Tuesday, April 26, 1864.

THE LAND OFFICE.

A meeting of the Crown Land's Committee was held yesterday, and another instalment of Mr. Pemberton's evidence given to the public. It is exceedingly unfortunate that this gentleman's memory should be so extremely treacherous as to make him in a great many instances recant something that he had stated previously, or give an explanation of his former evidence, which necessitates a totally different version of the facts. If we are to have errata, equalling probably in bulk half the evidence, we prefer them attached like all other literal mistakes, to the end of the work-not after each chapter. The despatch of Sir George Cornwall Lewis, read yesterday on the Metchosin affair, may be deemed exculpating so far as it goes; but Mr. Langford's complaints form but a small portion of those fancied or real wrongs perpetrated by the Land office of the hear of grievances and outrages, which, if but one tenth of them be true, call for a shorough cleansing of this worse than Augean shorough cleansing of this worse than Augean Stable. The latest of the complaints against the Land Department is from Mr. Greig, of Esquimalt District. We do not attempt to expense the bull by the horns," but onerate this settler from a fair share of blame which attaches to him in ignorantly cultivating land to which he had, according to the Land Office, no actual title. But the man's want of knowledge appears to be no greater than their submission to be snubbed by than their of the Land Office itself; or else Louis Napoleon, ridiculed by the Prussians. this department has dealt in the most culpable manner with Greig's ignorance.

As far back as 1854, Mr. Greig purchased

from the Hudson Bay Company, on Dead man's River, thirty-seven acres of land, seven acres of which were allowed to go as rock and swamp-making but thirty acres chargeable. In June, 1856, he registered a preemption for an adjoining section with the view to obtain an additional thirty acres of good land. The certificate in the Land Office shows thirty-six seres pre-empted, of which twelve are allowed for rock and swamp. leaving twenty-four acres fit for cultivation. On this tract he has paid three instalments of £6 each ; for two of which he has receipts and for the last he has yet interest to pay. During the present year Dr. Tozo pre-empted a portion of that land claimed by Greig, and France having at last passed out of the sulks and heavy, that of home transactions is not that it is not the land actually pre-empted by the latter gentleman. The section to which the Land Office points as being Greig's lawful property contains but four or five acres, according to Greig's statement, of good land; yet the Acting Surveyor General, or his suberdinate, has been receiving from this gendeman payment for twenty-four acres, and such a February there has not been for twenty-one years at least. The frost, however, gave way two days ago, and as "the ides of March" are nigh at hand it may be excepted that the worst is past, and the probability of a most desirable agreement to the probability of a most desirable agreement in many duarters, to be far too good to be true; but I hope before I close my dispatch to be able to enclose a telegram which will confirm the probability of a most desirable agreement to the probability of a most desirable agreement in the probability of a most desirable agreement to have a finger in the pie. This intelligence is considered, in most severa, and such a February there has not been for twenty-one years at least. The frost, however, gave way two days ago, and as "the ides of March" are night at hand it may be expected that the worst is past, and that a 'genia' string may be anticipated. Money is easy. The Bank has reduced its required with trade prospects predict a saved from further invasion. I say further is sustained by the Land Office on the ground has allowed him to cultivate the land unmolested for a period of eight years. As a lested for a period of eight years. As a consolation for this coup de main of the entermone that the large they have occupied for strategical reasons.

Against this violation of Danish soil our own of State. Deep as the regret of the public and the variable of State. he will be paid back the difference between the amount of actual good land in his posses. Sion and the twenty-four acres. Here is a man cultivating the soil in good faith, spending from eight to ten years of his life in making the number of the Palmerston government is in no for himself a comfortable homestead, yet, throug an informality arising as much from the gross carelessness, to say the least, of the Colonial office, as from his own ignorance in pre-empting the land, his years of toil are made to go for nothing, and he is coolly told that if his statement is correct he will receive some of his money back! What are a few pounds at this late day to that man in comparison with the farm of land he has been accustomed to look upon as his own, and which equity as well as encouragement to the actual settler, would pronounce, under and that it is for this cause alone that they any consideration, his? It is only from such a Land Office that such an offer could emanate. Always ready to play into the hands of the wealthy at the expense of the poor, we arive at a decision between the respective could not expect, even at this juncture when powers abroad and themselves, before the its misdeeds are finding it out any higher principle to actuate it in dealing with the affairs of the public. If Greig is correct in his statement (and there is nothing to throw a doubtless it will, that they have succumbed doubt on it) justice will demand that he with much too great readiness in order to shall get his twenty four acres of good land, shall get his twenty four acres of good land, for which he has paid, in contiguity to his thirty acres already purchased. The Crown of Parliament only a small, and that the Lands Committee, we are quite aware, has an arduous task before it—it has an example to set to the would-be corrupt of the future, as well as an obligation to punish for the

THE LAND OFFICE AND MR. GREIG .- As we stated resterday, the Land Office has been in suspense, and you must wait awhile longer trying to make terms with Greig for the portrying to make terms with Greig for the por-tion of land which he claims to have paid for, fraught with so much moment both to Europe and to which the officials in the Department deny that he has any right. Now if Greig has no claim upon the Government, we think there is some slight objection to the Land Office making any such private arrangement. office making any such private arrangement. they are—generally speaking—keeping that if he has a claim, this case should not be season of fasting and self-mortification smothered up by a compromise that will save with more than a usual shew of strictin this case at least the reputation of the offi- ness yet not a few are throwing in albali

OUR LONDON LETTER. FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. LONDON, February 27, 1864. THE WAR IN DENMARK.

The war with Denmark is still the one absorbing question of the day. Scarcely anything else is talked of out of doors, In both Houses of Parliament it is also the staple of conversation and discussion. During the last tired within their lines, either to prepare against future attack or to concentrate their troops, so as to inflict a blow whenever occasion may seem to lavor its being delivered. persevered, through its many agencies abroad, to prevent the hostilities already commenced have resorted to entreaty and supplication in-stead of adopting that bold uncompromising tone of policy which once upon a time ob-tained for England the respect of the world. sneered at by the Austrians, and insulted by the German Diet — the less powerful the result. The armistice Earl Russell proposed was at once rejected alike by Dane and Austro Prussian. Louis Napoteon gave no sign of interference to help in this proposition; but all at once it seems to have jumped into the brain of the Foreign Sec retary that a conference, without an armis-tice, might be listened to, and, singularly enough, when every other expedient had failed, this was looked at by France, Austria, and Prussia with favor, whilst it is believed —so Lord Palmerston said on Thursday in the House of Commons-that Russsia and Sweden will likewise secode, although Den-

Sweden will likewise secode, although Denmark had then given no sign of adhesion to the proposition. The rumor comes this morning, however, by telegram, that Denmark has accepted the conference, most probably being led to do so because of France having at last passed out of the sulks and heavy, that of home transactions is not at all last stagnant. The weather has been government has protested; but the only is at this continuance of mourning they cananswer obtained is to the effect that the company to the public of the property of the public of the

has nightly occurred during the last week in parliament, and kept in the dark for a much longer time than is usual, whilst such a com plication as the present policy of the Cabinet involves has increased. The members of both Houses have naturally enough been auxious to see the papers "containing a detail of the despatches between the various European powers and our own." A much greater delay than was ever remembered i producing these "papers" has raised a widely spreading suspicion that their production will inevitably compromise the Foreign Secreare withheld. A more favorable construction is, not that the printer is to blame, as Mr Layard, the Foreign Under-Secretary, protests-but that the government is anxious to beyond the end of next week, but ere that past—but we hope since it has undertaken the duty it will carry it out; and that too with a justice that knows no persons and a vigor that knows no exhaustion.

beyond the end of next week, but ere that lapse of time there are indications peeping out, if the proposed conference be accepted, that the government may 'tide over' the that knows no exhaustion. difficulty and so escape the horrors of a capital punishments ought not to be abolished, debate which they, least of all, are willing to encounter. Thus, the whole matter hangs

and ourselves. News from France, to use mercantil phraseology, "comes dull." The Parisin this case at least the reputation of the officials from charges of gross neglect. This is a Government question, and not a matter between Greig and Dr. Tuzo, who, as we implied mour yesterday's issue, has presembled the land in good tath, being convinced from the Land Office records, that the tract was neither occupied nor pre-empted.

In this case at least the reputation of the official and a few are throwing in abalt the ribaldry, obscenity and blasphemy which were uttered beneath the very gallows, clearly prove that on such as these an expectable and the ribaldry, obscenity and blasphemy which were uttered beneath the very gallows, clearly prove that on such as these an expectable and the ribaldry, obscenity and blasphemy which were uttered beneath the very gallows, clearly prove that on such as these an expectable and the ribaldry, obscenity and blasphemy which were uttered beneath the very gallows, clearly prove that on such as these an expectable and the ribaldry, obscenity and blasphemy which were uttered beneath the very gallows, clearly prove that on such as these an expectable and the ribaldry, obscenity and blasphemy which were uttered beneath the very gallows, clearly prove that on such as these an expectable and the ribaldry, obscenity and blasphemy which were uttered beneath the very gallows, clearly prove that on such as these an expectable and the ribaldry, obscenity and blasphemy which were uttered beneath the very gallows, clearly prove that on such as these an expectable and the ribaldry, obscenity and blasphemy which were uttered beneath the ribaldry, obscenity and blasphemy which were uttered beneath the ribaldry, obscenity and the ribaldry obscenity and the ribaldry, obscenity and the

proceedings, however, have been confined to a single day, the end of which is that two-out of the four are to be transported for life, and the other two—Imperatori and Seaglio ni—for twenty years, whilst the result, as far as Mazzini is concerned, remains to be an-nounced, he having been put upon his trial in his above. his absence, his complicity in the plot having been said to have been completely established by the testimony of Greco. If this be the case it will be utterly impossible for England fortnight, however, no pregress of any moment has been made with hostilities. The Danes have held their own and kept both Austrians and Prussians in check. Behind spiracy, which not a few still designate as a Austrians and Prussians in check. Behind their fortifications at Duppel they have defeated the further advance of the allied forces, and from the Isle of Alsen have continued to hurl defiance at their foes. Once only has there been anything like a stand-up fight, and then the Danes, having managed to make a sortic, after inflicting severe losses upon the Prussians in men and officers, respectively. week's news from Turin fulfils that saying with a vengeance. A reformation after our own Henry 8th fashion, is forthwith to be commenced in those States of Italy, which During this period of inaction the efforts of the British Government to bring about an article British Government to british British Government to british Bri rangement between the contending Powers vents are to be forthwith suppressed, their have been unceasing. Isolated as England emoluments transferred to the Crown, the past. From almost every actual settler who has had dealings with this department, we some are not slow to assert, to much higher ucational parposes. The proposition has all monks, who are to be sent a drift, are not to sions sufficient to keep their bodies and souls together as long ar they live. Of course this sweeping measure will be received with imprecations of wrath, and no end to disasters will be threatened of a country that is ready to submit to such radical treatment at the hands of an already excommunicated King. It is, nevertheless, the first step to-wards the regeneration of Italy, and what the results of such a danger will be, may be inferred from what has happened to ourselves. It will take time as it did in England to consolidate the results of so vital a measure. German States the more intolence have The present generation cannot expect to they been—appears likely to obtain some reap its fruits, but posterity will have a glorious possession in store for them, and may not fail even to witness that most unusual occurrence-of any Kingdom which has declined and tallen rising a second time to greatness. If Italy can only shake of the papal yoke, there is not the slightest reason why it should not become the next greatest commercial and mercantile country of the world to our own. Already contentment and happiness are prevalent, where but a few months ago, nothing but poverty and misery were rife. Even Naples has become a comparative paradise to what it was; all in-deed, that is wanting to establish progress

> den with a vote of congratulation upon the birth of the heir-presumptive to her throne ; but, iuasmuch as it was stipulated that only thirty members, inclusive of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, should attend, the affair has been shorn of all splendor, whilst the more popular demonstration is re-served for Monday, when the Corporation, unrestricted as to number, will go up to Mariborough House to pay their respects and offer congratulations to the father and mother

of the English scion of royalty. EXECUTION OF FIVE PIRATES. The file of papers this mail will furnish you with full particulars of the frightful execution which took place last Monday morning, in front of Newgate, of five out of the seven pirates who were condemned the other day for mutiny and murder on board of the merchant ship Flowery Land. No such scene has been witnessed in London since 1828, and devontly is it to be hoped that nothing like it may ever again take place. For the five malefactors there was no pity either expressed or felt. Whether it were true or not that they were half-starved, deprived of water, and brutally treated by the captain and the first mate, as they one and all asserted, there could be no excuse for the brutality they evinced or the ferocity they manifested. Even the respite of two out of the seven was deplored by many persons, mutiny accom-panied with murder on the high seas being looked upon as a crime which must be visited with condign punishment. The event has, once more, revived the question whether sisted upon by a large class of philanthropists. The verdict of public opinion, generally, speaks decidedly against this view of the abrogation of death for murder. Not so, however, the conclusions that such spectacles as that of Monday last leave a debasing rather than a beneficial result behind them. Such a mob as were assembled before New gate through the whole of Sunday night and up to 9 o'clock on Monday morning consisting of the very soum of London, could not be brought together with any advantage either to themselves or the community; and the ribaldry, obscenity and blasphemy which were uttered beneath the very gallows,

be repeated, there is clearly no reason why the infliction should be forced upon the metropolis, and the refuse of the population be drawn into one of the most confined and narrow parts of the city to witness them; neither is it absolutely necessary that the hangman should do his effice on a Monday morning. The appointment of that day the week is indeed the worst that could be made. It gives the whole Sunday for "the roughs" to assemble together to view the preparations and to make the streets all but mpassable to respectable persons. Such a Sunday as that of last week, it is devoutly to be hoped, may never be witnessed again. Its desecration was complete in every particula Between Bishopsgate street and Newgate, I myself, being compelled to go through that part of the city between 4 and 5 p.m., passed certainly not less than 12.000 persons chiefly of the lowest class, who were shouting, blaspheming and barking in the most offenaive manner in every direction, rendering the streets a very Babel in every sense of the word. During the evening it was with the utmost difficulty the service of St. Sepulchr schurch, closely adjoining to Newgate, could difficulty the service of St. Sepulchr s church, closely adjoining to Newgate, could be carried on, the noise and riot without bave ing completely drowned the voices of the officiating clergymen. The pews were comparatively empty, for the majority of the usual congregation, and especially the females, did not dare to venture through the crowd of ruffians, who were ripe for any amount of mischief, in such force that the police could ruffians, who were ripe for any amount of mischief, in such force that the police could by no possibility restrain them. It is lamentable to know that this might have been easily prevented had Sir George Grey transferred he execution from Newgate to the Essex Marshes, or fixed any other day but Monday. For the change of place that functionary asserts he has no legal authority; but for that of the day he is inexcusable. How a gentleman with any pretension to religious feeling could overlook the certainty of the Sunday being desecrated as it was in the prospect o so unusual as event as the hanging of seven men at one fell swoop is inexplicable. He was warned of the certainty of such cenfusion; he was intreated to change the place and the day; but he would not listen to any application. Happily no lives were lost. If there had been it would have been difficult to draw any other inference than that he alone was to blame for the calamity.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUND .- The sloop Monifor arrived last evening from Ports Towns and, Ludlow and Angelos, with five passengers and a few letters. The captain saw a bark between Port Angelos and Port Townsend, supposed to be the N. S. Perkins, from Honolulu Dr. Gunn had left Port Angelos for San Francisco en the Joe Lane. The Shubrick would leave San Francisco for the Sound immediately on the arrival of the Joe Lane. The ships Saracen, Edith Rose, and two others—the names we could not learn-were loading at Port Ludlow. The English ship Granada and the bark Camden were at

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT .- Throat Affections .-Holloway's Ointment.—Throat Affections.—All the varieties of these distressing complaints may be readily and effectively treated by rubbing this Ointment twice a day upon the neck and class, and supporting the strength by suitable nourishment. By this simple means, diptheris, nicerated and relaxed throat, irritation of the windpipe, quinsey, and all glandular enlargements will have their progress arrested, and the destruction they have caused repaired. Holloway's Ointment is the most trustworthy remedy for all internal and external throat sliments, and may be safely and effectively employed in every case, without regard to season, sex, age or constitution. It is highly extolled for its ready cures of spasmodic congres, chronic hoarseness, and all disagreeable discharges from the throat and nose.

BUCKEYE MOWER.

TO FARMERS

WE, WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE, offer the Buckeye Machine for this reason: Knowing it to be superior to any Mower for sale, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past three years in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects:

Being better Made; much Stronger and more Durable; will Run Lighter; Cut much closer with greater ease to the team, and no side draught. We can bring twenty Farmers to say the BUCK-EYE is SUPERIOR to any Mower, to one who can be found prejudiced against it.

The Buckeye Mowers are of two sizes, cutting a feet, and 4 feet 8 inches.

The "Buckeye" as a Reaper. The important advantages which belong to the

BUCKEYE as a mower are retained BUCKEYE as a mower are retained in the Reaper, and can be used either as a Mower or Reaper by attaching the Platform and Reel.

Though importing largely of them, we have been unable, for two years, to supply the demand. They are better adapted to the wants of California Farmess than any Combined Machine for sale. It will adapt itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter and deliver its grain easier and better than any other Reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform, where adds greatly to the draught.

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Holloway's Ointment

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore or vicer can resist the healing properties of this excellent (intment. The worst eases rea lly assume a healthy appeara ce whenever this medicament is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is accomplaine and permanent. arrested, and a complete and permanent cur quickly follows the use of the Ointment Piles, Fistulas and Internal Inflammation

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Recumatism, Geut and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Disease

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and spe diest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin a d joints, by the simultaneous use of the Unitment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the I ver and stomach; consequently in many cases time is r quired to purify the blood which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven cut more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary. sore Throats, Diptheria, Quinsey, Mumps

On the ar pearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rub ed at least three timea at a upon the neck and upper pat of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as sait is forced inte-ment: this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Screfula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands,

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purify ag Pills and Unitment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scretulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver stomach and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure!

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

There is a considerable saving by taking the

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients every disorder are affixed to each Pot. SAUCE.--LEA AND PERRIN'S

Worcestershire Sauce. PRONOUNCED BY EXTRACTOI & LEPTER from a CONNOISSEURS MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras. To his Brother at Only Good Sauce. VORCESTER. May. 188 "Tell LEA & PER

is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my

Caution. Lea & Perrins Beg to cau ion the public against spurious imita-tions of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. L & P. having discovered that several of the For eign Markets have been supplied with Spurnous Int.

TATIONS, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. PORGED

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any intringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce. *.* Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors. Worcester: Messrs Crosse and Blackwell. Messrs Barelay and Sons. London: éto., etc; dby Grocers and Ollmen universally. n10 lawly. Janion, Green & Rhodes,

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. 6 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON., Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers, to their Old-Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of

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Lozenges, Confectionery, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments, Medical Glass, and every article connected with the Drug Orders confided to their care will be executed

Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon ap-Parties Indenting through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their orders are placed in the hands of

GEORGE CURLING & CO. ONLY. aps

The Weekly Co

Tuesday, April 26 Arrival of the "Eliza

LATER FROM THE

(FROM THE PORTLAND OR Damage by Heavy Rains-Rich ing for a Siege—Rumor of advance—More fighting up Corpus Christi re-occupied Bishop McClosky Archbis York—Gold still rising.

WASHINGTON, April 11th .- T partment have received advices of the steamers Sumter and H by the Columbia, of the South A dron. The Hattie Brooke is a

The heaviest freshet known f occurred on the line of the Orang andria Railroad on Saturday nig is badly damaged at Cameron, f Alexandria, and the water is en track and bridges at that point. have occurred, and deep cuts ha between Springfield and Beal Bull Run Bridge was washed yesterday. Broad and Little are badly demaged. In consequent disaster, no trains ran to the Potomac yesterday, and to day is reported to have been heard in

Bristow Station. Advices received to-day state additions are being made to the be ready at certain points.

The resolution for the expulsi

Ohio, was debated in the House no vote was reached. During the of Indiana, called Harris, of traitor and said he should be in pitol prison. Harris retorted by

The report of the Committee duct of the War, relative to the pedition, says that on the 15th o Gen. Gilmore addressed to Halle tion to send a force to operate i to recover the territory, cut source of supplies, and increase of colored troops. On the 22nd plied, authorizing him to underta rations as he might deem best. 22nd, Halleck wrote Gilmore " left entirely to your judgment an with the means at your comma expected to give an outlet to cot a field for the enlistment of colore advantages may be sufficient to expense, but simply as a matter I attach very little importance to pedition." Gilmore urged in re supation would afford cotton and ther products, and prevent the obtaining supplies of beef, and en road communication, lead to the Mary's railroad, obtain colored ; inaugurate measures for a speedy of Florida to the Union.

The only step taken by the Pre EXECUTIVE MANSION. W.

To Major General Gilmore-I an effort is being made by gentleman to reconstruct a loy vernment in Florida, which is partment, and it is not unlikely here in person. I have given mission of Major and sent him some blank books and other blan reconstruction. He will explain of using tlanks and also my ge on the subject. It is desirable f operate, but if irreconcilable e opinions arise you are master. thing done in the most speedy we so when done it will be in range proclamation, (147). The detallabor will, of course, be done by a shall be greatly obliged if you such supervision as you can fine with a supervision and you can fine with a supervision and you can fine with a supervision and yo with your more strictly military d

(Signed) A. LI An expedition, numbering sinundred, was placed by Gilm under Seymour, and Rear Admire furnished them gunboats. Par these operations are given which substantially communicated to the

Deserters who left the rebel 5th report unusual activity in the a current rumor of an advance on A thorough inspection of John took place on the 1st of April.

Rebel newspapers say the report of the took place on the say the report of the say the report of the say the sa

Grant's movement on Richmond, a Thomas to hold Johnson in check.

A Richmond special says the re is being provisioned for a siege. HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 11 .of Coggswell's 1st Illinois Battery at the depot this morning, killing s

and wounding several citizens. depot badly shattered. CATRO, April 11.-The Dittle Re er at of April 2nd says Price was a on the 28th of March. A union pr escaped from Shreveport says their gunboats there and one ironclad Webb, with no guns on her as they taken for the fortifications. The

risson at Monroe numbers 2,600. is said to be in North-eastern Loui Memphis papers of the 9th marrest of a woman near Fort Pillos Several important facts were obta her, which led to the arrest of seve nent traitors in the vicinity of Fort

New York, April 12 .- Report s McClosky has been appointed Archew York and Bishop Spaulding A of Baltimore.

Letters from New Orleans report rebel steamer Clinton, formerly a boat, attempted to run the blocks bine Pass on the 21st A arch with cottong She got aground and rem m wable, and was burned to pr falling into our hands.

A side wheel steamer, with 400 arms for the rebels, ran into Port