the line to-day, but without results of any moment to either side.

Captain Sloan, of the 2nd Pennsylvania cavalry, who left Libby Prison on the 12th, informs the Washington correspondent of the Times that there are 230 of our officers imprisoned at Richmond, and that the men were all at Bell Isle. Since we have held Weldon Railroad, the Danville road, they only outlet, has been in so much danger that they dare not transport the prisoners north.

FARRAGUT, Sept. 17.—The Ballistic's correspondent from Baltimore says: Gen. Grant has left for Harper's Ferry. His purpose will be defined in a few days.

A Washington special says that over 3000 rebel deserters have arrived from the Army of the Potomac. One man left his wife and six children in Richmond, and says his grandfather has been conscripted.

The authorities continue to forward large bodies of troops from Washington to the Army of the Potomac. Fifteen thousand left yesterday.

New York, Sept. 21.—The World's messenger from City Point states: There was a heavy engagement when he left and skirmishing with artillery along the Weldon railroad on the 18th. Sheridan secured 1,300 prisoners; every hour they were being sent to the rear. He pursued the rebels over fifty miles from the point of attack from daylight on the 19th.

FROM THE WEST. CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—A Cairo special says: There is no longer much doubt of a formidable invasion of Missouri under Dabbin, Magruder, Price and Shelby is taking place. A portion of the rebel force is known to be at or near Cape Girardeau. Whether the rebels have separated their commands or are moving in a body we cannot learn.

Flying squads of rebels continue to hover on the banks of the Mississippi and fire on the steamers. Indications from military movement above are projected by General Canby.

The cotton crop is said to be a failure in Louisiana from the ravages of the worm, which made its appearance as high up as Vicksburg.

The rebels have some 18,000 men under Walker and Poligae above Alexandria.

FREE FIGHT AT THE RIO GRANDE. CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Advices from the Rio Grande furnishes information of a fight near Brownsville, in which the French, Rebels, Mexican and Union troops were engaged.

and capturing his camp, equipment and thirty stand of arms. In the meantime, Cortinas succeeded in putting the Federalists to flight and drove them to Bagdad; but as his artillery could not compete with their heavy ordnance on ship board, he withdrew his forces to White's ranch and crossed five hundred men into Texas, where they lay on their arms during the night beside the American troops. No sooner had Cortinas crossed the river than he lowered his flag and hoisted the Stars and Stripes, which was greeted enthusiastically by the Mexicans as well as Americans. On the 9th Cortinas followed Ford to the old battle field of Resaca de la Palma, where he rested his troops during the night, while Ford fell back to Brownsville. Cortinas immediately dispatched a courier to Matamoros ordering the forces there to prepare to move immediately. Early next morning 3,500 Mexicans moved the Rio Grande, crossed the river and came down the Texas side and attacked Brownsville simultaneously with Cortinas. The struggle resulted in the defeat of the rebels who were driven from the town while Cortinas took possession. The rebel retreat was hastened by the firing of the Federalists on several public buildings. The Stars and Stripes were hoisted amid enthusiastic cheering.

FROM ATLANTA. MAOON, Sept. 6.—Prisoners captured yesterday say Sherman will now reinforce Grant's Richmond and finish the rebellion. They also state that a part of his army got out of service this month. The enemy is closely massed at Atlanta. Not the slightest prospect of an early resumption of hostilities.

MAOON, Sept. 10.—Wheeler's forces have been dispersed near Tallahassee by General Sherman.

The Richmond Sentinel has an article on Sherman's depopulation of Atlanta, calling it an event unparalleled in war and without an example in modern times. It calls Sherman the chief among savages, captain of pirates, leader among light-weights, prince among scoundrels and brutes, and the foremost villain of the world. Sherman, it says, has given war a new feature. Stern as it has been, henceforth it shall be more horrible. The people are restless. If the President wants us, let him call for us. No matter about the age. If this be the kind of warfare we are to resist, we will strip to fight. Better for halting age and youthful innocence to die in defence of home than to drive out in the language of the last man in exile. The last man—the last boy—among us must take up arms sooner than endure such outrages as those of Atlanta.

Out of 100 picked men on duty with a flag of truce at Rough and Ready, 27 are deserters. This is a fair index of Hood's Army. An agreement has been concluded between Sherman and Hood for a ten days' truce. Rough and Ready, on the Macon Railroad, and the country for a radius of two miles around, have been set apart to enable the rebels of Atlanta to remove to a point south.

Hood, in a letter dated the 9th, to General Sherman, says: "Permit me to say that the unprecedented measures you propose transcend in studied and intentional cruelty all acts ever brought to my attention in the dark history of war. In the name of God and humanity, I protest, believing that you are expelling from their homes and besides the wives and children of our brave and down-trodden people."

Hood's letter to James E. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta, says: "I shall do all in my power to mitigate the terrible hardships and misery that must be brought upon your people by the extraordinary order of the Federal commander."

General Sherman's order of the 4th commences as follows: "Atlanta being occupied exclusively for warlike purposes, it will at once be vacated by all except the armies of the United States and such civilians as may be retained by the proper departments of the Government."

The order concludes: "At the proper time just arrangements will be made for supplying the troops with all the articles they may need, above clothing, provisions, &c., furnished by the Government."

No price whatever will traders, manufacturers or sutlers be allowed to traffic within the limits of fortified places; if any man will come in spite of this notice, the quartermasters will seize the stores and appropriate them to the use of the troops, and shall deliver the parties or other unauthorized persons who thus place their individual interests above that of the United States, into the hands of some Provost Marshal, to be put at labor on the forts or be conscripted into one of the regiments or batteries already in the service."

The above general principles apply to all the military posts south of Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 22.—Sherman by a special arrangement with Hood, effected an exchange of 20,000 men. Out of 900 rebels refused to be exchanged and took the oath of allegiance.

MISCELLANEOUS. New York, Sept. 14th.—The Vanderbilt bill has been retreating at this port, is again ready for sea. The improvements will probably enable her to increase her ordinary high speed. It is presumed that she will resume the search for the rebel pirates.

YONKAS MONROE, Sept. 14.—Gen. Butler has arrived from the front. He comes here for improvement of his health, which of late has been somewhat impaired.

The New York Herald says a detachment of the 18th New York cavalry, 400 strong, under Col. Lascelles, made a reconnaissance and destroyed the railroad bridge over the Rapidan. Also the bridge at Liberty Mills and a rebel quartermaster's depot, containing a considerable quantity of army stores, and the mill with 1,000 barrels of flour. He also captured 200 mules and 40 prisoners.

SAK FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Greenbacks 45@46 Gold 211. Peru had rejected the propositions of Senor Pacheco for a basis whereby a hostility may be avoided, and prefers war to a dishonorable settlement.

New York, Sept. 20.—The Inter-Continental Telegraph Company, in conjunction with the Russian Government, are engaged in fitting out an expedition under the immediate supervision of Capt. Ballo, U. S. A., for Oregon, the coast of Russia, America and the country beyond Behring Straits. The expedition is to survey a route for a telegraph line and make other useful arrangements to

the extent of line under contract during the ensuing year. The proprietors are sanguine that the line will be in successful operation between New York and London via San Francisco and St. Petersburg by the middle of 1864. Sibley, President of the Company, and P. M. D. Collins, Proprietor, will sail tomorrow for St. Petersburg with a view to completing arrangements already initiated with the Russian Government.

Boston, Sept. 22nd. Fremont's letter of withdrawal was published to-day. He says Yesterday morning 200 of them appeared on a wharf and prevented any of the employees from going on board the steamship America. The police were roughly handled and unable to preserve order. The steamer hauled into the stream at 11 o'clock, when the mob commenced patrolling the water front to prevent men from being sent on board in boats. The signals were finally compelled to accede to the strikers' demands, when her complement was filled and she sailed. She carries 40 passengers and 200 crew.

New York, Sept. 23.—The Richmond Enquirer speaking of the rumored peace negotiations of Sherman with the authorities, says the Governor of Georgia ought to recollect that the State must first secede from the Union. If she wishes to treat for peace on her own terms, she must first secede from the Union. He says that the Confederacy and leaves her sister States after having got them into a scrape.

Ex Secretary Chase will take the place of Charles Francis Adams as Minister to England.

Latest War News.

Special Despatches to the British Colonist. Federal Victory in the Shenandoah.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT EARLY'S ARMY PANIC-STRICKEN. AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO OLYMPIA, W. T.] The Herald's city correspondent of the 21st says: "Sheridan's great victory inspires our troops with renewed courage. More reinforcements have been forwarded to him of 20,000 men. Grant telegraphed to make Sheridan Brigadier of the regular army, which was promptly done. A salute of over 1,000 shot was fired along the line on the receipt of the news of the victory."

New York, 23d.—The Herald's correspondent believes that the reports in connection with the peace letters of Jeff Davis are well founded. Another correspondent says that Lincoln is engaged in preparing peace propositions to be sent to all commanders. One has already been sent to Sherman.

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Several rebel officers on Morris Island desired to take the oath.

The Richmond Examiner reports a large fire in Charleston from the effect of the shelling.

Mosby has received a pistol-shot through his jaw and another through the abdomen in a reconnaissance towards Aldy. He will, however, soon be in the saddle again.

The Herald has the following: SHERIDAN'S HEAD QUARTERS, Below Winchester, Sept. 22d.

The entire army advanced yesterday at noon and took up a position on the heights on either side of Strassburg in the front of Fish Hill. The artillery opened on the enemy's left immediately demoralizing his skirmishing line and driving him further back. A shot from Tyler's battery fired a barn beyond Strassburg soon after the commencement of the firing. A meal mill in the rear above that of the United States, into the hands of some Provost Marshal, to be put at labor on the forts or be conscripted into one of the regiments or batteries already in the service."

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