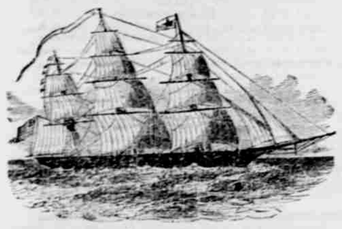
THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

# TEN DAYS LATER!



## Arrival of Bark "Comet!"

### FOURTEEN DAYS PASSAGE.

The favorite packet *Comet* arrived yesterday afternoon, 14 days from San Francisco, bringing the Eastern mails.

The bark *What Cheer*, Raymond, sailed the same day for this port, with cargo, which will be found in our marine column.

The *Comet* brings San Francisco Weeklies of April 5th and Dailies to the 9th. The news does not appear to be very startling. The following significant telegram explains why nothing more is published:

"We are not allowed to telegraph of contemplated movements at present."

The government has thus stopped the telegraphic reports of intended advances.

Gen. Beauregard, with 45,000 rebel troops, was at Corinth, but a deserter reports them in a state bordering on insubordination, and that if attacked they will stampede.

Gen. Beauregard has ordered Gen. Price and his troops in Arkansas, said to number 25,000, to join him at Corinth, evidently for the purpose of making a last desperate stand. Corinth is a small town in the North-east corner of the State of Mississipi, about 5 miles south of the Tennessee boundary, and on the Memphis and Georgia railroad.

The following is the most important news received:

ST. LOUIS, April 2, 1862.—Colonel Roberts with fifty men surprised the upper battery of Island No. 10, yesterday, drove the Rebels before them and spiked 10 of their guns. They then returned, having accomplished the object of their expedition.

The cabinet of the Rebel Government held a protracted council a few days since, at which they determined to burn Richmond on the approach of the Federal Army. This shows that Richmond notwithstanding the extraordinary time, labor, and expense devoted to its fortification, is considered by the rebels themselves as entirely untenable.

There has been considerable skirmishing in Virginia, the outposts of both armies being in sight of each other. Desultory Cavalry charges are very frequent.

Colonel Geary yesterday captured a number of rebels, after a spirited skirmish, in which several of the enemy were killed.

Fort Pulaski has been invested during the past thirty days and is hourly expected to surrender. There are five hundred rebels in the fort, and as they have been cut off from all supplies since we surrounded them, it is presumed they have endured considerable suffering.

General Sherman has held a parley with a flag of truce. He was asked to state the terms of surrender and he replied it must be unconditional. Should the rebels not accede to these terms fire was to be opened on the fort immediately.

Our troops must have taken Thunderbolt and now occupy it. It is a town situated about five miles from Savannah. When the fort has surrendered, that city must fall an easy conquest to our arms.

The utmost consternation prevails at Charleston. The people are leaving in crowds and the city is constantly agitated with the most alarming rumors. They have heard Burnside is approaching South Carolina from Newbern and they are certain that Charleston will be attacked by Sherman as soon as Pulaski has fallen.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—Gov. Sprague, with the rest of the present incumbent State officers, were re-elected to-day without opposition.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—Reliable information from Memphis reports Gen. Sidney Johnston as saying that the fortifications were useless, as the Federals could outflank them by any position they might take. He thinks the only chance for the rebels is an open fight in the field. Our informant says the rebels had 50,000 troops in a line between Huntsville and Memphis, which were being daily reinforced.

The citizens of Memphis say they would yield forthwith, if assured of their personal safety and security to property from confiscation by the Federal Government.

KANSAS CITY, APRIL 3.—Advices from New Mexico report that Col. Canby had captured a train of 60 wagons and 400 Texans. Communication between Fort Union and Santa Fe was cut off.

An advance was to be made on about the 22d March, by the Fort Union troops, assisted by two batteries, and when expedient communication with Fort Craig will be restored.

WHEELING, VA., APRIL 3.—The vote of this city today, was 649 majority for the new Constitution; majority of 588 in favor of gradual emancipation. The interior counties, so far as heard from, give the same ratio.

Governor Harris is making great efforts to bring the Tennessee militia into the field. He will command them in person.

Rebel accounts say that the Union feeling in a portion of North Carolina prevails to an alarming extent, and is increasing.

Letters from female correspondents of rebel soldiers show a feeling of discontent at the continuance of the war, which is confined to no particular class.

The *World* says, information from a reliable source says Beauregard has been out-flanked at Corinth, and compelled to fall back, and that a heavy body of troops are between him and the Mississippi.

A large amount of property has been abandoned by the rebels at Manassas, including wagons and other articles which were considered cumbersome.

Previous to the adjournment of the Senate to-day, Mr. Trumbull gave notice that he should call up the Confiscation bill at an early day, and press it daily until disposed of.

WOODSTOCK, VA., April 3.—Gen. Banks advanced from Strasburg this morning. When approaching this place Ashby's cavalry disputed his passage ineffectually, and his force passed through town, the rebels frequently stopping to throw shell, to which we responded with effect. Banks pursued the rebels to Edinburg, five miles beyond here. Ashby in retreating, burned two turnpike and one railroad bridge between here and Strasburg. One man was killed on our side. Our men behaved admirably. Our skirmishers were frequently fired on by the rebels' rear guard.

A late intercepted letter from a rebel officer speaks significantly of anticipated open rebellion in Maryland. The letter is regarded, however, as one of the means resorted to by rebel leaders to dupe their followers.

At Fredericksburg there were few troops, and they were falling back toward Richmond. Citizens stated that the Confederate Government intended to abandon Virginia.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Senate bill to establish a steam line between California and China was made the special order for April 10th.

It is stated that the rebel commander Totten has been assigned to the command of the *Merrimac*.

The latest advices from Norfolk leave no doubt that the *Merrimac* has been thoroughly repaired. The delay in her coming out is believed to be that she is waiting ammunition for her new guns. As to the loss of life on her in her engagement with the *Monitor*, it is now positively stated by a contraband who was a nurse in the general hospital, at Norfolk, that before his departure he helped to shroud 32 of her crew. Both Commander Buchanan and Lieut. McRae were killed. The contraband also states that it is represented that the last two shots fired by the *Monitor* were the only ones that seriously injured the *Merrimac*.

The military stationed at Norfolk from the Gulf States has been very severe on the Chivalry since the defeat at Roanoke. Gov. Wise has so fallen in public opinion that he is proclaimed in Norfolk a coward and poltroon, so he has retired to his farm in Princess Anne county.

THE CARONDELET RUNS THE GAUNTLET AT ISLAND NO. 10—CAIRO, April 6th.—A special dispatch to the *Republican* says quite an excitement was created this morning among knowing ones, by the arrival of a Messenger from Island No. 10, bringing the news of the gunboat *Carondelet* taking leave of the fleet and passing by the rebel fortifications, and paying a visit to Gen. Pope's headquarters. She went down about twelve o'clock on Friday evening. They covered her sides with bales of hay, and defied the whole rebel fleet of gun-boats and land batteries. They fired 88 shots at her, none of them hitting.

NEW MADRID, April 5—Your correspondent arrived Captain Walker, arrived here safely, this morning, having run the blockade at Island, No. 10. The boat is not injured in the least particular. The object of the movement was as follows: Last night was very dark and stormy, and Flag Officer Foote decided to take advantage of it. He accordingly ordered the gunboat *Carondelet* to be prepared for running the blockade. The port holes were closed, all lights extinguished and a barge loaded with hay lashed to both sides. When thus prepared the *Carondelet* started at 3 o'clock, drifting silently down towards the island. Intense anxiety was felt for the result. The night was very dark, no object being visible at twenty yards, but the lights of the enemy on the banks, kept the direction while passing down. The *Carondelet* reached the island head without being discovered, and would have been able to pass the entire length of the Island had not the furnace fires necessary to generate sufficient steam became so great that the flames escaped from the smoke stacks. All was instantly wild with confusion. In the enemy's camp the long roll beat, and all the forces rushed to the batteries; every gun possible was brought to bear upon the vessel's path, and a heavy cannonading opened, hundreds of balls plunging into the river around. The *Carondelet* did not reply but kept still until out of range. One or two rebel vessels when they perceived their unwelcome visitor, hurriedly got out of the road for a distance of three miles. The *Carondelet* was exposed to an uninterrupted fire, yet was not hit by a single ball. She arrived here safely this morning and was greeted with the wildest cheers.

## Foreign Summary.

The expulsion of the traitor Bright, occasioned great rejoicings throughout Indiana.

The price of land in London may be reckoned at considerably more than $500,000 per acre.

Gold is at a premium of forty per cent, and silver thirty-five to thirty-eight per centum, throughout the Southern Confederacy.

The Senate of Maine, by a vote of 24 to 4, resolved in favor of confiscating, liberating, and arming slaves of rebels, if it shall be a military necessity.

Dr. Hayes and his men, while in the Arctic regions, captured upward of 200 reindeer, which kept them and the dogs constantly supplied with fresh food.

A GOVERNMENT OF A THOUSAND YEARS.—The thousandth year of the existence of the Russian empire is to be celebrated next year. In Novogorod, a monument has already been commenced to commemorate the occasion.

"Call me pet names, dear." Greeley calls Bennett "a lying old braggart," and Bennett calls Greeley "a galvanized squash."—*Boston Post.*

The business of the Washington Patent Office has been reduced $100,000 during the year. Many of the clerks have been dismissed, and others have had their salaries reduced twenty per cent.

The enduring odor of musk is astonishing. When Justinian in 538 rebuilt what is now the mosque of St. Sophia, the mortar was charged with musk, and to this very day the atmosphere is filled with the odor.

M. Fould, the new Finance Minister of France, was born in the Israelitish faith, then allowed his children to be educated in a very loose form of Roman Catholicism, and lately turned round, with all of them, to Protestantism.

It is not improbable that the fate of Charleston may be shared before long by other Southern cities. The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser says that no less than seven attempts were made to set fire to that city within two days, and that two of them were partially successful.

LARGE WHALES.—Of late years the capture of whales that yield over 240 barrels is a rare occurrence. During the last season the ship *Gen. Pike* took a right whale in the Kodiack Sea, that made two hundred and seventy-four barrels of oil.

Mrs. Douglas, wife of the late Senator, refuses to allow the two sons of the first wife of her husband to go South in order to save an estate there from confiscation. She contends that the children belong in Illinois and not in Mississippi.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* says the reported burning of the steamer Calhoun is incorrect. When she was abandoned the captain set her on fire, but it appears the Yankees shortly after boarded her, extinguished the fire and took possession of the boat and cargo. Her cargo consisted of 50,000 pounds of powder, 10,000 pounds of saltpetre, 400 sacks of coffee, a quantity of block tin, &c.

PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt of the United States, on the 15th of January, 1862, was $360,000,000. On the 1st of July, 1861, it was $90,867,828. The debt, then, has grown during the last six and a half months, at the rate of $1,364,309 a day! It is a large figure, for it represents the cost of maintaining our Union. The people would cheerfully bear that it be doubled, while such brave progress toward the accomplishment of the end in view is reported by every mail.

Russia is at present attempting to found a second Sebastopol in the North Pacific Ocean on the two little islands called North and South Tsuisima, geographically belonging to the Archipelago of Japan. The islands are inhabited by some thirty thousand people, and though ruled by a Japanese governor, has been occupied by the Russians, who have erected fortifications and hoisted the Russian flag.

The rebel volunteer system has proved a failure. Many regiments whose time is nearly up look forward with anxiety for the expiration of their term of service. The Richmond *Examiner* regards this fact with apprehension. That journal strongly advocates the adoption of measures not to allow these rebel volunteers to return home, but recommends that a commanding system be adopted; that is, to make the rebel soldiers remain in service, *nolens volens*.

A great exhibition is to take place in France in 1865, in which every attempt will be made to outstrip all that may have been done previous to that time. Sir Joseph Paxton, it is said, has been retained by the imperial government, and a crystal palace of unheard of proportions will rise on an elevated spot near St. Cloud. A dome, 500 feet high, and of span capacious enough to enclose both those in course of construction in London, will crown the new design.

THE BOY IS FATHER TO THE MAN.—Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commander of the Union army now in South Carolina, was a New England lad of limited pecuniary means. When he first visited Washington to obtain admission to West Point he walked the whole distance from his father's house in Rhode Island to the national capital. That long, tedious march revealed qualities which ensured his success with Gen. Jackson, who was then President. The old hero had wonderful insight into character, and in this instance was not mistaken in his man.

The London *Times'* Turin correspondent writes that on the evening of the 10th inst., at Bologna, a gang of about 40 malefactors, some of them in the disguise of carbineers or gendarmes, and of guards of public security, or policemen, effected their entrance into the railway station, and tying up the company's servants with ropes, carried away, overpowering all resistance, a sum of one hundred thousand francs, which lay there by chance, and of which in all probability, they had obtained clandestine knowledge.

Miss J. Gougenheim, the well known actress, has given the patrons of Sunday theatricals rather a remarkable rebuke, by refusing to play at a San Francisco theatre Sunday nights. She published a card, in which she says: "I would rather be, as I am, deprived of my engagement—which was averaging seven hundred and seventy-one dollars a night (gross receipts!)—than to act in violation of the law and my own convictions of right."

The New Bedford *Mercury* contains a notice of the late Benjamin Tucker of Dartmouth, who died on the 19th, at the age of 80. He was a lineal descendant from Henry Tucker, who came from England about 1655, and in 1660 settled in Dartmouth, upon the farm which Benjamin Tucker inherited, and upon which he lived for eighty years. His father died at the age of 88; his grandfather at 90; and his great grandfather at 93.

It seems strange to read of a naval victory in the heart of a great continent, seven hundred miles from the large bodies of water which are the usual scene of such conflicts. Yet the success of Fort Henry was a naval victory. Here we have a number of gunboats heavily armed, ascending a river in the very centre of the United States, attacking a strong earthwork at close quarters, and coming off victorious. Foreigners will find it difficult to believe that such operations are possible on inland rivers, which are generally of small dimensions in Europe.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL SHERMAN.—The Washington Republican of Saturday says: "We are glad to learn that on Thursday Adjutant-General Thomas sent out instructions to General Sherman, in Beaufort, to take possession of all the crops on the Island—cotton, corn, rice, &c.—on military account, and ship the cotton, and such other crops as were not wanted for the army, to New York, to be sold there for account of the government; also to use negro slaves to gather and secure the crops of cotton and corn, and to erect his defences at Port Royal and other places on the island.

"The instructions, so far as negroes are concerned, carry out the principles of the original instructions under which General Sherman started on the expedition, and which were so generally approved by the country. They seem to us to be, in all respects, eminently wise. It is better for the negroes to be employed than to be idle, and in this case their labor will save valuable crops, which would otherwise be nearly a total loss.

"By the laws of war, all property of the enemy, public and private, is forfeited to the victor. Whatever is spared, is spared upon considerations of clemency or policy. But what the government here directs to be done, is rather the saving of property

Three questions on the right of succession are now pending in Europe. One relates to the crown of Denmark, which it has been supposed, the King of Sweden was aiming after in his late visit to Paris and London. The matter has, however, been differently "regulated" by the protocol of London, if it will stay such. The next question relates to the succession of the Greek crown. King Otho has no descendants, and his brother, who has been made heir, refuses to conform to the Greek Church, which is indispensable. The third relates to Servia, one of the northern principalities acknowledging the suzerainty of Turkey. Russia has got her finger deeply in this pie, and more or less in all three.

THE DELAWARE LOTTERIES ABOLISHED.—The Senate of Delaware has followed the example of the House, and passed the act declaring the forfeiture of the lottery privileges granted some years ago to Richard France, of Baltimore. Appended to the grant was a condition that France should pay to the State $720,000, paid in semi annual instalments of $18,000, and upon failure the grant to be of no effect. In July last France failed to pay the $18,000. But he had made sale of the franchise to John A. Morris, who paid the $18,000 over to the State in October, nearly four months after it was due. The question arose whether the acceptance of this money after it was due would be a waiver on the part of the State of its right of forfeiture. But the legal opinion is that though Morris might be the assignee of France, yet France owed the money to be State when Morris purchased the franchise, and the subsequent payment did not relieve the franchise of its liability to be declared void, arising from the detention of the money beyond the day of payment.

THE BAREFOOTED PRINTER BOY.—Some thirty years ago a barefooted boy floated down the Susquehanna on an humble raft, and arrived at Harrisburg. He came from the North, and belonged to a large family; all his worldly goods were tied up in a little pocket handkerchief. He sought and obtained employment in a printing-office as an apprentice. From an apprentice to a journeyman, from a journeyman to a reporter, from a reporter to an editor, the printer boy worked his way, against obstacles which the suffering poor only know. The young aspirant became printer to the state, and by frugal management was soon enabled to accomplish the object nearest his heart—the establishment of his mother in a home above want. His brothers were his next care, and in a few years they, too, with his sisters, were independent in the world; the once barefooted printer boy was in possession of affluence, surrounded by a young and affectionate family. He rose in honor and office, until the barefooted printer boy was elected a United States senator. This man is Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, and now American Minister to Russia.

MISSIONARIES MURDERED IN CHINA.—By recent accounts from China, we have intelligence of the death, by violence, of two American missionaries, Messrs. Holmes and Parker. Mr. Holmes, we understand, was connected with the Southern Baptist Board of Missions; Mr. Parker with the Episcopal Mission. Che Foo, the city near which they were slain, is one of the ports opened by the late treaty; it is on the coast to the north of Shanghae, and in the province of Shantung.

The circumstances leading to their being slain seem to be these: The rebels had been ravaging the country, slaying and burning; leaving a desolated country behind them. These missionaries, with the hope that they might have some influence in staying some of this destruction and cruelty, went out to reason with the insurgent chiefs. But their efforts were not well received; the chiefs gave orders to slay them. These rebels, though operating in concert with those whose head quarters are at Nanking, yet appear to be less favorable to foreigners.

HOW THE GREAT THIEF FLOYD ESCAPED FROM FORT DONELSON.—A Fort Donelson correspondent writes as follows of the manner of Floyd's escape from that place: Surprise has often been expressed in my hearing that Pillow and Floyd should have been able to escape with 5,000 men, a number of pieces of cannon and a supply of the best arms. This will seem an easy task when it is remembered that we had no force above the fort on the opposite side of the river, and that steamers were lying near Dover, and had been conveying provisions to the rebels for several days without fear of molestation. All that Pillow and Floyd had to do, therefore, was to go down to the boat, cross the Cumberland, and go up on the opposite side as far as Nashville. It was generally supposed we had troops and batteries to defeat such a movement, but we had not; and that we had not is a great mistake, for which some one—I know not who—is responsible. Floyd, I learn, carried with him about 10 of the best of the 40 guns taken from us at Manassas—the remainder having fallen into our hands.

LATER FROM MEXICO—NEW YORK, March 17.—The following is additional news received by the steamer *Roanoke*, with dates from Havana to the 12th, and from Vera Cruz to the 4th March:

It appears that one of the stipulations made in the conference between Prim and Doblado was that no more troops should be landed. Under this some Spanish troops returned to Cuba. The French reinforcements were to return without landing. The English force was to return *via* Bermuda. Their harness and mules were sold to the French.

The *Kernah* arrived from Havana on the 15th, with Vera Cruz advices to the 8th.

All the British troops, save 100, have embarked for home.

Advices from Venezuela report four victories by the Government troops over the rebels.

### The Panic at Nashville.

HOW THE CITY CAME INTO UNION HANDS.

Fort Donelson, Tenn., surrendered on Sunday morning, February 16th. It took but a short time for the news to travel 70 miles, to Nashville. The effect of the news, the panic that seized the Confederate troops in the vicinity, and possessed them during the eight days that intervened before Gens. Buell and Mitchell marched into Nashville, is thus graphically described by the Republican *Banner* of February 27th, which continues to be published in that city:

Early Sunday morning, (Febuary 16th,) it was rumored that Fort Donelson had surrendered, but it was not until between 10 and 11 A. M. that the rumor became general. In the mean time the General Assembly had been hastily convened, and after a short session, had adjourned to meet in the city of Memphis on the 20th. The citizens generally, unaware of any disaster to the Southern cause, were quietly repairing to church, where, however, they were met by the report that Fort Donelson had fallen, that a Federal army was already at Springfield, Robertson county, about 25 miles from this city, connected by railroad, and that the gunboats had passed Clarksville, on their way to this city. The sudden flight of the Governor and all the State officers, including the General Assembly, who took a special train through to Memphis, gave color to these absurd rumors, and the whole city was thrown into a panic. About this time Gen. Johnston's army from Bowling Green entered the city passing south, thus leaving the impression that no stand was to be made for the defense of Nashville Such hurrying to and fro was never seen. Before nightfall hundreds of citizens, with their families, were making their way, as best they could for the South, many of them having no idea why they were thus recklessly abandoning comfortable homes, or where they were going About night it was announced that the military authorities would throw open the public stores to all who would take them.

The excitement continued through Sunday night, constantly gaining strength, aided by the destruction of two gunboats at the wharf which were in process of construction—two fine New Orleans packets, the *James Woods* and *James Johnson*, having been taken for that purpose. The retreating army of Gen. Johnston continued its march, encamping by regiments at convenient points outside of the city.

Monday morning, 17th, the drama opened in the city intensely exciting. The public stores were distributed to some extent among the people, while the army and hospitals were making heavy requisitions, and pressing all men and vehicles that they could, to convey their supplies to their camps. At the same time considerable quantities were removed to the depots for transportation South. Evening came, and no gunboats and no Federal army from Kentucky. Gen. Johnston left for the South, placing Gen. Floyd in command, assisted by Generals Pillow and Hardee. The apprehension of the near approach of the enemy having been found groundless, it was determined by Gen. Floyd that the destruction of the stores was premature, and an order was sent to close the warehouses, and a force detailed to collect what had been given out. This was done as far as practicable; but on Tuesday the distribution commenced again, and continued with more or less restrictions, under the eye of the most judicious citizens, until Saturday morning. Tuesday night the wire bridge and railroad across the Cumberland were destroyed in spite of the most earnest and persistent remonstrances of our leading citizens. The wire bridge cost about $150,000, and a large portion of the stock was owned by the lamented Gen Zollicoffer, and was the chief reliance for support of his orphaned daughters. The railroad bridge cost $250,000, and was one of the finest drawbridges in the country.

The scenes which were enacted during the following days up to Monday morning, the 24th, beggar description. The untiring energy of the Mayor and city authorities, who throughout this whole affair acted with a prudence, zeal and devotion to the city which cannot be too highly commended, was inadequate to keep down the selfish and unprincipled spirit of Mammon, which run riot, grasping from the mouths and backs of suffering widows and orphans the poor pittance of meat and clothing which was left them as indemnity for mouths of toil with their needles and the sacrifice of husbands, sons and broth-

the efforts of the Mayor, however, a plan was adopted on Saturday by which most, if not all, of these poor and unprotected creditors of the Government were secured by quartermaster and commissary stores.

Here was an entire week of panic and confusion, during which millions of dollars' worth of property was lost to the Southern Confederacy and wantonly destroyed, all of which might have been quietly and safely removed had the panic stricken leaders been able to maintain their equanimity in the face of a vague and unauthentic rumor that the enemy were near at hand Comment upon such management is unnecessary in these columns—it can be heard loud and unsparing from every mouth in the land.

On Tuesday, as we learn, the city of Clarksville was surrendered to Commodore Foote of the Federal navy. The Commodore and his staff were invited on shore and hospitably entertained, after which he left in his gunboat, announcing that he would return on Wednesday and take formal possession of the city, which he did, issuing a very conciliatory proclamation to the people. There are now some 5,000 Federal soldiers at Clarksville, as we learn.

Through the efforts of the city authorities something more like order was restored on Saturday. The distribution of stores was stopped, and every effort made to remove as much as possible to the depot, and have them carried off. Large quantities were thus removed. But the heavy rains in the meantime so swelled the water courses that the railroad bridges gave way, and transportation was thus stopped on the Nashville and Clarksville railroad. The depots in the meantime, filled with meat and other stores, attracted the cormorants, and riot after riot ensued to prevent the mob from literally carrying off everything.

Sunday morning twenty four Federal pickets breakfasted in Edgefield, opposite the city, and during the morning eight of them seized a little sternwheel steamboat that had been appropriated as a ferry, and declined to permit it to continue its trips. Mayor Cheatham immediately crossed in a skiff, but as there was no officer with whom he could negotiate, nothing was done. In the evening Col. Kennet, of the Fourth Ohio cavalry, arrived, and sent a messenger to the Mayor, requesting his presence. The interview was pleasant on both sides, and satisfactory, though the formal surrender of the city was deferred until the arrival of Gen. Mitchell, who was expected Sunday night or Monday morning.

On Monday nothing was done, the city remained comparatively quiet. On Monday evening, (24th) Gens. Buell and Mitchell arrived in Edgefield, opposite the city, and understanding that the city authorities had appointed a committee consisting of the Mayor and several of our leading citizens, he sent a message requesting an interview. The hour for the interview was fixed at 11 A. M., Tuesday. In the meantime, Gen. Nelson arrived in the city, about 8 A. M., Tuesday morning, in command of a fleet consisting of one gunboat, the *St. Louis*, and eight transports. Transports continued to arrive through the day, until at night the number reached 18 or 20. A large portion of this army disembarked during the morning, and occupied the Public Square during the day, encamping in the vicinity at night. At 11 o'clock the committee of citizens were conveyed, by order of Gen. Buell, to Edgefield, on the steamer *Hillman*. The following gentlemen composed the committee: Mayor Cheatham and Messrs. James Wood, R C Foster, 1st., Russell Houston, William B. Lewis, John M. Lea, John S. Brien, James Whitworth, N. Hobson, John Hugh Smith and John M. Bass. The committee was met at the landing by Gens. Nelson and Mitchell, and escorted to Gen. Buell's headquarters. The interview was pleasant on both sides, General Buell giving assurance that the personal liberty and property of all citizens would be fully protected, and no State institution of any kind interfered with. The banks and all other institutions, trades, professions, &c., could resume their usual business. Gen. Buell will issue no proclamation, preferring, as he states, that the acts of his army shall indicate the policy and purpose of his government.

## European Intelligence.

Dates to Friday, March 21st.

PORTLAND, MARCH 31.—The *Jura*, from Liverpool with dates to March 20th, and from Londonderry with dates to the 21st, has arrived.

President Lincoln's emancipation scheme elicited much attention in England.

The Liverpool *Post* says it will have an incalculable effect in Europe, most favorable to the Northern cause.

The London *Times* says it is the most important news since the split proposition—important not for its intrinsic likelihood of acceptance, but simply because it is a proposition and the first bid made toward putting an end to the war. The North may gradually rise in offers until something acceptable will have been put forth. In every point the proposal of the President gives great satisfaction. It is speculative, perhaps, of some glimpse of hope, but it is for what it may precede, not for what it actually is.

Gibraltar advices to the 4th state that the Federal vessels *Tuscarora*, *Keansage* [?] and *Iso* are at Algesiras. The Lieutenant of the *Sumpter*, and the ex-U. S. Consul at Cadiz, who were arrested at Tangiers, have been transferred from the *Iso* to the *Harvest Home*, bound for Boston.

A general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 19th. The Directors' report was adopted. Hopeful views are entertained of the work.

Marine statistics show that during the five months ending the 1st of January, 36 vessels laden with flour and grain from America to England were lost, the total cargoes of which exceed 700,000 bushels.

From France we have news that additional troops are being sent to Mexico. The new brigade was to leave London the following week.

Advices from Rome state that the Pope had been ill the past week, his strength almost prostrated, and his audiences had been suspended.

In Austria great precautions were being taken by the Government for a movement on the Venetian frontiers. The advance posts had been doubled and garrisons augmented. Troops had also been posted along the river Po. The Emperor had gone from Venice to Vicenza.


## Shipping.

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**New Bedford & Boston!**

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For freight, apply to
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**Regular Hilo Packet!**

THE SCHOONER
**Nettie Merrill,**
Will leave Honolulu for Hilo
REGULARLY EVERY WEEK
CABIN PASSAGE to or from Hilo.....$5.
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**For Sale.**
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY the undersigned
75 Bbls, Hawaiian Beef,
Warranted, Packed and Cured in Turk's Island Salt
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THE UNDERSIGNED HAS SUPERior Pasturage for a few horses, in an enclosure at Waialua. Terms, TWO DOLLARS a quarter
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**Constantly on Hand.**
RECEIVED FROM MAUI AND KAUAI, on the premises of the undersigned, and for sale by
306-3m VON HOLT & HEUCK.

**STOVE AND TINSHOP!**

The subscriber would inform all those in want of
**STOVES**
AND
**TIN WARE!**
That he has taken the store on the corner of King and Fort Streets, where he will carry on the
**TIN, SHEET IRON!**
AND
**Stove Business!**
In all its branches, and in greater variety than can be found elsewhere in the city. Having worked at the business for many years, he feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. He will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of
**Cook Stoves!**
BOTH FOR WOOD AND COAL.
TIN and JAPANNED WARE, consisting in part of cake boxes, tea and coffee cans, knife trays, sugar boxes, spittoons, nurse cans, lanterns, lamps, candlesticks, &c.
*Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Sheet Lead, Tin and Copper, Hip Baths, Zinc, Russia Galvanized and English Sheet Iron, Children's Baths, Tin Toys, of all kinds,*
And all kinds of goods usually kept in his business, all of which he will sell *EXTREMELY LOW FOR CASH*, or approved credit. Tin Ware of every description made of the best materials, and Job Work executed in the most workmanlike manner.
Particular attention paid to *TIN AND ZINC ROOFING*, and all kinds of Lead work done, both for vessels and houses.
Among the stock of Cook Stoves, he would call particular attention to the *CRYSTAL PALACE* and *GRANITE STATE*, as being two of the best stoves now in use, fitted up in a superior manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. For a cheaper article, he keeps the *OCEAN PREMIUM STOVE*, and he will add to his stock, as the trade may require.
All those in want of anything in this line would do well to call and examine his goods for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere, as he does not intend to be "BEAT," either in PRICE or WORKMANSHIP.
☞ Persons purchasing stoves at this establishment, can save an expense of four or five dollars, as Mr. S. will set them up in Honolulu GRATIS. (309 3m) GEO. C. SIDERS.

**BEEF, MUTTON,**
**VEAL AND PORK,**
Cheap at the
**NUUANU STREET MARKET!**
(OPPOSITE MR. McLEAN'S GROCERY STORE,)
308-3m By IRA RICHARDSON.

**POWDER.**
KEGS HIGHLY GLAZED POWDER,
Cases Indian Rifle Powder,
" Sporting "
For sale by (307-q) C. BREWER & CO.

**SCALES.**
1 PAIR NO. 7 FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, on wheels—large size—lately received.
For sale by (307-q) C. BREWER & CO.

**Agricultural Implements.**
IRON PLOWS. HAY CUTTERS.
Ox Yokes, Seed Planters,
Ox Bows, Cane Cutters,
Grain Cradles, Garden Rollers,
Planters Hoes, Wheelbarrows,
Cultivators' Teeth, Grindstones,
Garden Rakes. For sale by
307-q C. BREWER & CO

**Sugar and Syrup Kegs.**
5 AND 8 GAL. EMPTY KEGS.—
For sale by (307-q) C. BREWER & CO.

**Hides, Goat Skins, Tallow, Old Copper and Composition,**
PURCHASED AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE, by
307-3m C. BREWER & CO.

**Firewood!**
FIREWOOD! FOR SALE AT Very Reasonable rates at
MELCHERS & Co.'s.

AUCTION SALE

BY J. H. COLE.

**General Sale of MERCHANDISE! ON TUESDAY!**
APRIL.....29,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., AT SALES ROOM,
Will be sold,
**MERCHANDISE**
Consisting of
Dry Goods, Clothing,
Hardware, Groceries,
Boots & Shoes, Furniture,
And a variety of Sundries too numerous to mention.

**Sugar and Molasses CROP 1862.**
FROM THE METCALF PLANTATION, For sale by
306-3m ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

**Sugar and Molasses CROP 1862.**
FROM THE LIHUE PLANTATION, For sale by
306-3m ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

**Sugar and Molasses CROP 1862.**
FROM TITCOMB'S PLANTATION, For sale by
306-3m ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.

**HALSEY & KEEGAN,**
**MASONS,**
*KING STREET, NEAR THE BETHEL,*
WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT they are prepared to do all work in the above line at moderate prices. California and Hawaiian lime and cement for sale. Particular attention given to all manner of fire works. Roofs covered with composition or slates, and warranted.
☞ Orders to be left at the Lime House, King street 306-3m

**Mat Bags. Mat Bags.**
FOR SALE ABOUT 1000 KAUAI MADE good substantial Mat Bags, for Sugar or Salt, at
306-3m VON HOLT & HEUCK'S.

**Notice!**
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT JOSIAH C. SPALDING, of Honolulu, has, by deed dated March 29, 1862, assigned and made over all his estate, property and effects, and all debts due to him, to the undersigned as Trustees for his Creditors, and all persons who are indebted to the said Josiah C. Spalding are required to pay the amount due by them respectively, to the undersigned only, as they alone are entitled to receive and release the same.
All persons having claims against the said Josiah C. Spalding will please present the same to the undersigned without delay.
CHAS. C. HARRIS,
ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT.
Honolulu, April 1st, 1862. 306-5t.

**Notice.**
THE UNDERSIGNED INTENDS TO LEAVE this Kingdom for a short time; therefore all persons indebted to him will please to call and settletheir accounts; likewise all those having claims against him, will please to present them or settlement without delay.
Honolulu, April 1, 1862—306-2m AFONG.

**TO THE LADIES!**

**New Goods New Goods BY EXPRESS!**
**Ex "Speedwell!"**
Spring and Summer Styles,
MADE TO ORDER.
LADIES' AND MISSES' BONNETS,
ZOUAVE HATS, &c.,
Extra Styles BONNET & HAT RIBBONS,
Corsets,
Kid Gloves,
Gauntlets,
Tape Trimmings,
Crochet Needles, &c.

**EX "SPEEDWELL,"**
*Ames' best Cast Steel Spades,*
*Sanderson's best Cast Steel Spades,*
And an assortment of other Hardware just received and for sale by CASTLE & COOKE.
306-1m

**JUST RECEIVED Per Speedwell.**
50 BBLS. EXTRA SUPERFINE FAMily flour, warranted to make light white bread. Try it. For sale at the Family Grocery and Feed Store.
A. D. CARTWRIGHT.
100 BBLS. BAKERS' EXTRA FLOUR, Golden Gate Mills, at the Family Grocery and Feed Store A. D. CARTWRIGHT
50 BARRELS SUPERFINE FLOUR, Golden Gate Mills, at the Family Grocery and Feed Store A. D. CARTWRIGHT.
NEW CALIFORNIA CHEESE—VERY rich, at the Family Grocery and Feed Store
A. D. CARTWRIGHT.
FRESH LAYER RAISINS,
Fresh hominy
Pilot bread,
Oyster crackers,
Jenny Lind cakes,
Jumbles,
Citron.
At the Family Grocery and Feed Store. Fort street
306-3m A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

NOTICE.
DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THE Sandwich Islands, I have appointed Chung Hoon, by power of Attorney, as my agent
Honolulu, April 1, 1862. (306-2m) ACHUCK.

**PEANUT OIL! PEANUT OIL!**
THIS OIL CAN BE USED FOR ANY KIND of Lamps, burns with a
White and Brilliant Light, and emits no Smoke.
In quantities to suit, for sale at
306-3m MELCHERS & Co.'s.

**DOORS, WINDOW SASH, BLINDS!**
300 DOORS, ASSORTED SIZES, WITH mouldings and raised panel.
50 Sash Doors, assorted sizes.
300 pair Window Sash, assorted sizes.
250 pair Blinds, with and without swivels, assd sizes.
Selected expressly for this market, and for sale low by
307-q GEORGE G HOWE.

**LUMBER, LUMBER!**
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD HEREBY give notice to his customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to sell every description of North West lumber in quantity, or by small lots, as cheap or cheaper than any other person in the market. In other words, he wants to sell, and won't be beaten. (307-q) C. H. LEWERS.

**JUST RECEIVED!**
300 M SHAVED WHITE EASTERN shingles, warranted to cover 100 square feet to the M.
A new lot of the favorite cottage siding boards.
Pine clapboards, 12 feet long and 7 inches wide—extra thickness
—ALSO—
A small lot of panelled ceiling boards, ½ inch, a new and very desirable article.
*With an assortment of White and Col'd Paints.*
307-q For sale by C. H. LEWERS.

**DOORS, WINDOW SASH, BLINDS!**
EX LATE ARRIVALS—
450 Doors, all sizes and kinds,
200 Window Sash, all kinds,
100 pair Blinds, all sizes,
12 Glass Doors and Blinds, etc., complete.
For sale at the lowest market prices, by
307-q C. H. LEWERS.

**VIEWS OF HONOLULU!**
ALL PERSONS VISITING OR RESIDING on these Islands, should not fail to send a set of **G. H. Burgess' Views of Honolulu** to their friends abroad, as they will convey by far a better idea of the Scenery, Habits, Customs, etc., of this place than any works or prints ever published. To be had of E. BURGESS,
306-3m Fort street

**Macaulay.**
VOL. 5 COMPLETING THE SERIES OF Macaulay's History of England, just received.
Price—$1