The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 3, 1864.

ADDITIONAL EASTERN NEWS.

[FROM THE PORTLAND PRESS.]

The following additional despatches were received Tuesday by the Eliza Anderson:—

The Senate committee on foreign affairs, had under consideration yesterday, the 12th, the House resolutions regarding Mexico.—After full discussion, it was deemed inexpedient to take any action at present. The resolutions may therefore be regarded as dead. The action of the committee was taken after full and perfect understanding with the administration had been obtained.

Gen. Sedgwick, and a large number of officers, went to the front yesterday.

A special to the *Tribune* yesterday, says it is reported on good authority that Gen. Lee ordered all officers to send baggage to Richmond before the 9th, as after that date the road would be used for hauling up reinforcements.

The *Times'* special says stringent orders have been issued regarding citizens who are allowed to remain within the lines of the army of the Potomac.

The tax on spirits is $1 25; tobacco 30 cents per pound, with graduating scale. A small tax is imposed on crude, and twenty-five cents on manufactured petroleum.

CAIRO, April 12.—A prisoner who escaped from Jackson, Tenn., last week, says that Forrest's headquarters are there, and that he intends holding West Tennessee.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Despatches in regard to Forrest's movements are contradictory. A Cairo telegram last night reports him with a heavy force at Mayfield, and says he is again advancing for another raid on Paducah or Hicks and his force had been ordered within the fort to await reinforcements, which were sent yesterday.

CINCINNATI, April 13th.—The ocean iron-clad steamer Catawba was successfully launched here to-day.

It is said that the rebel Gen. Buford demanded the surrender of Fort Halleck, near Columbus, Ky. This was refused, and an attack was soon expected.

A boat arrived this evening loaded with women and children.

CAIRO, April 13.—Later information from Columbus, Ky., states that the steamer Kersagan, en route from Cairo with 3,000 veterans, had arrived, and the troops were being landed there. It is believed that this unexpected and propitious arrival would deter the enemy from maintaining the attack, if any had been intended.

The rebels were in considerable force at Blondeville last Sunday.

CHICAGO, April 13.—A New Orleans letter says: Advices from Brownsville say that a detachment of California Cavalry had arrived overland and joined the Union forces.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Scouts report a retreat in Richmond with the greater portion of his army.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The Ariel, from Liverpool, has arrived, with mails of March 23d, and $260,000 treasure.

The army of the Potomac is mud-bound. Trains to the front are running regularly. Gen. Grant leaves for the front to-day.

Report says about thirty French detective police have arrived in the United States within ten days.

The House military committee have decided to increase the pay of white soldiers to $16 per month, and colored soldiers to $13.

At the instance of the President the Senate will undoubtedly reverse the action of its military committee against the confirmation of Major Generals Schofield and Gilmore.

CAIRO, April, 13.—Forrest's forces were menacing both Columbus and Paducah. Beside reinforcements sent from here, five gunboats are there ready to receive rebels.

In the note demanding the surrender of Columbus, the rebel Gen. Buford promised that white soldiers should be treated as prisoners of war, but no quarter would be given colored soldiers found in arms. Five hours were given for the removal of women and children. Col. Lawrence replied that he had force enough to repel all enemies. No attack had been made at last accounts.

The Cairo *Democrat* of the 12th says there is no further doubt that Forrest is just across from this place in Kentucky, with a force of from 12,000 to 15,000, laying the most loyal portion of the State in waste. All information by scouts goes to show that the rebel force is formidable.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The resolution censuring Long of Ohio, passed the house to-day.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The draft is postponed probably until the first of June.

Letters from the blockading fleet off Mobile discredit the reported loss of the ram Tennessee, and say she is getting ready to pay us a visit.

A Baltimore correspondent reports a fight near Winchester, Va., on the 8th, between Major Hunter with a force of our cavalry, and rebels under Imboden. The fight lasted three hours; 100 killed and wounded on both sides. Passengers from the West say it was a decided Federal success.

NEW YORK, April 14.—No demonstration has been made against Columbus. It is thought the demand for surrender was all bravado. Their force left yesterday in the direction of Marysville.

Dispatches from Col. Hicks, at Paducah says, the place was attacked this morning by a force whose number was not known. Word was sent that the non combatants would not be allowed to leave.

They were finally shelled off by Col. Hicks and the gunboats. The garrison has been reinforced, and Col. Hicks is confident in his ability to hold the place.

CAIRO, April 14.—Forrest is reported to have gone across the Coldwater, Miss., recently with 3,000 horses and 1,900 wagons loaded with plunder.

DENVER CITY, April 14.—Some uneasiness is felt here at the conduct of the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes. They have made unusual efforts to obtain arms and ammunition and have recently stampeded several herds of cattle near here. The military authorities are taking every precaution possible to prevent an outbreak.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The reason given on the street for the rapid decline in gold yesterday is that Secretary Chase has sold $400,000 to $800,000 sterling exchange. The sale of gold certificates amounts to about $2,000,000.

Dispatches from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, state that a party of rebel cavalry made an attack on Bristow Station yesterday at noon, and were driven off after a brief skirmish. Several were wounded. The mail train with Gen. Grant on board passed a few minutes afterwards. It is supposed that it was the intention of the rebels to capture him.

Sutlers and citizens have all left the army and will not be allowed to return before next fall.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 11.—Advices from Gen. Steele are to the 7th. The expedition had reached a point about five miles south of Elkin's Ferry, on the Little Missouri, 25 miles from Camden, where it was expected that Gen. Thayer with a force from Fort Smith, would join him next day.

On the 2d Shelby attacked Steele's rear guard under Gen. Rice, with 1200 cavalry and two pieces of artillery. The enemy were routed with a loss of 100 killed and wounded. Our loss was 44 killed and wounded and 15 taken prisoners.

On the 4th, Marmaduke with 3,000 or 4,000 cavalry and five pieces of artillery attacked Rice on the south side of Little Missouri. After five hours' fighting he was repulsed with a loss of four killed and 23 wounded; our loss was 24 wounded.

There is a large force of rebels five miles in advance of Steele, but it is not expected they will make a stand.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Richmond papers of the 7th state that Gen. Wheeler is reported to have had a sharp engagement with the Yankee cavalry, on the 31st of March, near Ringgold, driving the enemy back.

The *Sentinel* reports that nearly a hundred millions of the rebel funded debt had been taken up by different States, whilst a large portion of the Confederacy had not been heard from. The same paper estimates the total amount taxed of upwards of two hundred and fifty millions.

Sixty pieces of artillery, consisting of 12-pounder howitzers, left New York yesterday for the Army of the Potomac.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A New Orleans letter states that Gen. Banks' command is above Natchitoches. There has been no battle with the rebels, but constant skirmishing has occurred with Dick Taylor's rear, and things promise a collision at Shreveport.

Capt. Todd, cousin of Mrs. Lincoln, surrendered himself and expressed his willingness to take the oath of allegiance.

The New Orleans *Bee* says the French occupied Matamoras without a blow. They had landed, and all communication with the interior, for the time being, was interrupted.

CAIRO, April 15.—A tow boat which passed Fort Pillow since the Platte Valley, reports the white flag flying there. The rebels had not left. Four gunboats were there. Some wounded officers who came up say they begged the enemy not to shoot them after they surrendered, but in vain. Five wounded negroes in the hospital had been buried alive, and two had dug their way out with their hands.

Gen. Chalmers is reported to have been in command during the first attack on Fort Pillow, but Gen. S. D. Lee arrived before the battle and assumed command. Forrest, with the main force, retired in the night to Brownsville, taking with him the captured guns.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Letters in regard to the capture of Fort Pillow give even a more appalling description of the fiendishness of the rebels than the accounts telegraphed. Many wounded were shot in the hospital; the remainder were driven out and the hospital burned. On the morning after the battle the rebels went on the field to shoot negroes who had not died from previous wounds. Many who escaped from the works and hospitals, and declared to be prisoners of war as the rebels had promised, were ordered into line and inhumanly shot down. Of 350 colored troops not more than 30 or 60 escaped, and not a single officer in command of the colored troops survives. Gen. Chalmers told a correspondent, that although it was against the policy of his government to spare negro soldiers or their officers, yet he had done all in his power to stop carnage. At the same time he believed it was right. Another officer said our white troops would have been protected had they not been found on duty with negroes. The rebels suffered heavily. Three well filled hospitals were a short distance in the interior of the country.

LOUISVILLE, April 16.—Dispatches from Colonel Gallup, of the 14th Kentucky, state that the rebels 1,000 strong attacked his command, numbering 750. After a hard fight the rebels were repulsed with a loss of seven, and were in full retreat for Pound Gap in South-eastern Kentucky, hotly pursued by our forces. The fight occurred near Painesville. Col. True is pushing forward in the direction of Pound Gap, to intercept them.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Cincinnati telegrams say all the State militia have been ordered out for muster on the 25th. It is also stated that a call will be made on the militia for three months service in garrisoning posts and protecting railways against guerillas, while the grand army goes forward to operate against the regularly organised forces of the enemy.

CAIRO, April 16.—The force which entered Paducah, Kentucky, yesterday, did not number more than 200. They remained about an hour, when they were shelled off by gunboats, and three or four killed. They took away a number of government horses. Forrest acknowledges a heavy loss in the fight at Fort Pillow.

The army is constantly being reinforced by the arrival of veterans.

The *Herald's* special dated Alexandria, April 15, says:

This morning Moseby with 500 rebel cavalry made his appearance very suddenly on the Orange and Alexandria railroad line near Bristow station, surprising and capturing 25 or 30 soldiers. The rebels went away in the direction of Fredericksburg.

The *Times'* Washington special says, it is reported that Gen. Gilmore is relieved from the command off Charleston and ordered to serve elsewhere. It is not unlikely, notwithstanding this change, that the ironclads will be alongside Charleston wharf before the close of the summer. Gen. J. P. Hatch has been named as the successor of Gilmore.

CAIRO, April 16.—The excitement at Metropolis, Illinois, and along the river for the last week, in regard to the guerillas who swarm on the Kentucky shore, has been intense. It is known that the 3d, 7th and 8th Kentucky rebel regiments are infesting and overrunning the entire country across the river. The citizens of Metropolis have been in a constant state of painful anxiety, not knowing at what hour of the night they would be pounced upon. Our gunboats are constantly patrolling the river and have taken every precaution to prevent the guerillas from crossing. They have smashed up all the skiffs, canoes and all other floating craft along both banks of the river that they might seize. The citizens of Metropolis have been ready for two days to defend themselves or decamp at a moment's notice.

The steamer S. E. Baker left Paducah yesterday afternoon with dispatches from Colonel Hicks, at Shreveport, Ky. The rebels numbering 800 approached and demanded the surrender of the place, which was refused. Col. Mathews, of the 54th Illinois, with a sufficient force was marching out from the fort towards the eastern part of the city, when the Baker left, to give the rebels battle. The steamer Swallow left there at 8 o'clock last night. All was quiet. There had been no fighting.

CAIRO, April 16.—The Glendale, the first steamer from Memphis, since the temporary blockade at Fort Pillow, has arrived. The officers say the rebels evacuated the Fort after destroying everything destructible. They burned every building and finished by blowing up the walls of the fortifications and defensive works. It is not known what direction they went.

The guerrillas in the vicinity of Duvall's Bluff, Ark., continue their depredations on the citizens, and they threatened to attack the place on the 11th.

Four hundred Texas cavalry attempted to surprise Roseville, up the Arkansas. After a fight of four hours the enemy were driven off with a loss of 12 killed and a large number wounded. The Federal force numbered 250 and lost 5 killed.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Gen. Sherman's dispatches confirm the telegraphic account of the brutal conduct of the rebels after the surrender of Fort Pillow.

According to his report, our loss is 53 white troops killed, 100 wounded, and 250 colored troops murdered in cold blood.

The Senate to-day instructed the Committee on the Conduct of the War, to enquire into the matter and report at an early day. Earnest speeches were made by Conness, of California, and several others, in favor of strict measures of retaliation.

Gen. Ashbath, who commands at Pensacola, says that the enemy are concentrating a heavy force at Poland, Ala., to co-operate on the line of railroad from Pensacola to Montgomery.

New Orleans papers of the 9th say that the reported sinking of the rebel ram Tennessee, is unfounded.

A disastrous fire occurred in New Orleans on the night of the 8th. The loss is estimated at upwards of $100,000.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Special Chattanooga dispatches state that active preparations are going on in the Army of the Cumberland for a movement against Dalton.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Richmond *Examiner* has a rumor that Burnside's forces are landing at Newport.

The same paper places the strength of Grant's army at 44,000 infantry, and says that 20,000 reinforcements will be the extent of his present resources.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 17.—A Fort Royal paper of the 14th reports the capture of the side-wheel blockade runner Alliance on the 12th, near Savannah river, where she ran aground; all but six of her crew were taken prisoners. She was from Nassau, with an assorted cargo for the rebel government, valued at $90,000.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 14th says that the Yankee prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., are dying at the rate of from 26 to 35 daily.

Nassau papers state that Mobile, Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington are less rigidly blockaded than ever. The same papers say that fast steamers are also coming in with supplies for the rebels, promising large profits.

The guerrilla Reynolds and his command were surprised yesterday by a small force of our cavalry, and ten rebels were killed, and 15 were captured, including Reynolds, with their horses equipments and arms.

MEMPHIS, April 15.—There is not much said, but there is a general gritting of teeth among the officers here, when the massacre at Fort Pillow is mentioned. Several officers have been heard to say that unless Government takes retaliatory measures, they should consider it their duty to shoot every man of Forrest's command they should meet. Soldiers have threatened to shoot Forrest's men, now in Irving prison if they get a chance.

CHATTANOOGA, April 15.—All is quiet in the front, and no change in situations. 52 non-commissioned officers and privates came to our lines last night. They report that Hardee's corps have been ordered away from Dalton, and several teams left before they came away. It was believed, in the rebel camp, they were going to Virginia.

CAIRO, April 17.—The steamer Syren has arrived from New Orleans, and brings a report that Wirt Adams was defeated by troops from Big Black, about a week ago, and several hundred prisoners were taken. No particulars.

Ten gunboats are now up Red river.

The steamer Golden Gate, from Memphis and Fort Pillow, laden with Government stores and private freight, was captured by guerillas on the night of the 12th, 15 miles above Memphis. The boat, passengers and crew were rifled of everything.

The Raleigh *Confederate* says: The result of the State election depends on the success of the Confederate arms. If our armies are defeated, Holden will be elected Governor by a large majority.

There are frequent arrivals of steamers at Wilmington with valuable cargoes for the Confederacy.

NEW YORK, April 17.—There was no truth in the announcement of the postponement of the draft. A telegram from the Provost Marshal General says: Accounts will be made up to determine to what extent the several districts are deficient. Men enlisted after the 15th from the different districts will be deducted from the number required at that date.

Both Senate and House have adopted resolutions authorizing enquiry into the Fort Pillow slaughter.

The Bill relating to donating lands in Oregon and California, passed the Senate.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, has arrived with the prize South Carolina. Her crew 30 in number, were all found asleep, and the passengers six in number, escaped in a small boat. Her cargo was valued at $125,000.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac despatch states that Gen. Kilpatrick left for Washington, and from thence he proceeds to Nashville. He reports to Sherman for command of a corps in the army of the Cumberland. Gen. Custer, with the second brigade of cavalry, has been transferred from the third to the first division. Gen. Davis is ordered to report to Gen. Gregg, commanding second division. Previous to Kilpatrick's departure, he received by flag of truce a letter from Gen. Lee, enquiring whether the orders found upon Col. Dahlgren and published in the Richmond papers, were authentic and authorized by him. The reply was bitter and indignant. There is little reason to doubt that Dahlgren's body was not given up, because shameful mutilation and unchristian burial had been given him.

Gen. Banks' army moved this morning towards Shreveport.

Accounts from the rebel lines say the feeling in Kirby Smith's army was bad, and not more than half of the men will stand and fight. He has great unpopularity among Louisianians.

Accounts confirm the report of large numbers of citizens daily subscribing to the amnesty oath.

All the cotton along the river had been burned.

A pitched battle is not probable, unless Kirby Smith can fall upon the detachment of Banks' forces.

The rebel army is reported 20,000 strong, with 72 pieces of artillery.

Gen. Price is reported to be approaching with 7,000 men.

Arrival of the Str. Sierra Nevada.

Movements of the opposing armies in Virginia — Plymouth and Fort Gray (N.C) attacked by Confederates — Newbern threatened — Rebel ram sinks three Federal gunboats — Great conspiracy in Ohio — Martial law in Crawford County — Further particulars from Banks' Army.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Sierra Nevada, Capt. Conner, arrived on Wednesday at 2 o'clock, from San Francisco and Portland, bringing files of the *Oregonian* with two days later Eastern news.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Richmond papers report a mutiny in Gen. Wofield's brigade, at Bristol, Tenn., recently. Some 200 members were dissatisfied with the quality of the rations, broke open the store of the commissary and plundered it. The provost guard fired on them, killing and wounding five or six. The rest escaped with their plunder. A number had since been arrested, and would be sharply punished.

Refugees from central Texas represent that a series of fearful outrages had been committed upon persons suspected of Union sentiments. As many as one hundred had been hung and shot by vigilance committees, under sanction of the military authorities. There is much suffering in Texas from the influx of negroes and families. Beef and corn are the sole products of the country, and of these there is not enough to supply the resident population.

On the 7th, a party of cavalry with one gun, near Fort Hudson, were surrounded by 300 of Wirt Adams' cavalry, and in a skirmish we lost the gun, 16 prisoners, and had five wounded. The rebels lost 15 killed.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Shepley arrived this evening from New Orleans. He brings important despatches from Gen. Banks to the War Department in relation to affairs in Texas. Gen. Dana also arrived, and will be assigned to the command of one of the Eastern Departments.

About forty deserters arrived from the rebel army in Virginia to-day. They took the oath.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The *Herald's* special says the transfer of men from the army to the navy has at length commenced. 400 have been collected from the army of the Potomac and the Baltimore Department.

The *Times'* Washington special of the 20th says:—Information has been received at Headquarters to the effect that the main body of Longstreet's veterans had succeeded in effecting a junction with Lee. Longstreet carried to East Tennessee 18,000 men, but returned with less than 12,000.

Scouts just returned from the enemy's lines report that troops from Joe Johnston's army and from Charleston are arriving at Gordensville.

CHICAGO, April 21—A special from Washington says it is ascertained that Halleck will soon resign from the army and return to California.

CAIRO, April 20—The greater part of Hickman, Ky., has been burned by the guerillas. The officers of the steamer Anderson saw about 400 guerillas in Henderson, Ky., as she passed without landing.

CHICAGO, April 22—In the Senate yesterday, a bill making Portland, Oregon, a port of delivery (entry!) was passed.

WASHINGTON, April 21—The following information was received to-night from the Army of the Potomac:

Five deserters of the 48th Virginia rebel regiment came into our lines yesterday. It is positively ascertained that Longstreet's corps is at Orange Court House. Lee's entire force is not more than 35,000 to 50,000 strong.

NEW YORK, April 22—The *Times* Washington special says Grant has left for the front and Burnside is Fortress Monroe. It is understood that he had received information of developments of the intentions of the rebels, to render an early movement of the Army of the Potomac highly probable.

The War Department has orderdd an additional 15,000 beds to the present hospital accommodations at Washington.

Reports gain credence that Lee has sent a part of his army into the Shenandoah Valley, with the view to compel Grant is divide his army, by sending a force in pursuit.

The *World's* Washington special says Governors Brough, Morton, Curtin and Yates, han an interview with the President to day, and urged the necessity upon him of calling for 200,000 more men into service for the defense of the States bordering the Ohio river, especially Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. They claim if authorized, they could raise that number for that duty by volunteering. The President seems disposed to issue a call for them; the men to be raised only in the Western States.

All the sick of the Army of the Potomac have been sent here and placed in the hospitals.

The *Herald's* special says Major General Crittenden has been assigned to an important command, and ordered to report to Gen. Burnside.

Serious apprehensions are entertained of difficulties with the Sioux Indians during the coming season. Reliable information has been forwarded to St. Louis that there are 1,400 Sioux warriors within 70 miles of Fort Union, and to destroy the steamers on the Upper Missouri river.

General Pope is understood to have ordered a strong force into the Indian country. A bloody campaign is anticipated.

Information received here confirms suspicions of a wide-spread conspiracy in the north-western part of the state, inaugurating armed resistance to Government. Crawford county, Ohio, the headquarters of a gang of butternuts, had been placed under martial law. Other counties in that state are soon to be put in the same position. Ohio, southern Indiana, and southern Illinois contains the principal portion of these rebels, whose leaders only await a disaster to the National arms to give the signal of revolt.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The *Enquirer* has the following: Rebel prisoners who had arrived at Washington state Lee's force on the Rapidan to be 60,000. Longstreet was at Charlotteville, marching towards Staunton for the purpose of advancing down the Shenandoah Valley. Lee's army had received seven day's rations for a forward movement.

Letters from Norfolk were received giving particulars of the rebel attack on Plymouth, (N.C.), and an assault on Fort Gray. The rebels were repulsed with fearful slaughter.

BALTIMORE, April 22—The *American* has advices from Norfolk that a steamer had arrived there from Newbern and was taken possession of to bring important dispatches to Gen. Butler. The Captain reported that the rebel ram came down within a few miles of Plymouth, (N. C.) on the 18th instant, attacked our fleet and sunk the gunboat Bombshell and two other gunboats. The greatest excitement prevails at Plymouth, and it was expected our forces would have to evacuate. It is thought that General Peck will be able to hold Newbern.

CAIRO, April 21.—The dispatch boat Gen. Lyon, from Red River, brings the following regarding affairs in Gen. Banks's department: The fight on the 8th was at Sabine. The rebels were 30,000 strong. On the morning of the 8th Banks sent forward the cavalry with supply trains and 100 wagons from Natchitoches. They soon began skirmishing with the enemy and found them in force at Pleasant Hill. The commander of cavalry, thinking the rebel force small, sent a message to Gen. Banks to that effect, and asking for reinforcements. Emmon's division was sent forward together with 7 guns, which the enemy captured. The enemy took the supply trains, killed and wounded a large number of our men, and took many prisoners. As they approached, Gen. Smith's forces, which were in line of battle, opened the road and let the fleeing troops pass. Before the enemy came up Gen. Smith closed his line and drove the enemy back.

Next morning Gen. Smith attacked the enemy under Kirby Smith, Taylor, Magruder and Holmes, driving them back. The Union forces took a number of prisoners, and killed and wounded more than the rebels did the day before. Banks fell back to Grand Ecore, on account of scarcity of rations, and sent a message to Admiral Porter, 160 miles above, to return with transports containing supplies. As the boats stand down the enemy appeared on the banks of the river, and the stream being narrow

[Here the line gave out between Red Bluff and Marysville. It may be all correct soon.]

EUROPEAN.

NEW YORK, April 18—The *Glasgow*, from Liverpool 2d, and Queenstown 4th, has arrived.

The London *News* reports that measures are being taken by the Tory opposition for mustering their utmost strength for a well organized attack on the Government in Parliament.

The Paris *Pays* speaks of a serious conflict said to have taken place in Jutland, between an Austrian and Prussian regiment.

Vienna papers give a positive official denial of the report that a revolt had been planned among the Hungarian troops in the Austrian army, and that in consequence wholesale executions had taken place.

The Prussians had cannonaded Duppel without warning. Sonderberg was bombarded and burnt. The Austrians and Prussians had turned the position of Duppel, by crossing to Alsen Island.

SANDY HOOK, April 18—The steamship Saxonia, with dates from Southampton to the 6th, has arrived.

The London *Times* says that the prospects of Government have improved since Easter holidays, but says there are rocks ahead, namely, the case of Mr. Stansfield, whose defence on the charge of connection with the late attempt on the life of Napoleon should, it thinks, be made private, as a member of Parliament, and not as a person connected with the government. Mazzini has addressed a letter to the *Times*, exonerating Stansfield from any connection with the scheme of Greco and others.

Denmark will send one Minister to the Conference.

The King of Sweden will endeavor to obtain peace, but in the event of a failure, says he must render assistance to Denmark against such overpowering force.

The bombardment of Sonderberg had ceased. The town was burning in several places. Eighty women and children were killed. The town was destroyed by the inhabitants.

The Pope has entirely recovered.

In the event of a majority of Powers abondoning the treaty of 1857, the courts of London, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Spain and France agree to recognize the Emperor of Mexico immediately on his acceptance of the crown.

Gladstone has presented a favorable budget to Parliament. The expenses are reduced more than a million sterling. The surplus is over two and a quarter millions sterling. He proposed to reduce duty on corn from one shilling per quarter to three per cent. per hundred weight.

The bombardment of Duppel was vigorously sustained on the 7th.

The bombardment of Sonderburg recommenced on the 3rd, with extraordinary vigor. The Prussians had completed the second parallel.

The Conference meets in London April 12th.

All difficulties as to the Mexican crown have been adjusted. Maximilian receives the Mexican deputation on the 13th March, to formally accept the crown, and sails on the 13th for Mexico.

It is stated that Austria has allowed the formation of a corps of 6,000 volunteers and 300 sailors for the empire of Mexico.