

European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BOHEMIAN."

The Steamship "Bohemian," from London, with dates to 7th inst., arrived at Portland to-day.

The U. S. ship-of-war "Tuscarora" left Cowes on the 6th, forty hours behind the Confederate steamer "Nashville," whose Engineer told pilot that she would be blown up rather than be captured.

Both Houses of Parliament voted unanimously the Address in response to the Queen's Speech. The Opposition approved of the course of the Government in the "Trent" affair.

Lord Palmerston said that Manufacturers' distress, from the blockade, would not justify interference. The Government would pursue a neutral policy.

The "Warrior" labored and worked badly on the passage to London.

Tree quoted at Foochow three to four feet higher. Silks also higher.

New York Market.—Flour—Superfine State \$5.50 a \$5.60; Extra, do. \$4.80 a \$5.90.

FROM THE STATES.

Boston, Feb. 20.

Gen. Hallock telegraphs that Gen. Curtis has captured Gen. Sterling Price, and Col. Dorsey, Col. Cass, and Capt. Judge, of his Staff, in Arkansas.

Capt. Stubbs, of 8th Iowa Regiment, on Sunday night captured Brig. Gen. Edward Price, son of Gen. Sterling Price, Col. Phillips Major Cross, and Capt. Crosby, near Warsaw and brought them to Sedalia.

A despatch from Cumberland River says that Clarksville is being evacuated, the Confederates going to Nashville.

Operations progressing for the capture of Savannah.

All communications with Fort Pulaski cut off.

One of Tatham's fleet captured. An Island in Savannah River, where Confederates were erecting batteries, taken possession of.

Faulkner's Speech at Martinsburg strongly against Secession War.

Boston, Feb. 21.

Gen. Curtis still pursuing Price; his rear guard being attacked, he precipitately fled. His report capture grew out of that of his son and others of his staff.

Private advices indicate that Columbus has been, or is being evacuated.

One thousand Confederates on way to reinforce Fort Donelson, not knowing the surrender, or that it had been captured.

Scout reports Union men burnt span of Memphis and Charleston Railroad Bridge at Decatur, Alabama.

At St. Thomas, British Commander attempted to take a steamer from an American vessel. Federal gunboat protected the man. British Admirable consequently reprimanded Commander.

No advance of Allies had been made from Vera Cruz up to 8th. Mexicans insist on the re-embarkation of Spanish troops.

Boston, Feb. 22.

Gen. Curtis has taken Bentonville, Arkansas, with considerable quantity of luggage. Union sentiment in Tennessee is very strong. The people say they were deceived as to the character of the Federal army and are now anxious to return to their allegiance.

Gov. Harris has summoned Legislature for Monday, for the purpose it is believed, to amend all unconstitutional acts. Prominent citizens declare the State soon to be back in Union.

The two Regiments taken at Fort Donelson, came in voluntarily, saying they had been deceived and were tired fighting against the old flag.

Objections will be made to Bowling Green army offering battle at Nashville.

Several cotton laden vessels recently run Charleston blockade.

Provincial Parliament.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 18th.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to authorize the Trustees of St. Andrews Church, Chatham, to sell Lands Devised by the late Wm. Kirkpatrick, and re-invest the proceeds.

W. J. Gilbert introduced a Bill to simplify the practice of the Law, so as to abolish special bail.

The Committee on Reporting and Publishing the Debates, reported that they had accepted the tender of Mr. McHenry, and had the question of publication in French still under consideration.

Feb. 19.

Lindsay introduced a Bill to alter a division line of Northampton and Brighton of Charlton County.

Boyd gave notice of motion to do away with all denominational grants.

The House went to Government House with Address at 2 o'clock.

The afternoon was occupied discussing French debates. The Committee recommended that Hogg's tender to print 600, to contain one-third of matter of English debates for \$700. Motion lost 15 to 19.

Feb. 20.

Mr. Grimmer brought in a Bill authorizing tax for the erection of a Town Hall in St. Stephen. The same gentleman brought in a petition from certain veterans in Sunbury, praying that the seat of Mr. Gladier, of Sunbury, may be vacated, and that Mr. Tapley may take his place on the ground of bribery and corruption on the part of the former and his

friends. Saturday week was appointed for the consideration of the Committee.

Some progress was made in Committee of the Whole on Mr. Kerr's Bill (which has twice passed the Lower House) for the settlement of the Poor in this Province. No opposition was offered, but Mr. Cudlipp, who said that the House contained several new members, who might never have seen the Bill, thought that progress might be reported, to enable them to read it. Mr. Kerr said the Bill had been before the country a long time, and it had been published in the Gazette; he was willing to give way, however.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on a Bill of Mr. Stevens for amendment of the Law relating to the admission of evidence. The object of this Bill, as stated by Mr. Stevens, is to alter the Law which now gives the plaintiff and defendant in civil cases a right to be heard in their own defence, that is, cases whereof the parties concerned, is an executor, the opposing party shall not be entitled to give evidence, because, as was alleged, the executor is not in a position to give evidence, and it was unfair that the other party should be. It was generally admitted that the Bill was important, and at the suggestion of several hon. members its consideration stood over.

A Bill of Mr. Grimmer's, to enable the Justices of the Peace in the Parish of St. Stephen to sell certain lands, was taken up in Committee. It appeared from Mr. G's explanation that the land in question had some buildings erected upon it, but that the rents from the lands were not all commensurate with the value of the land itself. By the passing of the Bill they would be enabled to sell the land at a good price, and the proceeds, if properly invested, would produce a much larger sum than was now received from the rents. There was considerable discussion about it, and at the suggestion of hon. members, to allow inquiry to be made as to the intention of the original donors of the land, so that the proceeds, if the land be sold, is not diverted from those intentions, the Bill was referred to a Special Committee, as was another Bill of a similar nature brought in by Mr. Williams.

Mr. McPhelin brought in a Bill to increase the representation of some of the Counties in general Assembly; this is to take the place of the Bill brought in by the same gentleman the other day to amend the Law relating to the election of member of General Assembly.

Mr. Skinner moved for leave to bring in a Bill to compel the Corporation of the Charlotte County Bank to wind up the affairs of that Bank and dissolve; there was a great deal of discussion as to whether this was a private bill, and whether it ought to be paid for it. Various opinions were expressed; and, of course, some gentlemen in opposition, thought that the Government were going to bring in a Bill to cover all these situations. Mr. Angus referred to this subject, and Mr. Steadman said that the Government has nothing to do with the action of any hon. member; it would bring in its measures without reference to the hon. members who had just sat down—it cared not a little about what he did, as it did about him.

Feb. 21.

Business done this morning hardly worth the cost of a telegram.

Boyd asked why Deputy Treasurer at Campbellton had been allowed to receive an Indian Island.

Tilley replied that the change had been petitioned for by inhabitants.

Boyd said he would move for the petition. Considerable discussion about South West Coast Company Bill, and progress was reported upon that and upon Gilbert's Bill to amend Law relating to registration of Deeds executed by marksmen.

No Bills of any importance introduced.

Tilley laid before the House Report of Board of Agriculture.

ST. ANDREWS, FEB. 26, 1862.

An article in the "Morning News" of the 21st inst., demands our attention, for its injurious tendency and gross errors. Our contemporary knows well that our good town has seen better days, when the West India trade flourished, and that the later shipping Laws have seriously injured our trade.

In the Custom House Returns from St. John, dated 13th May, 1861, signed by the Controller and Registrar of Shipping, he says:—

"At St. George, St. Andrews, and St. Stephen, all the Foreign tonnage, employed in the carrying trade to the United Kingdom last year, belonged to the United States."

Again he says, explanatory of the fluctuation of trade:—

"It will be noticed that the tonnage entered inwards from the United States is very much larger than the tonnage cleared for that country, and the tonnage entered from the United Kingdom is very much less than the tonnage cleared from there. This is owing to vessels in the majority of cases making the round voyage from New Brunswick to the United Kingdom, from thence to the United States (carrying cargoes across the Atlantic both ways) and finally returning to this Province in ballast. Since the equalization of the duties on Foreign and Colonial timber in England, a British Colonial clearance has lost its value. In the St. Croix River which separates part of New Brunswick from the State of Maine, there is now no inducement

for vessels to clear from Ports on the British side, while there is a double advantage in loading and clearing on the American side, where the cargo escapes the payment of the New Brunswick export duty, and the ship can carry a deck load to England at any time when the River is open. This gives the shipping there (at Calais, U. S.) an advantage over those at the other Ports in this Province, (St. Stephen, St. Andrews and St. George), in the shape of reduced freights, &c. At the request of the Imperial authorities in London, I have fully reported to them my views on the subject." [Our Legislature should give this subject their attention.]

This accounts for the present reduced position of St. Andrews, for the timber trade has passed up the St. Croix to Calais, Maine, and St. Stephen in consequence of the Saw Mills there, and St. George, Maguadavie, and Digdegush for the same reason. But we are happy to state that influential men are about erecting Mills on the banks of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway, and we hope soon to have a returned trade to the old town of St. Andrews. We have also the pleasure of informing our people, that despite the inquiries of some of our St. John contemporaries, who would endeavor from jealousy of our returning importance to keep us down to our present reduced trade circumstances, (which we confess with regret, that there is a returning hope, that the timber trade of itself will restore to St. Andrews the position it once occupied in this Province, besides the impetus which will follow a connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and ultimately the Atlantic port of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway, which our splendid Bay 18 miles long by 6 miles wide, land locked, and with from 30 to 47 fathoms water would safely harbour the fleets of England.

In our last issue, over the signature of R. we published a communication from a gentleman of acknowledged scientific attainments and ability in his profession; the construction of Railways having engaged his attention for several years. It was not his first appearance before the public either through his journals or otherwise, and we trust it may not be the last in our own columns. We hope the views he here so fully advanced will have their desired effect in demonstrating both to the Provincial and English public, the imperative necessity of providing at once a means of speedy communication between the Colonies; particularly as regards the New Brunswick & Canada Railway.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for any views either expressed or implied upon the political affairs of the United States, and being to a strict neutrality in all such matters, but this much we venture to say (and we think it must be evident to any person of common sense) that if the possession of the outlet of the Mississippi enter into the American question at all, calling for such a vast expenditure of life and treasure, surely our rulers must regard us as almost beneath contempt, if a railway connection between the Seaboard and interior will not justify an expenditure equal to the cost of maintaining the army of the Northern States 3 days.

We will state in connection that we are happy to perceive by an extract from a late number of the "Halifax Chronicle," that the subject is engaging the attention of mercantile men in England. Although the memorial prepared by the leading bankers to be presented to Parliament has a strong leaning towards the Halifax & Quebec direct, or North Shore route, yet one passage is worthy of remark, viz.—that the present cost of conveying the British North American mails through the United States will be saved to the Imperial treasury."

Now with all due deference, we beg leave to enquire, how is the proposed railway likely to affect this Province in this respect, unless it passes through its centre of commerce and civilization. This may all be very fine for Halifax, but what has St. John, St. Andrews, and the rest of the Southern portion of the Province to do with a Railway through an almost unbroken wilderness, along the northern Shore, so far as mail communication with Canada is concerned.

If however, after connecting the Nova Scotia Railway with the E. & N. A., at or near Moncton then continue it to an intersection with the N. B. & C. via St. John, nothing further is wanting but to build the gap between Richmond and Riviere du Loup, to place not only Halifax, in effect all Nova Scotia in connection with Canada but also the most flourishing business part of New Brunswick, besides offering an incidental communication with the United States. This we believe, would accommodate all parties, and thus secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

We have every reason to believe, that the Intercolonial Railway, in accordance with the design of the Portland Convention of 1851, would secure all the benefits stated in the memorial.

Commercially we consider it would be more advantageous even to Halifax and to Nova Scotia generally, than the route direct to Quebec, inasmuch as it will bring them in connection also with the Atlantic States as well as with Canada. Indeed we consider it preferable also in a military point of view to be able to transport troops from all our seaports to any point on the frontier where they may be required. With these remarks we dismiss the subject for the present, leaving the question of route to be determined by disinterested parties. We commend to those interested in the subject, the perusal of two articles in our contemporary the "Morning News" of September 8, 1861.

"How glow ye wintry traces glow, Thou art not so unkind as man's ingratitude."

Ingratitude!—no envy, jealousy—we regret to say on the part of some journals.—The "small wooden village" of St. Andrews, mentioned in the London "Sun & Daily" newspaper, by its Halifax correspondent—the insinuations of the "Morning News" respecting the advertisements for the conveyance of military stores; provisions &c., from St. Andrews either to Halifax or St. John.—"These things were landed at St. Andrews some short time for conveyance over the Railway, but being unable to send them that way (for reasons we do not know), the military authorities instead having them re-shipped for either of the places mentioned above."

Our readers cannot fail to perceive the unfair insinuation. The E. & N. A. Railway was laid up and closed for nearly a week—yes from Saturday to Friday morning, and so was the N. B. & C. Railway for full a week, and so were some of the Railways in the States, but they are all open again. After the fulsome remarks in the paper upon Messrs Barker and Tupper having fulfilled their engagements with the regularity of a railroad, what follows?—Since writing the above, the troops which left yesterday morning, returned again after proceeding as far as the low in consequence of the great snow storm.

Col. Ingall of the 62nd Regt. in reply to Capt Robinson contraries in the fullest manner, the daily report set afloat, that 16 men of 62d Regt., while on their way from St. Andrews to Canterbury, in the Railway cars, were severely frozen, while detained in the cars on the 24th inst. The Col. says the men were as comfortable as could be expected, and that there was not the slightest foundation, for the gross misrepresentation and untrue. The fact is, every car was supplied with stoves and plenty of good wood, and the men were as comfortable as possible.

TEA MEETING.—From printed notices it will be seen that the Ladies of the Scotch Church, intend holding a Tea Meeting, in the Town Hall, on Thursday evening, 6th March. We trust the meeting will be largely patronized, as the Ladies belonging to the Church, are deservedly popular for conducting such affairs in a most efficient and satisfactory manner.

WORTH SEEING.—Any one who will take the trouble of going to the shore about a hundred yards beyond Joe's Point will see a splendid specimen of a frozen Arcade. A stream runs out of the bank, covered with trees and falls into the salt water; the gradual increase downwards gives it a pyramidal form; the largest part of the base is clear blue ice, the whole is slightly sprinkled over with snow, and the part underneath is covered with stalactites of ice, which give it a most beautiful appearance. The distance to this romantic spot, is about a mile and a half, and will repay a visit.

A meeting of the St. Andrews branch of the British & Foreign Bible Society was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening last. The agent of the Society, Mr. Smith, the Rev. John Ross, Rev. Mr. Wilson, and D. W. Jack, Esq., the chairman, addressed the meeting.

During the last and present week we have had a succession of snow storms, blocking up the post roads, and rendering the travelling very heavy. We are happy to record that the trains on the Railway have run regularly and that the mails have been received each day.

GREAT STORM.—On Monday last the weather became moderate, and in the afternoon and up till midnight rain fell. About 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning the wind veered round to the westward when a considerable quantity of snow fell. The wind increased to a hurricane, drifting the snow into huge piles and filling up the roads, so as to make travelling out of the question. This storm will put a stop to railway as well as other travelling for a few days, in the States and Colonies.

THE LEGISLATURE.—From a synopsis of the proceedings in the Assembly it will be noticed that the members are busy at work. The new as well as the old members from this County, appear to advantage, and are looking sharply after the interests of their constituents as well as the Province generally. Willour friends please send us the Journals and other public documents emanating from the House.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for January has been received from Messrs. L. Scott & Co., the American publishers. The contents are:—

Law in and for India.
The Dramatic Poetry of Oehlenschlaeger.
On Translating Homer.
Popular Education in Russia.
The American Belligerents: Rights of Neutrals.
The Late Prince Consort.
Contemporary Literature.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT WINDSOR.—We learn from Halifax papers that in consequence of the refusal of the people of Windsor to pay the Railway Taxes, an order to levy had been issued by the Government. We believe all the Magistrates in Windsor applied to, refused to issue process, and resigned their Commissions. A Justice of Peace from Newport undertook the duty, and the Sheriff levied on a number of parties which were advertised to be sold on Saturday. We learn by telegraph that about 300 persons were present. The goods were all offered, but there were no bidders. Articles all remain in the hands of the Sheriff's Courier.

The Thirty sleds which left here on Thursday, with the Military Train, were compelled to return on account of the heavy snow storm which then prevailed. On their return they found that there were no fire as their return was unexpected, and the wood yard was locked up. Some "good Samaritans" sent them a supply of wood, for which the troops expressed very thankful feelings.

At St. John, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at half past 12 o'clock, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. J. W. D. Gray, D. D., Rector, William E. Archibald, Esq., R. N., to Elizabeth White, eldest daughter of John Howe, Esq.

On the 13th inst., Mr. John Lewis, aged 23 years; nephew of the late Mr. J. Lewis, of this place.

On 25th inst., Mr. James Lamford, aged 75 years, and old a respectable inhabitant of this town.

At Brantford, Canada West, on the 14th inst., Peter Martier, M. D., eldest son of the late Deputy Assistant Commissary General Martier, of St. John.

At Scotch Ridge, St. James, on the 9th inst., Janet, relict of the late Mr. George McKay, aged 31 years.

At St. John on the 21st inst., Stanislaus Jayard, aged 4 years and 3 months; third son of Elsin Jayard, M. D.

DR. LA MERT

ON SELF-PRESERVATION.
Price, with Engravings and Cases, 25 cents; by post thirty cents.

SELF-PRESERVATION is a popular Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, resulting from impure habits contracted in youth, or excess in maturity, whereby, prematurely exhausting the functions of Marrow, destroy the happiness of Married Life, or prevent the fullness of engagement that constitute the most cherished objects of existence.

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The above work contains most useful and interesting information on the physiological changes which occur in the Reproductive System during the periods of youth, puberty, and manhood; and on the due attainment of that degree of functional vigor upon which the hopes of posterity depend. It also points out how all the attributes of Manhood can be preserved to advance period of life, how they are lost, and how they can be recovered. It is free from the gross exaggerations, alarming descriptions, and dangerous remedies so generally resorted to by persons, who, practising with false medical qualifications, inflict not serious injuries, and render judicious treatment frequently abortive.

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"SELF-PRESERVATION" may be had of the undermentioned Agents, price 25 cents, free by post, 30 cents:—

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ST. JOHN, N. B.—Messrs. H. Chubb and Co., General Office.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Mr. J. Fagan, Publisher's Office.

FLOUR &

Ex "Anvil," from 60 Bbls 8 Fine State, 60 Bags mixed Corn, Feb'y 14, 1862. J. J.

TO L

FOR one or more years Mr. Williamson a House Apply to St. Andrews, Jan. 22, 1

PATENT STEAL

THE Subscribers return of ALE of a very big BARLEY wanted immediately. Dec. 8, 1861—nm.

NOTI

I Heretofore forbid all parties any way, upon a certain Parish of Saint George, & Farm, or any part thereof passing will be prosecuted. JOSEPH St. George, Dec. 23, 18

EXPRESS

Between Fredericton and Co THE Subscribers return of ALE of a very big BARLEY wanted immediately. Dec. 8, 1861—nm.

IA STU

TWICE A WEEK

Leave St. Stephen and FRIDAY at 6 A. M. Returning, leave Fredericton at 7 A. M. Every attention paid to who travel on this line. Stage Book will be found at Barker House, Fredericton Stage office, St. Stephen House and Frontier House. St. Stephen, Jan. 9, 1862

REMO

The proprietors leave the rear of Hiram Thompson's Store, where they date all who may favor them.

LEFT

REMAINING IN J.

St. Andrews, Jan.

Baker, Adelaide J. 3

Francis John (Indian) 3

Fran Patrick 3

Gilbert R. 3

Greenlaw Adela 3

Melrose Helena 3

For the 1

Cummings Patrick 3

Devine William 3

Messias Patrick 3

Hawkins William 3

Hogues M. 3

King William 3

27 Persons calling will please say "advertiser"

G. F. C

London Ex

All Persons intending

are at the new

place send a list of their

transmission, to the number

left at the Railway Office, 1

the 12th January next, a

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30th January next.

All information will be

Reg. at the Railway Office

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St. Stephen, Dec. 19 18

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GENERAL GRO

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Dispensary, where he has

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FLOUR, POR

TEA—Oolong and Bro

Crushed and Bro

COFF

Molasses, Soap,

Pepper, Musta

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Salerates, with numerous

and in a Grocery.

A choice lot of Fruit and S

Raisins, Currants, Figs, N

Changer, Alspice, &c

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Dec. 18. ALE

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St. Andrews, Nov. 13 18

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DR. PAI

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St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1