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Foreign News.

PORTLAND, April 7.—The steamer Liberator from Liverpool, on the 28th ult., arrived at this port.

The United States gunboat Thetis and the private Sumpter were still at Gibraltar.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English journals criticize the commencement of the campaign in Virginia. After Griffin's battery was brought into action it silenced three guns of the rebels. The aristocrats acted nobly during the whole engagement. They took their position and maintained it until ordered to retreat.

The same journal rejoices at the adoption by the House of Representatives, of President Lincoln's emancipation project, considering it an important step in favor of the cause of human rights.

The London Times reiterates its belief that no practical use can be made of Mr. Lincoln's project. It is in favor of an accommodation between the North and the South.

The London Herald thinks that a peace may possibly be concluded by one side or the other in or around Richmond.

The King of the Belgians is reported to be ill, and in a critical condition.

FRANCE.

The rumors of ministerial changes in France are authoritatively contradicted.

ITALY.

There are rumors of ministerial modifications in Turin, and various changes are reported, but none of them have received confirmation.

A grand banquet was given to Garibaldi at Milan, on which occasion the hero and some of his companions made patriotic speeches, indicative of approaching movements in favor of the cause of Italy.

Garibaldi left Milan on the 27th, amid cheers of the multitude. His tour through Lombardy is for the purpose of stirring up the young men to join his volunteer corps.

Demonstrations are becoming quite frequent in London. Several arrests are reported at Mantua and Venice.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government has ordered General Prim not to negotiate with the Mexican Government till the Allied troops have entered the City of Mexico.

Naval Expedition—Official Account.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following communication has been forwarded to the Navy Department by Commander Rowan:

UNITED STATES STEAMER LOUISIANA, No. 26. Sir:—In obedience to your orders of the 20th I proceeded to this place, arriving at the obstruction of five miles below on the morning of the 21st. The next day a company of troops and vessel, the Delaware, Lieut. Commanding Quaker, and the Commodore Perry, Lieut. Commanding Flusser, were accompanied to the obstruction by the Delaware, and an army transport, with eight companies of the 24th regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, Col. Stevens, and a small tug boat. We met with no resistance, the latter being abandoned, and their armament removed by blasting and other processes. We soon forced a channel through the pile, though they had been driven very deep in triple rows, and out of three feet below the surface.

At eleven o'clock last night we arrived abreast of the town, the Delaware bringing from the transport the field officers and the remainder of the troops. The batteries of the Delaware were fired from the shore, and the Commodore Perry, Lieut. Commanding Flusser, were accompanied to the obstruction by the Delaware, and an army transport, with eight companies of the 24th regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, Col. Stevens, and a small tug boat. We met with no resistance, the latter being abandoned, and their armament removed by blasting and other processes. We soon forced a channel through the pile, though they had been driven very deep in triple rows, and out of three feet below the surface.

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I found, on further consultation with the authorities, on whom I made my demand for the restoration of the Hatteras Light property, underlying an apparent acquiescence in the people of the town and neighborhood, in permitting the building of gunboats and the construction of batteries to repel the approach of the rebel States forces, was a deep rooted affection for the old Union and not a little animosity for its enemies, the latter element not being diminished by the importation of troops from a distant State.

The result of this state of affairs was to be anticipated—the abandonment of its defenses by the troops, followed by the destruction of what remained of rebel property on the shore. The launched gunboat had been towed several miles up the river, loaded with turpentine, and fired on the night of our arrival, a few hundred barrels of turpentine were scattered over the river, and the batteries on the shore were destroyed. The result of this state of affairs was to be anticipated—the abandonment of its defenses by the troops, followed by the destruction of what remained of rebel property on the shore.

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