

FIRE IN LONDON, ENG.

As a rule London has been very fortunate in being exempt from large fires. On the 10th of the month, however, a fire broke out in the Strand, near the Strand Church, and spread with such rapidity that it was not long before it had reached the Strand Church, and was burning with a violence which had not been known since the destruction of the Strand Church in 1791.

TERROR AT THE SOUTH.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin says: "A gentleman just arrived from Washington, describes having met there a lady who had recently come from her home near Columbia, South Carolina, and who gave him a terrible picture of the state of affairs there. After getting to Norfolk she was detained there for more than two weeks, and finally got away in a small steamer that was bound for London, under a flag of truce. The lady, although young, has grown gray during the last six months, in consequence of the constant terror in which she had lived. She says that the men had been obliged to leave their homes and plantations for the military service, and women and children have been left nearly defenceless. She had herself learned to shoot with gun and pistol, for the sake of self defence, although formerly dreading the mere sight of firearms. The negroes show a most discontented disposition and when ordered to work, do it with sullen reluctant manner, and with scowling looks that alarm those around them."

DEATH OF LORD ABINGER.

Lord Abinger, brother-in-law of the late Lord Chancellor Campbell, died on the 24th, at Abingerhall, the family seat, near Dorking, Surrey. The late Lord Abinger was the eldest of the three sons of Sir James Scarlett, the eminent counsel, created a peer on being appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He was born September 5th, 1791, and was called to the bar in 1818. In 1838 he was elected one of the representatives for the county of Norwich, in the House of Commons, and in July 1841, was returned for the borough of Horsham, in the same capacity. He represented until the death of his father in April, 1844. The deceased peer married 19th July, 1824, Sarah, second daughter of Mr. George Smith, late Chief Justice of the Isle of Mauritius. By that union he leaves an only son, Lieutenant Colonel, the Honourable William Frederick Scarlett, 1st Battalion South Gloucestershire, and two daughters, the Honourable Henrietta Elizabeth, married to the Hon. Otway F. Tolbot, and the Honourable Frances Mary.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

As a party were returning from the Declaration on Monday last, when opposite the residence of Mr. Locke, Bayfield street, the wagon in which they were engaged, was so overloaded with a quantity of beer, cider, and other liquors, that it was unable to support the weight, and fell down the hill, and was crushed almost instantly. The driver, a man named Barris, was killed, and the wagon was crushed almost instantly.

A BONNE BOUCHE FOR BON VIVANTS.

While traversing the cellar of the old building on Jacques Cartier Square purchased by the Corporation for the purpose of widening the Square the laborers found a large quantity of bottles of beer, cider, brandy, and port, and all with the exception of the cider in good condition. They were placed there 45 years ago by Mr. Labelle, the original owner of the house, which by the way, with the exception of the house lately occupied by the Commercial Advertiser office is the oldest in the city.

IMMIGRATION.

On Thursday morning the steamer Cultivator brought another large detachment of Norwegian immigrants to our port, en route to the West. Notwithstanding the effects of a lengthened voyage, they all seemed healthy and hearty, and the children in arms and the patriarchs of the flock, and generally well built; and if they use as much energy in clearing the land as they did in clearing the baggage, Canada will have received a valuable addition to its inhabitants.

TO COL. A. W. PLAYFAIR.

Forgoing the attributes of a soldier, a gentleman and a scholar, you have taken leave of the electors of the South Riding of Lanark, and your parliamentary acquaintances, in a letter replete with all the elegancies of language and expression said to be possessed by the London fish-vendors of the feminine gender, which appears in the last number of the British Standard.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 12th inst. states that a man of that place, who had just arrived, brought the intelligence of the privateer Sumter's arrival at Berwick's Bay, with 55,000 Enfield rifles aboard, together with accoutrements and a large number of round cannon, taken from an English ship off New Orleans, which had been ordered from Baltimore by the blockading squadron. The journal continues: "The same gentleman informs us that over ten thousand hogsheads of tobacco were disposed of in New Orleans in one day during last week. The tobacco is intended for the French market, and the French purchasers pay for it in gold, instead of bills as heretofore. This information, we believe, may be relied upon. The tobacco must be taken to France, and will go there in French bottoms. If old Abe's vessels undertake to prevent it, the distinguished Rail-splitter will have a fight on his hands in which 'somebody' will be hurt."

THE BRANCH OF THE CROSS.

The Branch of the Cross, a High Church Journal, has lately published the following beautiful argument for charity between Christians of different denominations:—"We are struck with the character of the last words of Christians when they come to die, as having in general a complete agreement in doctrine. They may have differed in life, but in death they agree. This serves to show that, on a party ground, the rivalries and enmities in sympathy, are for the most part unjustifiable. We should endeavor to see this now, and to act upon it as a truth, which one day we shall own and rejoice in. We are as fallible while living, as when dying, but if we felt this to be so, there would be no lack of charitable judgment—no conscience separating between us and the body of the faithful."

NEW ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD.

The Gazette announces that Her Majesty has been pleased to institute an order of knighthood, to be known as the Order of the Star of India. The order is to consist of the sovereign, a grand master, and twenty-five knights. Her Majesty's object, in founding the order, is to afford to the princes, chiefs and people of the Indian Empire a public and signal testimony of her regard; and, in order to mark Her Majesty's high sense and esteem for the order, the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales were appointed extra knights. Earl Canning is appointed first grand master. The following is a list of the knights of the order: Viscount Gough, Lord Harris, Lord Clyde, Sir G. Clerk, Sir J. Lawrence, Sir J. Outram, Sir Hugh Rose, and nine Indian princes.

DEATH OF A WORK IN THE BRAIN.

An inquest was held at Walsall, Staffordshire, recently on the body of a girl named Rachael Brady, aged twenty years, who was found dead in the bed. The medical man who had made a post-mortem examination, stated that he had ascertained that the deceased used to eat sausages. On opening her head he had found the brain and spinal marrow joint, four hydrated sacs. The hydrated sac, he had no doubt, was composed of the egg of the tape worm, the worm having been doubtless taken into the body in process of eating sausages not properly cooked, composed of minced pork. The worm taken into the body forced its way into the organs, and the brain and spinal marrow, and deposited its egg, and this again forced its way wheresoever it could gain most nourishment. In the present instance, the hydrated sac, pressing upon the brain at the particular point named, caused death.

WATCH THE SCOUNDREL.

This must be an era of extreme credulity, to judge from the various swindling schemes set afoot in different parts of Canada. A short time has only elapsed since a brilliant scheme for "raising the wind," exploded at Kempsville, and a few mornings ago we received a letter per mail, from an individual calling himself "Wm. R. Burns, Stamford, Canada West," containing a magnificent Consolidation scheme for the distribution of \$66,000, among ticket holders, in which it states that it is a rare chance to obtain a fortune for \$1. The scheme also encloses 12 certificates to be sold for a dollar each. Now we wish we had Mr. Burns' portrait, as a memento of his moral and financial ability. Perhaps we could get a copy of his interesting countenance from the "Rogue's Gallery," New York. We wish that Mr. Burns would visit Carleton Place for a few hours, we can assure him he would be treated with marked attention. The certificates are printed neatly in blue ink.

SHOCKING BRUTALITY.

A shocking affair occurred in Prescott on Saturday night last. It appears that some Indians were in town, one of whom named Washington and his squaw were attacked by three men named Jack McFarrell, Pat Conway, and Ed. Dickson. After beating the Indian senseless, they violated his wife. The authorities of the town showed an indifference about the affair until urged to the execution of their duties by Mr. Cullen of Montreal. The unfortunate victims were conveyed to shelter, and the Indian died on Sabbath evening. The three men whose names are mentioned above, were arrested and lodged in jail. An inquest was held on Monday, but we have not heard the particulars yet.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD ON THE SASKATCHEWAN.

The Nor-West of the 1st July states: "We have reliable information that there is gold on the Saskatchewan, at Fort Edmonton, and between that post and Fort Pitt. Our informers have just come from the district referred to, and are practically qualified to testify, as they have worked gold mines in Australia, California and British Columbia. The gold on the Saskatchewan is of the finest dust kind, like that on Fraser River."

GLANCE AT THE CONTINENT.

Great satisfaction is experienced in Italy as well as in England, that the French Emperor has recognized the new Italian Kingdom; and it is believed that the infatuation of the Emperor and Court of Austria in rejecting, as they seem to have done, the just claims of Hungary, will do much towards making the Italian masters of Venice, and then, of course, of Rome also. And it is a prevailing belief here that, with the aid of Italy, and with the sympathy of all free nations, Hungary will come out of a struggle with Austria, triumphant. It is again stated to-day that the Pope of Rome, who is now in his 71st year, is so ill that his death may be expected at any hour; and it is also said that the departure of the French troops from Civita Vecchia, and their intended move also from Viterbo, was likely to lead to efforts on the part of the Cardinals to make arrangements with Victor Emanuel so as to avoid the possible capture of Rome. Poland still continues uneasy, and it is apprehended that an outbreak is imminent. A debate in the interest of the Polish cause was got up in the House of Commons of Tuesday, when Lord John Russell said that he had no hopes of the Poles obtaining their rights by an armed insurrection at the present time, but that he could not believe Poland was destined to be ever crushed by foreign powers. She would yet rise, he felt assured to occupy once more an honorable place among the independent nations of Europe.

SUDDEN AND MELANCHOLY DEATH.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. H. B. Jelfs, of Oro, which occurred on Thursday last, under most singular circumstances. Mr. Jelfs was called out of his house on business by a man who was on the road; and on arriving at the road, sat down on top of the fence in conversation. By some accident poor Jelfs slipped, and falling on the ground, dislocated one of the vertebrae of the neck, producing death almost instantly. Mr. Jelfs was widely known in business, and looked upon as an estimable and quiet man. —Bradford Chronicle.

THE DISTRESS IN ROME IS EXCESSIVE.

For the last three years the average number of foreigners in Rome has been but 4,000 or 6,000—3,000 is the very utmost that we have had at any one time during that period, even at the height of the winter season. Now, formerly there used to be 50,000, spending at the average rate of three crowns a day. The difference cannot be met most sensibly felt by the population.

THE POPULATION OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The population of Prince Edward's Island according to the late census, numbered 80,648, showing an increase of 9,152 since 1855.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The Elections throughout the Province may be said to be over, and the result, notwithstanding the hurried manner in which the writs were issued, is highly flattering to the Opposition. The Montreal Gazette, a ministerial Journal, makes out that the Government majority is 6—rather a slim figure on which to carry on the affairs of the Province; but these, we suppose, the Gazette calculates will only give the administration a limited support, and would probably leave them on any of the ticklish questions which are looming ominously in our political horizon, such as "Representation by population." Let the administration adopt this measure, and Mr. Cartier will not remain in the Cabinet, and the Opposition will have gained all they have long struggled for. The idea is fast gaining ground in Central Canada, that the uncompromising stand the Premier took on this important question, is utterly untenable, and that, independent of Province lines, a gross injustice is attempted to be perpetuated on a very large and important section of the British Canadian people, as long as the representation remains as it is, or as long as Mr. Cartier fills the position of Prime Minister of Canada. The question has long been denominated one of the cries of the Clear Grit party of the West, but the general election, just now past, has triumphantly shown, that it has been adopted by Conservatives as well as Reformers, by the head of the Orange body, the hon. J. H. Cameron, and that scion of the old Family Compact stock, Robinson, while Crawford, ousted Brown, by adopting this plank of the Opposition Chief's platform. The present member for the South Riding of Lanark adopted it in direct opposition to the policy of the late member, and was returned in decided opposition to Cartier's administration on this point, and we are very much mistaken if the members for Renfrew and Pontiac—McLaughlin and Poupore—do not adopt the same view of the question. This question, on which Mr. Cartier exhausted his eloquence last session, is the rock on which the ministerial bark will founder. To even guess at the personnel of the next ministry would be difficult; the Parliament contains many new members of ability, who have never been committed publicly to any political party, and as the old party lines are almost obliterated by the changes which time brings on, there is no telling just now, what formation may take place. Another coalition with the Liberal element predominating would probably be the most suitable for the country. However, if as the Globe remarks, there be changes in the Cabinet so as to bring it more into harmony with the

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