

Canada.

A statute of the Queen, costing \$8,000, is to be erected at Montreal.

DESERTERS.—Two deserters from one of the regiments quartered in Montreal have been tried by Court Martial, and one sentenced to fourteen years transportation, the other to seven. We understand the General Commanding in Chief has issued an order warning the soldiers, that desertion in the present aspect of affairs will be regarded as a capital offence, and punished as it would be were England really at war with the United States.

THE CENSUS OF CANADA.—The Quebec Chronicle, in an article on the late census of Canada, gives the following:

"Of the 2,506,755 inhabitants of Canada, 1,917,777 were born in the Province. The native Canadians of British and those of French origin are nearly equal, being 1,037,170 and 880,607, respectively. Next to these, the two most numerous classes of our population, come the Irish, with 241,423; the English and Welsh with 127,429; the Scotch with 111,952; the natives of the States, with 64,399, and the Germans and other Teutons, with 23,855. Among these are 11,413, colored persons, almost all resident in Canada. It is noticeable, however, that there are only 12,717 Indians left us, and that only 3,061 Frenchmen make Canada their home, of whom more than three-fourths are residents of Upper Canada.

"Coming the question of religions, we perceive that 1,200,870 are Roman Catholics, and that the Church of England, with 374,887 followers, stands next. Then come the Methodists (the Wesleyans being the strongest branch) with 372,462; the Presbyterians with 346,991, of whom the members of the Free Church slightly outnumber those of the Kirk; and the Baptists with 69,310. It is not a little lamentable to find 18,850 professing no religion at all.

"Comparing our condition in 1861 with that in which we were in 1852, we note that the total population of the country has increased 36 per cent, from 1,842,265 to its present figure. The native Canadian population numbered then only 73 per cent of the total; they are now 76 per cent, or more than three quarters. The French Canadians were then 35 per cent of the whole; they are now nearly 38 per cent—a proof of the rapid natural increase of their race. The Church of Rome then counted 47 per cent of our people within its folds. It now includes nearly 54 per cent of them. Were it not too long, it would be interesting to mark the increase or decrease of other nationalities and religions also.

"If we compare our progress with that of other countries, we have every reason to be satisfied.—Great Britain increased its population only about 18 per cent, from 1840 to 1859; our rate of increase is more than three times as much, and although the States augmented their figures from 23,191,857 in 1850 to 31,429,891, it will be seen that this is an increase of but 35 per cent, and therefore inferior to ours."

Latest from the States!

[By Telegraph to Morning and Evening papers.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The Federal loss at Fort Donelson was eleven hundred killed and wounded. The Confederate loss was not so great, as they fought behind entrenchments.

The opposing forces nearly equal. The Federals, from the commencement of the attack on Wednesday, were without shelter, and partially without food, and lay on their arms last night.

Gen. Pillow also escaped with Gen. Floyd, in small steamers, deserting their companions. Confederate loss 40 field pieces, (17 of which are heavy guns), 2000 stand of arms &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—General Halleck telegraphs to general McClellan that the National flag floats in Arkansas.

Reported that Gen. Price has been driven from Missouri. The report that Price had been captured is false.

7,000 of the Fort Donelson prisoners go to Chicago.

One thousand Confederate troops on their way to reinforce Fort Donelson, not knowing of the surrender, have been captured. It is reported that the Union men in the vicinity of Decatur (Alabama) have burnt the span of the Memphis and Charleston bridge at that place. The Mexicans insist on the re-embarkation of the Spanish troops.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21st.—Gen. Halleck telegraphs Clarksville is taken and occupied by Gen. Smith's division. Large amount of supplies, &c., fell into the hands of Federals. Mexican question discussed in Senate Executive Session yesterday. Several Senators took strong ground against establishment of a monarchy in Mexico. Confederates despondent. Slaver Gordon executed in New York this morning.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—General Curtis has taken Brutonville, Arkansas, with a considerable quantity of baggage.

The Union sentiment in Tennessee is very strong.

The people say that they have been grossly deceived as to the character of the Federal army, and that they now desire to return to their former allegiance.

Governor Harris, of State of Tennessee, has summoned the Legislature to meet on Monday next, for the purpose, (it is generally believed) of annulling all unconstitutional acts.

Prominent citizens declare that the State will now be back into the Union.

The two regiments taken at Fort Donelson, after its surrender, came in voluntarily, saying that they had been deceived, and were tired of fighting against the old flag.

The celebration of Washington's birth-day was observed with the greatest enthusiasm in the North to-day.

Rejoicing and public thanksgiving for recent victories going on. It is a gala day in all our cities, and business is suspended.

Workmen are busy on the iron-clad frigate Merrimac, at Norfolk, and the idea of running the blockade has not been abandoned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Latest accounts state that Cumberland Gap and Russellville in Kentucky are in possession of the Federal troops.

Upon the occupation of Clarksville two thirds of the Citizens fled and the Confederate troops retreated to Nashville, firing a splendid Rail Road Bridge over Cumberland River in spite of the remonstrances of the citizens.

General Buckner has been arrested on warrant from Judge Catron and will be taken to Kentucky for trial for treason.

Confederate despatches state that they have no idea of surrendering Nashville.

Beauregard is at Nashville sick of typhoid fever, and Generals Pillow and Floyd are also there.

Commodore Dupont reports discovering a number of torpedoes in Savannah River, which were destroyed.

A returned Union prisoner reports being present at the inauguration of Jefferson Davis at Richmond on Saturday. No enthusiasm—hardly a cheer could be raised.

EMBALMING OFFICE.—An office has been opened at Washington for embalming the dead. The system is that of the celebrated Surquet of Paris—by an injection of a powerful antiseptic fluid, which soon hardens the tissues to a marble like substance, and perfectly preserves the color and features, and keeps the body free from all offensive odor.

The authorities of the State of Maine have commenced the work of fortifying Portland.—Thirteen fifteen inch guns are to be placed in the fort in that harbor. "From Macinac to Portland," says a Canadian paper, "the sound of preparation is heard on the American side."

ANOTHER FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA.—Despatches from California dated the 17th, state that for the previous fifty hours it had rained incessantly, the storm still continuing. On the 16th the river at Sacramento commenced rising again, making a third inundation of that unfortunate city unavoidable.

"The area of land now overflowed in the State is 20 miles broad and 250 long, taking upwards of three millions of acres mostly arable, a considerable portion being mostly fenced and tilled. It is estimated that upwards of 4500 head of cattle and sheep have been drowned since the winter commenced. The unprecedented succession of tremendous storms have washed the mining regions where the ground was previously dug over, producing great changes, and rendering probable a large increase in the gold product from the Placer diggings for the ensuing year."

Latest from Europe!

GREAT BRITAIN.

The steamship *Bohemian* arrived at Portland on the 20th, from Liverpool. Both Houses unanimously voted an address in response to the Queen's speech. The opposition approve of the course of government in the Trent Affair. The Earl of Derby thought America assented with bad grace. Lord Palmerston said the manufacturing districts would not warrant interference. Government would continue neutral. The Prince of Wales embarked at Trieste. Breadstuffs quiet at Monday's reduced rates. The Confederate steamer *Nashville* got forty hours' start of the Federal steamer *Tuscarora*. The Engineer told the pilot she would be blown up rather than be captured. H. M. Steamship *Warrior* labored and worked badly on her passage to Lisbon.

Parliament was opened on the 6th inst. Her Majesty's speech was read by the Lord Chancellor.

The first paragraph refers to the death of the Prince Consort, and declares that Her Majesty's sorrow has been soothed by the sympathizing affections of all classes of the people.

Her Majesty's relations with all the European Powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory, and her Majesty trusts there is no reason to apprehend any disturbance of the peace of Europe. Reference is made to the Trent affair. It is stated that that matter having been settled by the disavowal, by the United States Government, of the act of violence committed by their Naval officer, the friendly relations between the two Governments are now unimpaired. Her Majesty willingly appreciates the loyalty and patriotism which have been manifested on this occasion by her North American subjects.

In the House of Commons Sir J. Trelawney gave notice that he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of Church rates.

FRANCE.

Letters from France describe the distress prevailing in the manufacturing districts of the country as very heavy indeed. Contrary to what is experienced in England, the distress is accompanied with "deep discontent," and the authorities find it necessary to encourage the manufacturers to keep up their work if possible; an encouragement which in its turn keeps up the idea of intervention in the matter of the Southern blockade.

FRANCE AND ITALY.—The Pope and the Emperor have had another diplomatic battle, the details of which the latter has published to all Europe. What is his design in so doing? Is it, or is it not, to justify himself in leaving the

Pope to the care of Italian soldiers, and to relieve himself from the odium of thwarting Italian aspirations to be governed from their natural capital; also, no unimportant object to him just now, to save himself the cost of the army of occupation? The summary of the negotiations is—France asks whether the Pope, without just now adverting to any particular mode of doing it, is willing to accept facts as they are, and to entertain the question of adapting his position to facts with adequate securities for his independence and dignity—and by so doing to re-unite himself to Italy. The reply is—We change not—we make no terms with the spoilers of the Church—we cannot yield—we will wait events. The French Ambassador, therefore, M. Lavalette, informs the Foreign Secretary, M. Thouvenel, that, to his great regret, his Holiness and Antonelli are immovable. They even pretend that their "relations are excellent with the Italians." If so, it is hard to see why Louis Napoleon should not leave these gentlemen to the Italians.

In the sitting of the Corps Legislatif on the 28th ult., the President, Count Morny, in his opening speech, said:—"In the whole world there does not exist a single government, nor a single people, which is not distressed by a grave crisis. Old societies are dissolving, new ones are becoming modified. Amid this work of transformation, and notwithstanding the difficulties in commercial and agricultural affairs, France alone has remained calm, confident, and prosperous."

Very great distress prevails among all the manufacturing classes in France.

The discovery of the fossil bones of a new and gigantic saurian, in a cutting recently made for a railway near Poligny, has just been announced. The animal must have been between 90 and 120 feet in length, and must have existed towards the end of the Triassic period.

ITALY.

According to advice from Rome, a band of brigands, 100 strong, had been despatched from that city to a place on the coast, ready to be transported to the Neapolitan provinces, with the object of provoking an insurrection. The land frontier is not so available for the passage of such persons since the French troops have received orders to assist in suppressing brigandage, but so long as the headquarters of the movement in Rome are protected, we may be sure that means will be found to carry disorder into the provinces lost to Francis II. The health of the Pope, which has not been good for some time past, is said to have improved.

FLORENCE, Feb. 3.—A popular demonstration took place to-day in this city. The populace traversed the streets with flags and bands of music, shouting "Rome is the capital of Italy!" "Down with the Pope!" "Long live Victor Emmanuel!" Before dispersing the crowds proceeded to the residence of the French Consul.

PARMA, Feb. 4.—A popular manifestation took place here to-day. Shouts were raised of "Long live the Pope! but not the Pope-King!" "Victor Emmanuel for ever."

The affectionate letter, in which the ex-King of Naples sent a very handsome sum to the relief of the Torre del Greco sufferers by the eruption of Vesuvius, has met with anything but an affectionate response from the officials at Torre. The National Guard and the municipality refuse to accept the money. They say they will not take succour from hands dripping with Italian blood; and, probably, this rebuff will show the unfortunate exile how little he has to hope for from the sympathy of the Italians.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 4.—The Queen of Spain has sent the decoration of the order of the Golden Fleece to the Crown Prince of Prussia.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—A ministerial declaration was made to-day in Congress, to the effect that Spain was free from any engagement, and that she would respect the freedom of the Mexicans to choose their own government. The ministry further declared that Spain would enter Mexico with the other allied powers.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 24, 1861. Peking and Canton are quiet. Ningpo has fallen into the hands of the rebels.

CANTON, Dec. 31. The export of tobacco from the Manillas has been prohibited.

ROME AND RUSSIA.

The Pope has declared that he will not send a Nuncio to St. Petersburg, until the Czar has released Canon Bialobzeski, and the priests confined in the citadel of Warsaw, and has recalled those who were transported to Siberia. The Pope desires that Russia should give guarantees to the Catholic Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We note, with sincere regret, a statement that Lord Palmerston intends once more to meet Parliament without a programme—if true, a most dangerous error. Popular members resemble wild beasts in this: if not fed, they turn on their keeper, and eat him.—Spectator.

The Queen has marked her sense of the ability and judgment with which Lord Lyons conducted the recent negotiations with the Federal Government, on the Trent affair, by making him Knight of the Grand Order of the Bath.

The present Father of the House of Commons is the Premier, Viscount Palmerston, who was first elected for Newport, Isle of Wight, in 1807.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT'S TOMB.—The mausoleum for the late Prince Consort was commenced on Monday 3rd. It is to be erected in the grounds at Frogmore, within a short distance of the one lately put up for the Duchess of Kent.

It is stated that the *Great Eastern* is to be ready for sea the first week in April, and will be dispatched to New York.

THE MEMORIAL TO THE PRINCE CONSORT.—The total amount received up to the 4th inst, in aid of the above fund, was nearly 26,000*l*.

The health of the little Prince Leopold, who is now at Cannes, is, it is said by no means satisfactory. "He looks wretchedly ill and weak."

THE WINDHAM LUNACY COMMISSION.—This case terminated on Thursday, the 30th, the thirty-first day of the inquiry. The jury, after a careful examination of Mr. Windham, in which he was interrogated with regard to the leading events of his life, retired to consider their verdict. After half-an-hour's deliberation they returned with their verdict, that Mr. Windham was of sound mind, and capable of taking care of himself and his affairs. The decision of the jury excited great enthusiasm among the people in court.

BAZAAR AT AVONDALE, NEWPORT.

A BAZAAR will be held at or near Avondale, Newport, in the month of September next, for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the Poplar Grove Baptist Chapel.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Committee:—

Mrs. William H. Knowles, Mrs. George N. Knowles, Mrs. J. W. Campbell, Mrs. Joseph Smith, Mrs. Lockhart Dimock, Mrs. John I. Dimock, Mrs. Joseph Walley, Mrs. Henry Cochran, Mrs. Hiram Macomber, and Miss Mary A. Dimock, Newport; Mrs. James Smith, Kennebec; Mrs. Francis Parker, Walton; Mrs. D. M. Welton, Windsor; Mrs. R. McCollough, Hantsport; Miss Eliza Stevens, Rawdon; Miss Hutchins, Halifax. Feb. 19.

R. R. S.

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Also will be offered a magnificent assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Gloves, Hosiery.

This Sale will offer great opportunities to CASH buyers, as it is the attention of the Subscriber to offer the whole of his FANCY STOCK WITHOUT RESERVE to make room for Spring Importations.

SAMUEL STRONG. Jan. 8. 2w.