

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 20 1864.

Arrival of the Eliza Anderson.

Later Eastern News.

John Morgan Killed.

FIGHTING IN THE SHENANDOAH.

Seizure of the Georgia.

Sherman 26 miles south of Atlanta.

Capture of Mobile!

The Battles at Atlanta!

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta has been received, dated 20 miles South of Atlanta yesterday morning. It gives the details of the capture. He first attacked Jonesboro, his army carrying the works, capturing 10 guns 1000 prisoners and driving the rebels to Lovejoy's station. Hood finding communications cut off blew up the magazines and left Atlanta in the night. Sherman's corps (20th) took possession of the city. So Atlanta is ours, and fairly won. Since the 5th of May we have been in one constant battle or skirmish and need rest. Our losses will not exceed 12,000. We have over 3000 rebel dead and wounded, and 15,000 prisoners.

(Signed) STANTON.

Later dispatches from Sherman, dated Atlanta, on the night of the 3d, say that the enemy destroyed seven locomotives and 83 cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores. They left 14 pieces of artillery, mostly unharmed, and a large number of small arms.

Deserters are constantly arriving inside our lines.

(Signed) STANTON.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—A special to the American dated near Berryville, the 4th, says:

Crook's command, with the 19th and 16th corps, reached Berryville at noon yesterday, and about 4 o'clock heavy skirmishing commenced. The 36th Ohio and 9th Virginia charged the rebels and drove them out of the trenches. A desperate struggle now took place. The rebels determined to regain their trenches and mined two divisions and hurled them with their accustomed ferocity against our forces, who were supported by Daniel's and Thornburg's divisions. The enemy were handsomely repulsed. The conflict lasted till after midnight. The army was engaged all night digging intrenchments and throwing up breastworks, and now we occupy a strong position. We captured 500 prisoners and three stand of colors. Our loss is about 300 killed and wounded. The enemy's is greater.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The destruction of the store frigate Brandywine resulted in the loss to the Government of over one million of dollars' worth of naval stores and clothing.

The Richmond papers say: In the battle near Atlanta, the Union troops were at first repulsed, but finally drove the rebels back with heavy loss, including Generals Anderson, Patton and Hardee.

Everything was quiet in front of Petersburg up to yesterday morning. The rebels are erecting strong works opposite our position on the left.

The work on Dutch Gap canal approaches completion.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The steamer Catawba from New Orleans arrived on the 28th. Among the passengers are Gen. Bailey and staff. Gen. Herron had returned from an expedition to Redwood, 17 miles from Baton Rouge, where he had a fight with the enemy inflicting a loss of 150 men and destroying a large amount of stores. Our loss was about 30 killed, and wounded and about 100 prisoners recently exchanged near Baton Rouge.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Herald's Bunker Hill correspondent dated the 4th says Crook was last night attacked but he repulsed the enemy, taking 100 prisoners.

The Herald's correspondent with Averill, dated the 4th, writes: Yesterday the operations on Sheridan's right, in the direction of Winchester were eminently successful. About 10:30 a. m., Lee's division of rebel cavalry was reinforced to five brigades, and attacked us one mile north of Darksville, on the Winchester pike. The attack was made with gallantry but was gallantly repulsed, although we had only a portion of our command engaged. The offensive party had three to our one in position, we having for a short time maintained the defensive in order to allow the enemy time to develop their strength, took the offensive and drove Lee's whole division at a very rapid rate over the field, through the woods, past the rifle pits, roundly constructed breastworks, for a distance of nearly five miles. At this point the enemy attempted to stand in the evening with artillery, using the whole cavalry force to prevent us crossing Mill Creek. The engagement was of short duration but unusually spirited. We charged the enemy and would have taken his artillery had our force been able to cross the Creek in the manner intended. The enemy partly escaped capture merely by accident. Having come upon the enemy's main force we skirmished the rest of the day, while preparing for other movements yesterday.

The Herald's City Point correspondent on the 4th says: Richmond papers affect to ridicule the idea of a single line of railroad being vital to their occupation of Petersburg and Richmond, but a general dependency shows itself in the same issue.

A correspondent writing from the battle ground at Ream's Station several days after the withdrawal of our forces speaks sorrow-

fully of the thorough destruction of miles of railroad by Hancock's corps and promises its repossession by the rebels as hopelessly impossible.

The Tribune's special says: Hunter has been relieved at his own request of the command of the Department of West Virginia. It is believed that Crook will be assigned to the command.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 5.—Last night our batteries along the entire line saluted the enemy for an hour and a-half, in honor of the taking of Atlanta.

HANDE'S FERRY, Sept. 5.—Our position at Berryville remains unchanged. The enemy remains in full force in our front. Our position has been well strengthened. All superfluous material, trains, etc., have been sent to the rear. Any movement on the part of either, will precipitate an engagement. Our front is now twenty miles out from here.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 5.—Gen. Rousseau reports that Wheeler's raid is a complete failure. Wheeler is killed, and Haskell is reported dead. The damage to the railroad is being rapidly repaired.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The U. S. frigate Niagara seized the rebel pirate steamer Georgia, 20 miles off Lisbon, and put a crew aboard and sent her to New York. The captain and crew of the Georgia were later at Dover. She was under the British flag when seized, and her captain read a protest against her seizure. The event has excited much controversy. It is rumored that the capture was effected under the consent of the British government. There is much difference of opinion in regard to the legality of the capture, but general satisfaction is expressed on the subject.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Commercial published the following dispatch from Knoxville: Below we give the official telegram received early this morning.

BULL'S GAP, Sept. 4.—Gen. Tillson attacked and killed John Morgan at Greenville this morning. The killed are scattered for miles and have not yet been counted. The precise number is from fifty to one hundred. I have about 25 prisoners, among who are Morgan's staff. We have also one piece of artillery and a caisson. The enemy's force outnumbered mine, but the surprise was complete.

(Signed) A. G. GILLAM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The new ocean steamer Sacramento arrived this morning, 84 days from New York, with New York passengers and mails of 13th August, via Panama. The U. S. steamer Waters was also at Valparaiso, bound for San Francisco. The Democratic State Convention met to-day and organized.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The President has issued orders tendering national thanks to Gen. Sherman, Canby, and Granger.

During the last ten days, the number mustered into service averaged 3,000 a day. Advice says the French have been defeated in four pitched battles in Mexico. The date not given. The Mexicans were led by Alvarez. No quarter given. The prisoners were put to death.

Special Despatches to British Colonist

Olympia, September 11th.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The Committee appointed at the Chicago Convention to notify McClellan met to-day at the St. Nicholas Hotel. At ten o'clock they proceeded to the mansion of McClellan where they were received by the general and Col. Lansing. After the introduction and brief interview they proceeded to the proceedings of the Convention and letters advising him of his nomination. Large numbers visited McClellan to-day, among them being August Belmont, Peter Cagier, and Dean Richmond.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Scotia, from Liverpool, left the 27th and Queenstown the 28th has arrived.

The Daily News and Post have editorials showing that the seizure of the Georgia is legal, and that the British Government cannot interfere, as Confederate war vessels could not legally be sold in a British port. The Liverpool Courier states that Bates did not purchase the Georgia till the customs officials authorized informed him he could register her as a British vessel. She was accordingly registered. It also publishes evidence to show that the charter for services by Portugal was bona fide.

The "Times" questions whether the Republicans are any more inclined in favor of reconciliation than a year ago.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France shows an increase of four and one-third millions of francs.

Arrests still continue in the Tyrol, owing to an alleged conspiracy to detach Italian Tyrol from Austria.

Senor Foster, representative of the Emperor of Mexico, arrived in Spain, bearing despatches announcing to the Queen the accession of the Emperor Maximilian to the throne of Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 7.—Reuben E. Fenton has been nominated for Governor of the Union Convention.

PENSACOLA, 30th Aug.—On the second day after the surrender of Fort Morgan, a torpedo accidentally exploded on the beach, killing five men, wounding four of the Seminoles' crew, and killing two of Granger's men, wounding one of the Metacomb's and the Pilot of the Hartford. Admiral Buchanan is "jiffy well, but will lose his leg."

HAND QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 5.—Rumors are prevalent that Easley's forces arrived in our front, and are massing on our left flank, necessitating another struggle for possession of the Weldon Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A letter from Tennessee, dated Aug. 4th, says that the Florida arrived yesterday. She was allowed to take coal and provisions on board. She sailed at noon, going south. During her stay, she received the same courtesies extended to other vessels of war. It was reported that she came direct from the coast of New England, where she had destroyed a great many vessels, including the steamer Electric Spark, with a valuable cargo.

PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 6.—The Bermuda has arrived.

CAIRO, Sept. 8.—The gunboats Hastings and Natumkeag were captured below Clarendon on White River. Capt. Rogers of the latter was killed. Another boat was sunk at St. Charles. A cavalry force left Memphis a few days since for White River. Infantry is understood to be marching for Duval's Bluff.

The Little Rock Democrat gives the particulars of a raid to Duval's Bluff and Little Rock. Large quantities of hay and other property was destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—In a letter from Grant to E. B. Washburn, he says: All that is wanted now to insure an early restoration of the Union is determined unity of senti-

ment North. The rebels have their last man in the ranks boys and old men guarding prisoners and Railroad bridges. A man lost cannot be replaced. They are now losing by desertion and other causes about a regiment daily. From this drain, and not far distant, will come peace if we are only true to ourselves. The only hope is divided North. I have many hopes based upon the results of the Presidential election; I hope for a peace candidate.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—McClellan accepts the nomination. He says the existence of more than one government in the country is incompatible with the peace, power and happiness of the people. The preservation of the Union was the avowed object for which the war was commenced it should have been conducted for that object only. That had it been so conducted the work would have been easy. The Union was originally formed by the spirit of compromise. To restore and preserve it the same spirit must prevail, on the part of the people. The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity must continue indispensable in any settlement when it is clear that our present adversaries are ready for peace on the basis of a Union, we should exhaust all our resources of statesmanship of civilized nations, or taught by the tradition of the American people, consistent with the honor and interest of the country.

To secure such a peace, to establish the Union to guarantee the future rights of every State of the Union, is the one condition of peace. We ask no more.

LATER.—NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—From the World's special dispatch, Sept. 9th, 11.30 p. m. Information from rebel deserters say that Dog River bar was passed by the whole fleet. After terrific shelling Mobile surrendered, the troops retiring in good order.

Petersburg and Shenandoah advices lead to the conclusion that Early is reinforcing Lee. Quite certain that Lee is massing reinforcements in front of the Weldon railroad, believed to be from Early's command.

PORTLAND, Sept. 11.—Sierra Nevada sails for Victoria Tuesday, p. m. Jonathan will leave San Francisco 15th. Greenbacks 45.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The steamer catastrophe has cast a gloom over this whole community. No cause is known for the explosion. The steamer's boilers were high pressure, 5-16th inch American charcoal hammered boiler iron, and were efficiently tested with 210 pounds of steam last June. She was by law allowed 144 pounds of steam to the square inch.

Legal tenders have advanced to 43¢. Sept. 6.—The Sierra Nevada, which cleared yesterday afternoon carried an assorted cargo for Victoria valued at \$14,925, and double that amount for Portland.

The Democratic State Convention met to-day and organized.

Private dispatches quote gold on the 5th at 241 on the 6th, 242 3/4. Markets inactive.

MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT.

We take the following from the Pacific Tribune of Saturday:

On Monday last, 6th, telegraphic communication was established between Olympia and the rest of the world, and among the first "hand-shaking" which occurred on the occasion, was between our excellent Governor and President Lincoln, as seen in the following dispatches:

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, 6th, Sept. 6, 1864.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SEPT. 6th, 1864.
TO HIS EXCELLENCY, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States.

MY DEAR SIR:—Washington Territory this day sends her first Telegraphic Dispatch, greeting yourself, Washington City, and the whole United States with our sincere prayers to Almighty God, that the richest blessings, both spiritual and temporal, may rest upon and perpetuate the Union of our beloved country; that his omnipotent power may bless, protect and defend the President of the United States, our brave army, gallant navy, our Congress, and every Department of the National Government.

For and on behalf of Washington Territory.

WILLIAM PICKERING, Gov. Washington Territory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6, 1864.
GOV. PICKERING, SEATTLE, W. T.
Your patriotic dispatch of yesterday, received and will be published.

OREGON ITEMS.

THE PROPELLER WRIGHT.—The steam propeller George S. Wright, Capt. J. T. Wright Commander, sailed from this port at 6 o'clock p. m. Saturday last, and having on board 120 tons of Oregon produce for the Victoria market, and a few heads of stock. The commander informs us that it is his intention to make another trip immediately to this port, from Victoria, "and another, and another," signifying a permanent for the line. We are and always have been, in favor of a regular line of just such packets between this and Victoria, and with the propellers George S. Wright and Jenny Jones our Victoria friends may calculate on a realization of their hopes so long felt for an accomplishment of that same purpose.—Oregonian

The citizens of Portland have held a meeting to take steps for the removal of the bar at the mouth of the Willamette river. \$2,800 were subscribed at the close of the proceedings in aid of the scheme.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from Panama state the Chilean Chamber of Deputies have resolved that the Mexican Empire ought not to be recognized. The coast traffic of Chile is open to all nations.

A motion has been passed in favor of offensive and defensive alliance between all South American Republics.

ASTORIA ITEMS.—Horns of elk are selling in Astoria at six cents per pound. Mr. Lake Taylor killed three fine elk on Young's river last Wednesday. A company has been formed at Astoria for the manufacture of cement from a rock found on the north side of the Columbia river.—Oregonian

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These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to

Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for

Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating.

May be had of all chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

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1864

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest ever seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully adjusted mechanism.—Times, 11th March, 1862.

"A triumph of English watch-making. There seems to be no reason why it should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—Standard, June 17, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality, which the art of horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—Illustrated London News, November 1862.

WATCHES adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail Chronometers, Pocket Watches, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre, Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Jewellery, and Chronograph, from 500 guineas to 3 guineas each.

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Do. do. extra Jewelled..... 18s. 6d. 18s. 6d. 18s. 6d.

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Essence of Ginger and Peppermint, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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