

arisen between Germany and Denmark, and to ward off the dangers which might follow from the beginning of warfare in the North of Europe; and her Majesty will continue her efforts in the interest of peace.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has concluded a treaty with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, by which her Majesty consents to give up the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, and also agrees to the annexation of those islands to the kingdom of Greece. This treaty shall be laid before you.

Her Majesty is also negotiating a treaty with the King of the Hellenes for regulating the arrangements connected with the union of the Ionian Islands with the kingdom of Greece.

The O'Kane Palmerston case in the Divorce Court has been brought to an abrupt termination, the vagabond who calls himself the husband of the respondent having abandoned the prosecution.

HALIFAX, Feb. 20, 1864.

The *Africair* left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 6th of Queenstown, and arrived at Halifax at one o'clock on Saturday morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In Parliament address in reply to Queen's Speech adopted by both Houses without amendment.

In the Lords, Earl Derby reviewed at length the foreign policy of the Government, contending that it was injurious and humiliating to England. The rejection of Congress proposal by Napoleon, and his invitation to recognize Confederates, the fruitless negotiations with Russia respecting Poland, and interference in Dan-German dispute were severely rebuked by Derby, and although he did not oppose the address, he severely censured Russell's Foreign Policy.

Russell in reply, explained Dan-German difficulty; showed that England was quite uninterested in the matter, never having given the slightest promise of assistance to Denmark.

D'Issrael contended Queen's Speech should have made some reference to American affairs, and complained of silence on this and other subjects.

Palmerston said, Government could only have repeated what they have often said before, and there was no necessity for that.

Derby in Lords repudiated idea of British responsibility for Alabama's doings, and trusted Ministers gave such answer to claim as put an end to such monstrous demands in future. Debate on Danish question generally inspired, more confidence in commercial circles of England than it was felt that it by no means defined what ultimate shape policy of England may take.

Queen's Speech said to have caused bitter disappointment in Denmark.

English Journals all treat matters as very undecided, but the majority have tacit leaning.

In House of Commons on the 5th Mr. Whiteside called attention to the distress in Ireland and consequent emigration of fighting men to America.

WAR IN SCHLESWIG.—Additional details of attack on Missunde have been received.

Danish loss 150 to 200 men. Prussian variously estimated at from 150 to 300 killed and wounded.

Some accounts much more.

Prussian force numbered 9000. Danes about 2000.

Two stormings were attempted and repulsed. Danes maintained heavy fire all day.

According to one account one Prussian regiment was totally destroyed.

Prussians retired to Eikenford.

On afternoon of 3d Austrians attacked Bistort, one mile south of Schleswig. There was sharp firing till after dark, but the Danes held their own. Danes lost one field piece and had a few wounded.

King of Denmark was at Schleswig, and walked towards outposts during fighting at Bistort.

Hamburg telegraph says Prince Frederic Carl is reported wounded in arm.

Attack on whole line from Missunde to Jazel expected 4th.

Prussian head quarters were at Kropp.

War had already created suspension of shipping operations between England and the Baltic.

Marshal Wrangle's proclamation to Schleswig says Civil Commission of Austria and Prussia will assume administration of Duchy of Schleswig only, and not, as was stated, of Schleswig and Holstein.

Semi-official Vienna paper expresses hope that explanations just sent by Austria and Prussia to England will avert all further complications.

London Times says British Government a few days since made to two German powers a proposition which deprived them of every possible ground for hostilities.

England offered to guarantee fulfillment of required conditions and to embody German principles as to government of Schleswig. Holstein protocol to be signed by signers of treaty of 1852. When, therefore, troops of two powers passed the Elbe, the Governments knew all they demanded had been conceded and not only conceded but guaranteed by a first rate Power, which had been chief adviser of Denmark and Prussia in the late war.

Can it then be said that the fulfillment of the conditions was other than useless carriage; but with antagonism between Dane and German, heated by mutual slaughter, we have little hopes that moderate counsels will be listened to by either side.

In the attack on the town of Schleswig, the Austrians and Prussians charged on the Danish position three times. The Danes fell back at the third charge and lost one rifled gun. Latest account say the Danes evacuated Schleswig and Duenewarke, and the allies occupied them.

Severe fighting was still going on. It is reported the Danes lost about one thousand, 300 killed and wounded, 700 ill from inclemency of weather.

The Austrians and Prussians have taken the field with an almost irresistible force, and Austria has granted extraordinary credit on war account to the amount of four millions florins.

Denmark though weaker in land forces, is far stronger at sea than the allies, and the embargo they have levied on Austrian and Prussian ships causes great alarm among the merchants at Vienna and Berlin.

Sweden has protested at Vienna and Berlin against the action of the allies.

FRANCE.—The Emperor at a ball on the 3rd, said the policy of France was non-intervention.

Prussia and Austria begin to be afraid of losing Poland and Hungary, and are trying to induce Turkey to occupy the Principalities.

Italy is making preparations for war with Austria, which is believed to be near at hand.

INDIA.—Sir John Lawrence reached Calcutta and assumed Government. War on frontier is ended.

Telegram dated 15th says that the steamer *Alabama* on the 5th January was fifty miles south of Bangon on Aracan coast watching rice ports.

Position also threatening to American vessels at Calcutta.

In the last news from Africa, it is reported that Dr. Livingston, the African traveller was murdered by the natives while on an expedition to Lake Nyassa. It is hoped that the report will prove untrue.

UNITED STATES.

The attention of the country seems to be turned to Sherman's great expedition, which was reported last week at Jackson, Miss. This movement has occasioned the retreat of Longstreet from Knoxville, which place is now in communication with Nashville, by rail; has destroyed the bridges on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, thereby preventing Gen. Polk from concentrating his forces, and has compelled Johnston to mass his troops at Dalton, for fear of attack, so that he cannot spare any reinforcements for Polk, and has defeated five thousand Confederates, driving them across the Pearl river, capturing pontons, and two pieces of artillery. He is still moving on, perhaps to Mobile, though the Mobile papers say the citizens feel safe from attack, having 15,000 troops in and around the city.

An attack on the Federals at Natchez, by three thousand Confederates, under Dick Taylor, was repulsed.

Gen. Gilmore's Florida Expedition has met with good success. The *Tribune* says—

Gen. Gilmore goes to Florida for the simple purpose of enabling her loyal people to bring her back to the Union. As the object of the continuance of the war is the restoration of the supremacy of the government over all the rebel States, it would seem to be a legitimate work to restore a single one of them. It is for the Administration to judge, under the circumstances, in any given case, justify the attempt, and whether the force necessary for the purpose can be spared to carry it out.

Gen. Gilmore's Florida Expedition has met with good success. The *Tribune* says—

Gen. Gilmore goes to Florida for the simple purpose of enabling her loyal people to bring her back to the Union. As the object of the continuance of the war is the restoration of the supremacy of the government over all the rebel States, it would seem to be a legitimate work to restore a single one of them. It is for the Administration to judge, under the circumstances, in any given case, justify the attempt, and whether the force necessary for the purpose can be spared to carry it out.

Gen. Gilmore's Florida Expedition has met with good success. The *Tribune* says—

Gen. Gilmore goes to Florida for the simple purpose of enabling her loyal people to bring her back to the Union. As the object of the continuance of the war is the restoration of the supremacy of the government over all the rebel States, it would seem to be a legitimate work to restore a single one of them. It is for the Administration to judge, under the circumstances, in any given case, justify the attempt, and whether the force necessary for the purpose can be spared to carry it out.

Gen. Gilmore's Florida Expedition has met with good success. The *Tribune* says—

Gen. Gilmore goes to Florida for the simple purpose of enabling her loyal people to bring her back to the Union. As the object of the continuance of the war is the restoration of the supremacy of the government over all the rebel States, it would seem to be a legitimate work to restore a single one of them. It is for the Administration to judge, under the circumstances, in any given case, justify the attempt, and whether the force necessary for the purpose can be spared to carry it out.

Gen. Gilmore's Florida Expedition has met with good success. The *Tribune* says—

Gen. Gilmore goes to Florida for the simple purpose of enabling her loyal people to bring her back to the Union. As the object of the continuance of the war is the restoration of the supremacy of the government over all the rebel States, it would seem to be a legitimate work to restore a single one of them. It is for the Administration to judge, under the circumstances, in any given case, justify the attempt, and whether the force necessary for the purpose can be spared to carry it out.

Gen. Gilmore's Florida Expedition has met with good success. The *Tribune* says—

Gen. Gilmore goes to Florida for the simple purpose of enabling her loyal people to bring her back to the Union. As the object of the continuance of the war is the restoration of the supremacy of the government over all the rebel States, it would seem to be a legitimate work to restore a single one of them. It is for the Administration to judge, under the circumstances, in any given case, justify the attempt, and whether the force necessary for the purpose can be spared to carry it out.

Gen. Gilmore's Florida Expedition has met with good success. The *Tribune* says—

Gen. Gilmore goes to Florida for the simple purpose of enabling her loyal people to bring her back to the Union. As the object of the continuance of the war is the restoration of the supremacy of the government over all the rebel States, it would seem to be a legitimate work to restore a single one of them. It is for the Administration to judge, under the circumstances, in any given case, justify the attempt, and whether the force necessary for the purpose can be spared to carry it out.

Gen. Gilmore's Florida Expedition has met with good success. The *Tribune* says—

Gen. Gilmore goes to Florida for the simple purpose of enabling her loyal people to bring her back to the Union. As the object of the continuance of the war is the restoration of the supremacy of the government over all the rebel States, it would seem to be a legitimate work to restore a single one of them. It is for the Administration to judge, under the circumstances, in any given case, justify the attempt, and whether the force necessary for the purpose can be spared to carry it out.

Gen. Gilmore's Florida Expedition has met with good success. The *Tribune* says—

Gen. Gilmore goes to Florida for the simple purpose of enabling her loyal people to bring her back to the Union. As the object of the continuance of the war is the restoration of the supremacy of the government over all the rebel States, it would seem to be a legitimate work to restore a single one of them. It is for the Administration to judge, under the circumstances, in any given case, justify the attempt, and whether the force necessary for the purpose can be spared to carry it out.

Gen. Gilmore's Florida Expedition has met with good success. The *Tribune* says—

Gen. Gilmore goes to Florida for the simple purpose of enabling her loyal people to bring her back to the Union. As the object of the continuance of the war is the restoration of the supremacy of the government over all the rebel States, it would seem to be a legitimate work to restore a single one of them. It is for the Administration to judge, under the circumstances, in any given case, justify the attempt, and whether the force necessary for the purpose can be spared to carry it out.

Gen. Gilmore's Florida Expedition has met with good success. The *Tribune* says—

Gen. Gilmore goes to Florida for the simple purpose of enabling her loyal people to bring her back to the Union. As the object of the continuance of the war is the restoration of the supremacy of the government over all the rebel States, it would seem to be a legitimate work to restore a single one of them. It is for the Administration to judge, under the circumstances, in any given case, justify the attempt, and whether the force necessary for the purpose can be spared to carry it out.

Gen. Gilmore's Florida Expedition has met with good success. The *Tribune* says—

Gen. Gilmore goes to Florida for the simple purpose of enabling her loyal people to bring her back to the Union. As the object of the continuance of the war is the restoration of the supremacy of the government over all the rebel States, it would seem to be a legitimate work to restore a single one of them. It is for the Administration to judge, under the circumstances, in any given case, justify the attempt, and whether the force necessary for the purpose can be spared to carry it out.

Gen. Gilmore's Florida Expedition has met with good success. The *Tribune* says—

Gen. Gilmore goes to Florida for the simple purpose of enabling her loyal people to bring her back to the Union. As the object of the continuance of the war is the restoration of the supremacy of the government over all the rebel States, it would seem to be a legitimate work to restore a single one of them. It is for the Administration to judge, under the circumstances, in any given case, justify the attempt, and whether the force necessary for the purpose can be spared to carry it out.

ble that the Administration may desire the return of a loyal State to the Union without reference to the next Presidential election, and equally possible that journals whose sympathies are with the Rebels should wish there should be no such return unless it be by some compromise whereby the Pro-Slavery rule of the Rebels shall still be maintained. If Florida shall become a loyal State, her people will probably vote for such candidate for next President as pleases them best, and will not care for the return of her soldiers to interfere in the matter. In the mean while, as the Rebels are largely dependent upon that Peninsula for beef cattle, which it produces in great abundance, it may be quite as well to use a few regiments of soldiers to cut them off from this supply, as to send them to a central point of attack.

The Florida expedition has captured and caused to be destroyed over a million and a half dollars' worth of property.

A Chattanooga letter says Negro troops will perform important part in Spring campaign in that region. Seventy five thousand colored troops will be ready for service in South West by May.

Col. Ferguson's Confederate command surprised in Western Virginia; sixty prisoners captured and sixteen hundred Union prisoners liberated.

Reliable information from South East Tennessee says refugees are all leaving Tennessee and Georgia by thousands, many in a starting condition.

Confederate Scrip worth only five per cent.

The war steamers built for China, but reported to have been sold to the rebels, cause great alarm at San Francisco. It is stated that the authorities have positive information that Confederate steamers had left Asia for the Pacific coast, and it is feared San Francisco will be menaced before the country can afford requisite protection. Some of the papers say the vessels were not sold but returned to England. This is the less probable statement of the two.

The Boston papers say that Captain Coxeter, the well known blockade runner, was drowned lately in attempting to escape from the Fanny and Jenny.

Richmond papers of the 12th inst. state that Jeff. Davis threatens to resign unless the opposition to him ceases.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says there is a great probability that all the newspapers in the Confederacy, except a few doing government work, will be obliged to suspend.

In Congress the House voted the following resolution by 73 to 62:

"Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to abolish slavery in the United States, wherever it now exists, and to prohibit its extension in every part thereof forever."

One of the Washington papers says:

"The silent passage of Arnold's resolution for an amendment of the Constitution to abolish Slavery throughout the United States, by a majority of sixteen in a thin house, presages the most important act of legislation in the history of the Government. A majority of over forty-five representatives can be commanded for the measure on a full vote."

"The Select Committee on freedom has decided to report a bill legalizing the President's Emancipation Proclamation. Senator Sumner submitted a portion of his draft of a report on the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, which will review the whole question."

The Richmond Congress has passed in Scotch Session the following bills:

A bill to impose restrictions on foreign commerce. This bill prohibits the exportation of cotton, tobacco, naval and military stores, molasses, sugar or rice, under the penalty of forfeiture, or any slaves or animals engaged in the transportation thereof. Permits to export may be granted under rules, which may be prescribed by the President. The bill also prohibits the sending of any of the above named articles to any point in the Confederacy in possession of the enemy.

A bill to prohibit the importation of luxuries into the Confederate States, after the 1st day of March next. A permission in the bill empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the maximum of foreign prices at which or within which all goods made wholly or partly of cotton, flax, wool, or silk, may be imported.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, for its next regular session, shall assemble on the first Monday in May, 1864.

CONFEDERATE DESPATCH.—SHERMAN at Quitman, but will not be allowed to take Mobile without a desperate battle; his advance boldest of the war; has about 30,000 men tearing up bridges and railroads in their rear, intending to take no backward steps.

Mobile despatch also reports Porter's fleet concentrating against Mobile.

Steamship *Bohemian* wrecked near Portland last evening. Cargo valued at a million of dollars, mostly on Canadian and Provincial account. Considerable loss of life in Sturgeon.

GOLD 67½.

There will be (p. v.) a Missionary meeting held in the Baptist Chapel in Woodstock, on Monday evening, the 7th March, at half past six o'clock. It is expected that there will be several Rev. gentlemen and others present, who will address the meeting. There will be a collection taken at the close, the object of which will be aid in the support of a Mission to the destitute sections of Carleton and Victoria Counties.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Rector of St. Mark's, Arthur Kerr, to Miss Margaret Starnatt, all of this city.

On the 22nd inst., by the Rev. Neil McKay, Mr. John Tilson, to Miss Emily Jane Golding, both of Peterborough, Q. C.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. D. Grandin, Mr. Joseph Sherwood, to Miss Caroline E. O'Neil, all of the Parish of Hammond Vale, K. C.

On the 24th inst., on the 24th December, by the Rev. D. W. Martin, Mr. Edward H. Coleby, to Miss Clara J. Cushman, formerly of St. John, N. B.

DEATHS.

On the 28th inst., Catherine, wife of Mr. Andrew Harvey, aged 63 years.

On the 22nd inst., after a short but severe illness, David Howard, aged 48 years, a native of Queenstown County, Ireland.

On the 18th inst., Thomas England Andrews, aged 68 years, a native of Lincolnshire, England.

On the 18th inst., of consumption, Mary, daughter of the late Mrs. Moran, aged 18 years.

On the 18th inst., of influenza, of the lungs, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of William and Mary Burns, aged one year and eight months.

On the 18th inst., of dysentery, George William, second son of George Anderson, aged 5 years.

On the 24th inst., of dysentery, Miss Minnie Grindon, only child of George and Annie Lynch.

On the 24th inst., of cholera, Bichy, in the 24th year of his age. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

On the 22nd inst., Mr. James Milton, in the 68th year of his age, a native of Devonshire, England.

On the 22nd inst., Mrs. Mary Higgins, wife of Mr. Hugh Higgins, aged 35 years.

On the 20th inst., William Thomas, second son of Archibald G. and Isabelle Bows, aged 3 years and 3 months.

On the 20th inst., of cholera, Rebecca, aged 5 years, the daughter of the late Mrs. Isaac, and eldest daughter of the late Major John Balch, of Trent, Ont.

On the 18th inst., on the 18th inst., after a long illness, Col. George Anderson, in the 94th year of his age, deeply regretted by his family and friends. He was one of the senior Magistrates of the City and County of St. John after having served honorably in the British Army twenty years, in Egypt under Abercrombie in 1801, at Copenhagen, and at the capture of Martinique.

At Fredericton, on the 18th inst., in the 18th year of his age, Sarah Peters, only surviving daughter of Charles J. Wilmot, Esq.

At Georgetown, on the 9th inst., of consumption, John Watson, aged 61 years.

At Sussex, on the 26th inst., suddenly, in the 40th year of his age, Lovey, the beloved wife of John Hall, leaving an affectionate husband and nine small children, with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn the loss of one so young.

On Friday, 6th inst., Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Archibald Shields, aged 64 years. Mrs. Shields was for many years a member of the Baptist Church in Margerville, which position she maintained with credit to herself and to the church to which she was so long and faithfully attached.

In her death the church has lost a devoted and faithful member, and a good and pious woman. She died without any of those agonies which are so often the lot of the aged, and she passed peacefully into the next world.

On the 21st inst., at his residence, Patrick's Hall, Esq. of Macdonald Ross Lockhart, Esq. K. C., aged 55 years. He was a native of Nova Scotia, and was to Mr. Edward Lockhart, of this city.

Receipts for the "Christian Visitor," to Feb. 25.—If any mistakes or omissions occur, please inform the office.

By William Wallace, Esq., By Barnes & Co., continued.

By Barnes & Co.	James Watson, 2 00
R. Ekins, 0 50	G. D. Titus, 4 00
John Ebb, 1 50	D. W. Wright, 1 00
J. Rigg, 1 00	Samuel Chute, 1 00
Joshua Bishop, 2 00	Israel Pratt, 1 00
George Taylor, 2 00	Jeremiah Hart, 1 00
John Brown, 1 00	Edward Wright, 1 00
Rev A. D. Thomson, 1 00	Henry Strait, 1 00
W. H. Brown, 4 00	J. D. Colwell, 1 00

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN—ARRIVED.

Feb. 14th.—Ship Salem, Chapman, Portland, master, Mr. schr. Nassau, McKee, New York, Thos. Hanford, gen. cargo.

16th.—New barque George Bell, Clare, N. S., Geo. H. Thomas, ballast. Ship Agamemnon, put back.

Feb. 19th.—Schr. Vernon, Stanwood, New York, Thos. B. Crosby, general cargo.

20th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

22nd.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

23rd.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

24th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

25th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

26th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

27th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

28th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

29th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

30th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

31st.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

1st.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

2nd.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

3rd.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

4th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

5th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

6th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

7th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

8th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

9th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

10th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

11th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

12th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

13th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

14th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

15th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

16th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

17th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

18th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

19th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.

20th.—Schr. J. C. M. Copp, Eastport, J. F. Marsters, ballast.