

Canada.

Wm. McMaster, Esq., of Toronto, has accepted the nomination of the Midland Division, and will present himself as a candidate at the coming election of a Legislative Councillor.

A Locomotive belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, exploded recently near Toronto, killing the fireman, and seriously injuring the driver.

ACCIDENT ON THE ICE AT PRESCOTT.—On Monday, Feb. 4th, two teams from Matilda, drawing heavy loads of barley broke through the ice, while passing the large air hole in the middle of the river opposite Prescott. Both teams immediately sank with their loads and were not seen afterwards; but the men were saved.

THE purchase of horses in the Eastern townships and the Ottawa country for the use of the Imperial Artillery, exceeds the sum of \$40,000. Supposing that the regulation price—\$100—was paid in each case, this sum would represent 400 horses.

BUILDINGS IN MONTREAL.—The number of stores, dwellings, and other buildings, built in Montreal during the last six years, are as follows:—543 in 1856; 376 in 1857; 292 in 1858; 342 in 1859; 594 in 1860; and 579 in 1861. Total 2,726.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The Toronto Leader says—"Our sister Province of Nova Scotia has entered upon a close race with British Columbia. Both have hoisted their sign-boards with "Gold to be found here;" and adventure-loving people are afforded a choice between the two countries. Certainly, in a geographical point of view, Nova Scotia has the advantage."

Latest from the States!

[By Telegraph to Morning and Evening papers.]

NEW YORK, March 18.—Confederates have occupied a strong position on Island "Number Ten." Forty-six rebel gunboats were counted.

Eight Federal mortar boats shelled the batteries above the Island on Sunday. The Confederates left them several times, but returned.

General Pope's heavy guns command the River so that no gunboats of the enemy can pass.

Firing was heard all day in the direction of New Madrid. It is supposed that the Confederates are trying to force a passage.

General Halleck last night announced at St. Louis the capture of Island "No. 10" with all the ammunition and enemy's transports there. He also announced another victory gained in Arkansas, and three Confederate Colonels taken. No particulars given.

Key West advices of the 10th report the sailing of a portion of the mortar fleet.

A Nassau letter of the 9th states that the steamer Ella Warley, with 1000 bales of cotton, and the Kate, from Fernandina, had arrived there.—The cargo of the former was being transferred to the ship Eliza Bousall.

Advices from Nassau state that the British schoer, Sir Robert Peel had also arrived from Charleston, and steamer Cecelia from Dungeon Creek, Ga. The crew of the latter deserted and arrived here. They state that the Ella Warley ran the blockade on the night of Feb. 27th crossed Rattlesnake Shoal, where there was but 22 1-2 feet of water, the ship drawing 13 feet. Saw some lights at a distance, supposed to be one of the blockading fleet. The following vessels were at Charleston when they left:—Barque Eliwan, for Liverpool, with 1800 bales of cotton; brig Mary Wright, formerly the Betsy Ames, with 1500 bales on board, and brig John Welsh, laden with cotton. All these vessels were waiting an opportunity to get out. The Mary Wright is commanded by Capt. Libbey, formerly of the privateer Sally.

Provisions at Charleston were very high. Butter and coffee were \$1 per pound.

FRIDAY, 21st.—The Federal fleet overcame obstructions of more than twenty vessels sunk by the enemy; but did not reach Newbern in time to participate in the attack.

General Burnside is to proceed against Beaufort, North Carolina.

The announcement on Tuesday of the capture of Island Number Ten, was premature; the fight continued all day Monday. The Confederates had six batteries on the Tennessee shore, several of which were battered down and the guns dismounted.

On Tuesday General Pope, at New Madrid, repulsed the Confederate gun-boat fleet.

On Wednesday Commodore Foote telegraphed, that Island Number Ten is a stronger place than Columbus, its shores are lined with forts, each commanding the one above it. The Federal gun-boats are hammering on them day and night, and gaining on them. Success is dependent upon the occurrence of certain events!

(To Colonial Exchange and Telegraph Office, Halifax, N. S.

Lengthy telegraphic despatches from the United States to Mr. Hunter Duvar, for the English steamer which sailed this morning, show evident traces of the pruning hand of the "Military censor of Telegraphs." The only real items of news are that the Southern Commissioner Mr. Yancey, has been captured on board a schooner attempting to run the blockade;—that Commodore Foote has not yet captured Island No. 10 in the Mississippi, but is approaching it, by engaging the Confederate batteries on either side of the river which protect it;—also that the Government is turning immediate attention to fortifying the coast of the State of Maine;—and finally that the Government expenses are now

estimated to reach five millions of dollars daily, and that the army of the Potomac has already cost between two and three hundred millions of dollars. Confident hopes are, however, expressed of the ultimate success of the Federal arms. American gold, is quoted, by mail advices, as lower, namely 10 1/4. Government securities keep remarkable firm.

NEW YORK, 21st.—Afternoon.—General Garfield attacked five thousand Confederates entrenched on Cumberland mountains, at Pound Gap. After twenty minutes action the enemy fled, abandoning everything.

It is supposed that after the late success Texas will march on Santa Fee and Fort Union. Government property there amounts to several millions.

Col. Canby holds Fort Craig with twelve hundred Regulars.

Fugitives from Fredericksburg report Confederates leaving there very fast; impression was that they were falling back on Richmond.

Yancey's capture again reiterated.

Government refuse merchants permission to trade with captured ports.

The legislature of Delaware has refused to abolish slavery and declined to support the Federal Government.

Lorenzo Sabine Esq., of Boston has been appointed Commissioner to meet others from France and Great Britain, and devise some joint legislation against the destruction of the cod fisheries by the use of set lines on the spawn banks.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S PROCLAMATION.—

General McClellan says in his address to the Army of the Potomac. "For a long time, I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed. The formidable artillery you know have had to be created. Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results, I have held you back that you might give the death blow to the rebellion that has distracted our once happy country. The patience you have shown, and your confidence in your General, are worth a dozen victories." He assures his soldiers that the Army of the Potomac is now a real army, magnificent in material, discipline, equipment, and perfect in its commanders. He declares that "the moment for action has arrived; that he can trust them to save their country, and that he will bring them face to face with the rebels, and can only pray to God to defend the right."

MEXICO.—We hear from Vera-Cruz, through reliable sources, that the position of the allied armies in Mexico is anything but agreeable. They have no more than 10,000 men, and 2100 of these are sick. Of course they cannot advance, for the Mexican force is 80,000 strong and full of fight. But to stay in Vera Cruz during the coming season is almost sure death.

It is reported that the Mexican Government would settle with England and France on any fair terms, but with the Spaniards, never. The hatred borne to the latter by the Mexicans is insupportable. The French and Spanish soldiers are fighting among themselves, and Gen. Prim is exceedingly unpopular.

According to the following paragraph from the correspondent of the New York Express, the difficulty is to be arranged through Mr. Corwin, the American Minister to Mexico. He writes:

"The discussion of the diplomasts will commence about the 1st of April, and it is expected that no difficulty will be experienced in arranging indemnity for the past, and ample security that in the future Mexico will observe an honest and prompt course in the payments of her debts, and will afford ample protection to foreign residents without the necessity of a Spanish or Austrian Prince to keep order in the country. It is reported that Mr. Corwin has undertaken on the part of the United States that his Government will pay or secure the payment of the interest on the debt of Mexico to France, England and Spain."

Negotiations between the Mexicans and Allies were to commence at Orizaba, April 1.

The English troops are about to leave Mexico. A portion of the Spaniards are returning to Cuba and the rest have gone to Orizaba.

The English forces will return in the Bermuda to England. Their mules, harness, &c., were sold to the French, who started for Tehuacan on the 27th.

Latest from Europe!

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 5th.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Arthur Mills called attention to the report of the select committee of last session on colonial military expenditure, and moved that the House, while fully recognising the claims of all portions of the British Empire to imperial aid in their protection against perils arising from the consequences of imperial policy, is of opinion that colonies exercising the rights of self-government ought to undertake the main responsibility of providing for their own order and security.

Mr. Buxton seconded the motion, and expressed his gratification at learning that Mr. Mills disclaimed any idea of dismembering the colonies from the empire.

Mr. Baxter moved to add to the resolution the following words (as he thought it did not go far enough), "That such colonies ought to contribute towards the imperial military expenditure incurred in their external defence, and that as a rule, and except in the case of fortresses, no further charge ought to be made upon the imperial treasury and colonial fortifications."—But he subsequently withdrew the latter part, and substituted for it words extending the resolution to the external defence of the colonies.

Mr. C. Fortescue said that the Government thought that the introduction of this subject was calculated rather to strengthen than to weaken their hands in any negotiations with the colonies in reference to the present system. He entirely agreed in the principle of that part of the addition to the resolution moved by Mr. Baxter which condemned the system of fortification in the colonies, which had been adopted; but he preferred the amendment as it now stood; and in that form he should accept it.

Sir J. Fergusson, generally agreeing in the principle of the resolution, urged that its tendency was perhaps to go too far, especially when coupled with the amendment which had been moved by way of addition to the original motion.

After a few words from Mr. Childers, The resolution was agreed to.

FRANCE.

The Freeman of March 5th informs us:—The grand stir on the Continent this week has been in the French Chambers. The Lower House has, through its committee, rejected almost unanimously a vote of money demanded by the Emperor. The grant was to create a noble of the Second Empire in the person of the General who conducted the French part of the Chinese War. The General, finding the dotation objected to, wrote to the Emperor to withdraw the demand; the Emperor distinctly refused, in a letter which created no small sensation; yet the committee by a nearly unanimous vote reported against the bill, because, contrary to law, it would create an entail—that is, would ennoble and endow the General's descendants—the very point at which the Emperor aimed! We shall probably see the Corps Legislatif finding one means to evade acting on the report of its own committee. Such rebellion as this, however, had never been expected from a paid Chamber of Government nominees. The other surprise has been the speeches of Prince Napoleon. In the boldest language he has attacked the Ultramontane party and the temporal rule of the Pope; has defended the unity of Italy, and the necessity of Rome as its capital, to complete it; has shown how the upholding of temporal power is a permanent source of disquiet to France and to Europe also; and has strenuously urged the withdrawal of the French army! Government in this case, as in that of his remarks which offended Austria, declines to be responsible for the words of any individual senator, and defends remaining at Rome. Yet the impression is not easily removed, that a prince of the blood could not talk thus without the privity, for some reason or other, of the head of the Bonapartes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A lady advertises in The Record for a cook, who must be, "if possible, a Christian."

Mr. Smith O'Brien has challenged Sir Robert Peel to meet him in hostile combat in France or Belgium for his reflections on the "cabbage-garden traitors."

The Queen's grief is immeasurable, and her depression is said to be regarded by the Court with the deepest sympathy, not now unmingled with some anxiety. All the official allusions confirm this rumour.—Spectator.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE EAST.—The Prince of Wales arrived at Alexandria on Saturday the 1st Inst. His Royal Highness left immediately for Cairo, the Nile, and Upper Egypt. The Prince will remain in Egypt for about a month.

MEMORIAL MONUMENT TO THE PRINCE CONSORT.—An interesting correspondence has passed this week between the Queen and the Lord Mayor on the subject of the Memorial to Prince Albert, the collection for which now amounts to 32,000l. The Queen answered first in formal though kind language; but she forwarded also a second and informal communication of a touching character, in which she suggests that though, as a wife, she could not properly subscribe, she thought she might as Queen—and that the memorial, which she wished to be an obelisk commemorative of the Exhibition of 1851, might then be regarded as erected by the Queen and people of England.

THE APPROACHING EXHIBITION.—The exterior of the Exhibition building, if possible, grows daily more ugly; the reverse, however is fortunately the case with the interior. The immense expanse of the continuous courts gives importance to the design, and the colouring is proceeding satisfactorily. Already the goods from the colonies are pouring in. Prince Edward's Isle sends a pole 240 feet high, the tallest yet known, being thirty-eight feet higher than the Monument; Australia a wooden obelisk, dead gilt on the outside, nearly seventy feet high, and ten feet square at the base. It represents exactly the bulk of gold which Australia has sent to this country since 1854, amounting to nearly 800 tons.

ROBBERY AT MR. SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE.—On Wednesday 19th ult, some thieves effected an entrance into the Metropolitan Tabernacle by getting, it is supposed through one of the windows on the basement floor of the building. There are boxes placed near every door for the purpose of the congregation depositing weekly whatever they may feel disposed to give towards the support of Mr. Spurgeon's Training College, for young men who desire to become ministers. Several of these were broken open, and whatever sum of money was in them of course was stolen. The robbers also broke upon the secretary's drawers and abstracted 5/ 6s. Fortunately, they did not get the booty they might have had, had they known where the property that was in the Tabernacle was kept.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rubbers! Rubbers!! RUBBERS!!!

LADIES very best quality RUBBER OVER SHOES,—only 2s. 6d. Gentlemen's RUBBER OVER SHOES, best quality, great shapes, heavy and light—very cheap. Gent's Self-Acting RUBBER SHOES, Misses and Children's Rubber Over Shoes—in great variety, Ladies' Long Rubber Boots, from 5s. "Short " " only 3s. 9d. This is the best and cheapest stock of Rubber Boots and Shoes in the city. British & American Shoe Store, 57 GEORGE STREET, Opposite North End Province Building. GEO. S. YATES. March 26.

R. R. S. REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE. Its Sales are counted by Millions!

Reddings RUSSIA SALVE IS BEST and will always Stand the Test. March 26. This Salve which has now stood the test of fifty years, retains undiminished its popularity as the Great Remedy for Burns, Sores, Flesh wounds, Eruptions of the Skin, &c., and is especially useful in winter, as it cures Frost-bitten feet, Chilblains, Sores of the Ear, Eyes and Hands, Rheumatism, &c. No home is complete without it. Sold everywhere, 25 cents a box. REDDING & CO., 8 State Street, Boston; BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, New York. 1 m.

Seeds. 1862. Seeds.

COGSWELL & FORSYTH

Are now opening at their Drug and Seed Store, Seven Casks

AGRICULTURAL, Garden, and Grass Seeds, together with a large and varied assortment of choice Flower Seeds, all of which have been selected with great care, and can be relied upon as being perfectly fresh and true to their kinds. Please call and get a Catalogue, at No. 7 Granville Street. March 19.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES, Beaver Hall, Montreal.

SUPERIOR advantages are offered in this Institution, (the only one of the kind in Canada,) especially to Boarders, for the acquisition of French, as this language is spoken constantly by the members of the family, and no pains are spared for the thorough and rapid advancement of the pupils. Competent Teachers are secured for Music, Drawing, and Painting, as well as for the French. TERMS.—11 weeks, from \$18 to \$60, (according to accommodation) for Board and French Course. For further information, apply to MRS. N. CYR. Montreal, March 19, 1862.

CASH SALE

DRY GOODS.

BECKWITH & MAJOR

COMMENCE ON MONDAY, 10TH MARCH, TO DISPOSE OF THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Preparatory to fresh arrivals. CLOTHS, TABLE LINEN, GLOVES, DOESKINS, DAMASK CLOTHS, HOISERY, TWEEDS, TOWELLINGS, DRESSES, FLANNELS, HOLLANDS, MANTLES, STUFFS, GRASS CLOTHS, SHAWLS.

A large number of Steel Skirts. ENDS OF CLOTHS, DELAINES, PRINTS, COBURGS.

Ready-made Coats, Vests and Pants.

WHITE AND GREY COTTONS, JUST RECEIVED.

Families should lay in a large supply of these before the great advance in price. March 12.

CHEAP COBURGS,

—AT— No. 148 Granville St.

R. McMURRAY & Co.

ARE now offering BARGAINS in 6-4 COBURGS, from 7/3d to 1s. per yard. Wineys, from 6d. to 1s. per yard, Repts, from 1s. to 1s. 10/3d. per yard, Robed and Fancy DRESSES from 7s. 6d. to 35s.

7-4 FRENCH TWILLS,

Purchased from the manufacturer at a large Discount. 11d. per yard—worth 1s. 3d. 1s. 3d. " " 1s. 8d. 1s. 6d. " " 2s. 3d. COMMERCE HOUSE, Nov. 15.