

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 23, 1904.

THE NEWS.

The Eastern intelligence received yesterday is four days later than previous advices. The oft repeated alarm of a Maryland and Pennsylvania invasion is at length beginning to subside, on account of the large force which the Federal Government has concentrated on the borders and in the Shenandoah. A few engagements had taken place in the northern parts of the valley resulting in Confederate defeats; but there is nothing, so far, to justify the conclusion inferred from some of the despatches that Early would still be intercepted, with his trains of the newly reaped grain. General Sheridan has taken Hunter's position and was advancing at the head of a large force against the Confederates about fifteen miles from Winchester. It is just possible, therefore, that the steamer, which is hourly expected, will bring us accounts of severe fighting in the northern parts of the Shenandoah.

From Grant we have not much news. Another fight had taken place before Petersburg on the 5th. The Confederates had been mining, as was previously said in the despatches, a portion of the Federal position; but from the fact that the Northern army was perfectly aware of their proceedings, it was evident that their efforts would prove futile. Accordingly, when the explosion took place, the Federal troops remained unharmed. The explosion, however, was the signal of attack on the part of the besieged; and on came the Southern troops against the Northern lines. The battle was for the time severe, but the attack ended in a repulse with, as the despatches say, "great slaughter."

The most important item of the news is the advance upon Mobile. Our previous despatches had prepared the minds of our readers for this Northern expedition; but it was scarcely anticipated that the Federals would have been, in so short an interim, so signally successful. Fort Powell was blown up and evacuated by the Confederates; and Fort Gaines, after two days' shelling, was surrendered. The Southern papers denounce the surrender in unmeasured terms, asserting that it is inexplicable; but the same was said of the Vicksburg surrender. Fort Morgan, the other fortification that guards the mouth of Mobile Bay, was passed by the Federal fleet, which then advanced uninterruptedly against the city. Prior to this success, however, an engagement had taken place between the hostile fleets, ending in a Confederate discomfiture. The Southern ram, Tennessee, surrendered, with Admiral Buchanan, who lost his leg in the engagement. Another Confederate vessel, the Selma, was captured, and another one beached. The Federal fleet, consisting of fourteen ships and three iron-clads, passed Fort Morgan, having lost, according to the Southern accounts, one of their vessels—the Tecumseh. The latter statement, however, is not credited by the Northern papers. This rapid success could scarcely have been anticipated by even the Federals; for it was supposed that Forts Morgan and Gaines would have given considerable trouble to a stronger fleet than that under Farragut. However, it is just possible that the great concentration of Southern troops in Georgia and Virginia has weakened very much the garrisons along the seaboard, and so left the entrance of Mobile Bay inadequately defended. Having past these forts, the fleet will make short work of Mobile. The larger class of vessels will have to make a circuitous route of six miles up Spanish river and into the Mobile river before they can take up a position opposite the city; but we believe there are no very serious obstructions to this navigation. Mobile itself presents a favorable target to a hostile fleet, built as it is on an extended plain about fifteen feet above high water. Its loss to the Confederates would be a most serious blow just now. Independent of the facilities its possession would afford the Federals for carrying on operations in the interior of Alabama, Mobile is a commercial point of view ranks next to Charleston and New Orleans, and its capture, as Admiral Farragut asserts, would relieve a large portion of the blockading fleet of their monotonous duties. With this city in the hands of the Federals, the Confederate coast would be almost hermetically sealed against ocean traffic, as the blockading squadron thus relieved would speedily fill up the blanks along more accessible portions of the seaboard.

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.—Alarmed less the Southerners should depopulate the South, a little weekly published at Seattle called the Gazette, endeavors in its last issue to prove to its readers some palpable fabrications regarding our Island diggings. The Southerners will speak for themselves in spite of all such feeble attempts to stifle excitement, and for ought we know the editor of that little sheet may yet be seen picking holes to some purpose on the banks of Leech river.

THE ELIZA ANDERSON.—This steamer remains at Port Townsend in charge of Mr. P. D. Moore. It is said that the validity of her arrest will be argued there before Chief Justice Hewitt.

Later Eastern News.

Dates to August 10.

Attack on Mobile!

Surrender of Fort Gaines—Rebel Ram Tennessee Captured—Fort Powell Evacuated.

Desperate Fighting at Petersburg.

DEFEAT OF THE RAIDERS.

FROM THE RAIDERS.

NEW CREEK, Aug. 5.—I have just arrived. The enemy are effectually repulsed and are rapidly retreating toward Moorfield. We have saved West Virginia from a terrible scourging.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—At an interview between Lincoln and Grant, the latter obtained reliable information that one-third of the rebel army are on the Potomac or marching in that direction, and the balance remain at Petersburg and Richmond. Grant is still confident.

An officer from the front confirms the report of the withdrawal of 30,000 troops from the Army of the Potomac, who are on the way to Harper's Ferry to repel the invasion. The announcement of Averill's victory in the Shenandoah valley is confirmed. His loss is slight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac dated 6th says: A party of deserters started to come into the lines yesterday. Our gunners, not knowing their intentions, opened fire upon them, killing several. The remainder arrived at headquarters at noon, some of them badly wounded.

WHEELING, Aug. 9.—The following dispatches have been received from Cumberland, dated the 8th Aug: My force repulsed the enemy again yesterday at New Creek. Gens. McCausland and Bradley Johnson attacked the garrison at that post at 3 p. m., and the fight continued till after dark. The enemy retreated during the night, leaving their killed and wounded. Their loss was severe. Our loss will not exceed 25 killed and 50 wounded. The garrison of this post, under command of Col. Stevenson, defended the place most gallantly.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9. Information has been received that Gen. Averill, commanding the enemy at Moorfield, attacked and routed them, capturing 600 prisoners, including Gen. Johnson, who afterwards escaped, and his whole staff, headquarters colors, all the artillery trains, and a large quantity of small arms. McCausland barely escaped by flying to the mountains.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The Tribune's special from Harper's Ferry, gives the following particulars of Averill's victory:— He attacked the combined forces of McCausland, Johnson, Gilmore, and McNeil, on the morning of the 7th, and after a spirited fight, completely routed the entire command, capturing all their artillery—four pieces of small arms, 400 horses and equipments, and 120 prisoners, including six flags, and thirty-two company officers. McCausland, with a demoralized command, fled to the mountains. Our loss comparatively small, 7 killed, and twenty-one wounded. Among the killed are Major Congress and First Lieutenant Clark, of the 2nd Virginia cavalry, who were struck down while gallantly leading a charge; Capt. Karr was severely wounded while penetrating the enemy's lines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Dispatches from Sheridan report his forces moving against the enemy up Shenandoah Valley. At 6 o'clock p. m., they were skirmishing about 15 miles from Winchester.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8th.—The Bulletin has the following from Frederick: Colonel Bird, with the 21st Pennsylvania cavalry, took possession of Hagerstown yesterday. Later news received this morning states that the rebels had retreated here, and again eluded the preparations for their capture. It is thought that under the new commander, the rebel invasions upon our State will cease. A despatch received at Headquarters from the military operator at Hagerstown, says all quiet on the Potomac.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8th.—The America learns from a gentleman arrived this morning from the Upper Potomac, that the entire rebel force has evacuated the Maryland side of the Potomac, and is now moving off in great haste. Their rear guard crossed at Shepherds town at 11 o'clock yesterday; the balance crossed at Hancock about the same time. From the South side of the Potomac, we learn that Early had been moving up the valley toward Winchester with his harvest teams during all last week, scouring the country for concealing places.

The Washington Star has the following from a gentleman who arrived on Saturday from Hagerstown, where he has been reconnoitering during the two weeks past: we got interesting particulars of the doings of the rebels in that vicinity after they took possession of the city. They proceeded to institute a thorough search of the stores. The merchants had not replenished their stores since the former visit by the rebels. They got but little with the exception of a small quantity of shoes and hats. At the grocery stores they filled their haversacks with sugar and their canteens with molasses. At one or two stores they turned all the molasses out and let it run into the street. A train of cars was reported as having been burned by them, but it now appears that it was destroyed by our troops.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—A special to the World, dated Washington the 8th says: The invasion panic has subsided. Yesterday's despatches believe that a battle would take place upon the old Sharpsburg ground or in that vicinity.

But now it is believed that the rebels had given way upon finding how large a force was ready to contest their march into Pennsylvania. With the recent change in Maryland and the present disposition of our forces it will not be possible for the rebels to get as far as the Pennsylvania line, without a

desperate battle in which the odds will be against them.

A heavy cavalry force, heretofore under Grant, is now concentrated on the upper Potomac, and instead of a rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, it is much more likely to hear of the march of a heavy Federal column down the valley of the Shenandoah.

Gen. Wright's command, at last accounts, were at Boonesboro, north of the Mountain Valley. The country may rest assured that the invasion is over for the present. Another special dispatch to the Herald says that the rebel movement on the upper Potomac was a feint to cover the sending, it is supposed, of not less than 30,000 of Lee's veterans to reinforce Atlanta. (?) Much apprehension is felt in regard to the matter.

The Herald's special dispatches say that Grant has returned from the upper Potomac and started for City Point.

FROM MOBILE. The following reports of the operation at Mobile are extracted from the Richmond Enquirer this morning, telegraphed from Butler's headquarters: **MOBILE, August 8.**—Lt. Col. Williams commanding Fort Powell evacuated and blew up the Fort on the 5th. Yesterday and today the enemy were shelling Fort Gaines. The people of Mobile are ready for the fray. Great confidence prevails. The people are satisfied with the conduct of Buchanan, Maury, and Burnside.

MOBILE, August 9.—It is painfully humiliating to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines, at half-past nine o'clock this morning, by Col. Anderson, of the 21st Alabama regiment. This powerful work was provisioned for six months, and had a garrison of 600 men. He last night communicated with the enemy's fleet by a flag of truce, with the sanction of General Page, who inquired by signal his purpose but received no reply. During the night Gen. Page visited the Fort and found that Anderson was on board the Yankee fleet arranging the terms of capitulation. He left peremptory orders to Anderson, on his return, not to surrender the Fort, and relieved him of his command. Fort Morgan signalled this morning, but no answer was received except the hoisting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts of Fort Gaines. Anderson's conduct is pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Richmond papers of this morning have the following: **MOBILE, Aug. 5.**—To J. A. Seddon, Sec. of War—Seventeen of the enemy's vessels, 14 ships and 3 iron clads, passed Fort Morgan this morning. The Tecumseh was sunk in passing. The iron clad Tennessee surrendered after a desperate engagement. Admiral Buchanan lost a leg and is a prisoner. The Selma was captured. The Gaines was beached near the hospital. The Morgan is safe and will try to run up to-night. The enemy's fleet is approaching the city. A monitor has been engaging Fort Powell, at Grant's Pass, all day.

D. H. MAURY, Maj. Gen. **NEW YORK, Aug. 9.**—There is great exultation over the capture of Mobile. The blockade broken up, several of our best boats will be relieved. The sinking of the "Tecumseh" is discredited. News received from rebel sources is encouraging, and the capture of Mobile is confidently expected. We learn from the front that great excitement exists among the rebels at Atlanta and Richmond.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The Tribune's Washington special says—Chief Engineer Laimier arrived this morning from the fleet of Mobile, who reports that when he left the fort he considered it probable, but being passed can readily be reduced by an attack in the rear. Maury's statement that the Tecumseh was sunk is totally disbelieved at the Navy Department. The vessel was not likely to engage the fort and no chance shot could have sunk her.

Special dispatches from Farragut are expected to-morrow. His plan was not to attempt to capture the city, but only to relieve a portion of the large fleet which has been stationed there for the past six months.

FROM ATLANTA. No operations of consequence before Atlanta. It is reported to-day that portions of Stoeneman's command continues to arrive. The total loss does not exceed 1,000.

The following official report has just been furnished for publication to our own hands: **HEADQUARTERS Department Army of Tennessee, before Atlanta, July 24.**—I have the honor to report the following summary of the operations of this Army on July 22nd: The total loss in killed, wounded and missing is 2,541 men and ten pieces of artillery. We have buried and delivered to the enemy many a flag of truce sent by them in front of the 17th corps, 1,000 of their killed. The number of their killed in front of the fourth division of the same corps, including those on ground now occupied by our troops, will swell the number of their dead on that front to 2,000.

The number of rebel dead buried in front of the 15th corps up to this hour, 360, and the commanding officer reports that at least as many more remain yet unburied—The number buried in front of the 22nd corps reached 429. We have over a thousand of their wounded were being carried off by them during the night after the engagement. We captured 18 stand of colors, and 5,000 stands of arms. The attack was made on our line seven times, and each time we repulsed them. Hood's and Hardee's corps and Wheeler's cavalry engaged us. We have sent to the rear a thousand prisoners, including thirty-three commissioned officers of high rank. We still occupy the field. Our troops are in line spirits. It is estimated that the enemy's loss will reach ten thousand.

Sherman will take advantage of the confusion of the rebels about the Mobile news and force a battle. The Herald's correspondent near Atlanta says the operations around the city have settled into a regular siege.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Sherman, in transmitting Logan's official report to Halleck, says that although the number of dead rebels seems to be excessive, he is disposed to give full credit to the report that although our loss is only 3,521 killed, wounded and

missing, the enemy's dead on the field alone amounted to 3,320. The total number of wounded prisoners in our hands is 1,000.

We are pounding away on every side and Atlanta is doomed to be soon reduced. The rebels garrison the forts and intrenchments with militia and use the veterans to operate when they are required, their line running so that they can be massed with great rapidity.

Yesterday a demonstration was made along the line which resulted in driving the rebels back to their intrenchments. We gained their rifle pits and captured a picket corps of nearly twelve hundred men. The rebels cannot continue butting against our works; they will soon wear themselves out without doing much hurt to us and run the risk of losing their communications upon which we are operating. The Macon line is the only one left, and it is reported we have destroyed that; if so, we have got them if they don't break through our lines somewhere.

We are so powerfully entrenched that a single line will be able to hold the works against any assault.

FROM GRANT. A terrific fight took place in front of Petersburg on the afternoon of the 5th. The battle commenced with a charge from the enemy which was repulsed with great loss. They also exploded a mine which did no damage to our troops or works, but killed some rebels. The fighting was desperate. Gen. Grant reports an explosion of an ordnance boat at City Point yesterday loaded with ammunition. No details.

MISCELLANEOUS. A correspondent says: It is generally believed in the Army of the Potomac that Gen. Lee has sent Longstreet's corps to Hood's assistance. The Times' special of the 9th says: A Cabinet meeting was held to-day at which questions of State policy more than ordinary interest and importance were discussed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Gens. Meade and Burnside each cast the blame on the other for the repulse at Petersburg. It appears that owing to the modification of an order the night previous, there was a misunderstanding as to who should superintend the attack, and neither was present to take command.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—The Provost Marshal of this city was led to believe that the rebels in Canada had organized a conspiracy to burn Buffalo and destroy the locks at Lockport. The matter was laid before Gen. Dix, who said he was aware of the existence of such a plot, but was unable to prevent the means to defeat it. Dix advised the measures to be taken by the citizens to defend themselves.

EUROPEAN. The Hibernian, from Liverpool July 28th, has arrived. It is reported that nine months' armistice has been agreed upon at Vienna. **NEW YORK, Aug. 10.**—Gold 250.

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The Weekly Co.

Tuesday, August 23, 1904.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

In another column will be found the arguments why the English fused to grant Denmark material present difficulty. France would offer offensive movement; Russia fighting for anybody but herself; would therefore have been into the war single handed. By other reasons which deterred H Government. There was that republic across the Atlantic which having its hands quite full at time, appeared to Earl Russell dangerous to justify him pocket from Germany in the dread to receive contumely from the U. "What's choleric in the cap blaspemy in the soldier." From sentatives of a humane, enlightened monarchy like Prussia, a snarled with even a gusto; common herd who make up a must not tolerate even the indifference. If Earl Russell's explanation is about it. The well as folly of trying to associate mind with war with America that would carry desolation to the British poor from "John O Cape Clear, and which would most prosperous portions of the continent into a ruin almost which pervades the South—is parent. Not content is Cabinet with blustering ing down—with leaving to infer that assistance would be on certain contingencies those contingencies presented then saying it could not afford—it takes the opportunity of friendly nation that it expects ties with it some of these fine d was there a more childish d potency in any Legislative body planation of the Ministry on policy. There were not prob House ten members who were u fact that had England taken when the Federal execution, take place at Holstein, the Dan it may be a European war, wou saved; yet the majority of the at least were willing to accept of the Ministers that, although ment had grossly deceived the although being a party to a trea ignominiously broken—the hon was not bound up in the questi no desire to see the mother heedlessly into war; but we t war was justifiable—if ever it sity for national dignity and i now when armed despotism is the remnant of liberty in Nort "The true question," says e don Times, "is not what fight us, but whether we ought to fight in support of a 'penny wise and one. The homely proverb of 'time,' is just as applicable in is in domestic affairs. It is freedom in Europe that Denmark preserved; if this cannot be d then it is the interest of a hu of down-trodden people that v horrors should enter the area conflagration extends through forest we may regret the destr a lofty pine, but we have at l fraction of knowing that we have luxuriated so long in i have to feel the effects of the The taunts and insults of the not go long unheeded; but i io insolence of their rally European chastisement. "P ing," says the London Times rope is all volcanic soil. Ge and Hungary are all seething like Italy and Turkey. The sias in the Duchies are as lik ate the Germans as the Eng since 1848 has a Germanic wanting. Hungary is always of insurrection; Italy thinks to the suspense and charge peace; in every country th which would hail a prou tion as the most welcom Let these who undervalue powers just calculate the effe be produced by the mere a British squadron in the Adri of war. The sight of our fl of our co-operation would k of revolt in Venice, Hungar provinces, and while Aust were engaged in the Danish Continent would be on fire if we became belligerents, our be exposed to interruption should certainly command ade the ports of our enemy at the same time carry enco to every discontented nat rear of the German armies and countries which only w we are provoked to give."

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