

FIRE IN LONDON, ENG.

As a rule London has been very fortunate in being exempt from large fires. Official statistics, such as are occasionally compiled in Canada and the States are quite rare—and indeed no greater proof of this singular immunity can be adduced than the fact that for this enormous city the strength of our "Fire Brigade" is not more than 140 men. However within the last fortnight, no doubt you have learned that a terrible fire broke out along the banks of the Thames, and, after destroying a fabulous amount of property, independent of the magnificent range of warehouses, now a mass of smoking ruins, which used to ornament the river side, was only stopped in its fiery progress by the last postmen of the day. The burning mass of an other range of equally extensive warehouses. Fortunately there was no wind stirring on the occasion, little of the south side of London would be standing now. From the large amount of oil and tallow stored in these buildings the flames raged with an awful fury and cast a glare over the city that from a distance it appeared as if the whole of London was burning. The scene from London Bridge recalled any description in Dante's Inferno. The lurid blaze thrown upon the mass of upturned faces which lined the opposite wharf and thronged the bridges showed every countenance with appalling distinctness—while the river in the immediate neighborhood of the conflagration. The Thames was entirely on fire; for the mass of tallow and other combustibles as they gained the water floated away with the tide of the ebullient peril of the vessels anchored below the bridge. Many people lost their lives in endeavoring to collect the wreckage. In the morning boats, which were loaded at two pence per pound by the fortunate adventurers. The most serious loss of all, however, was the death of Mr. Braidwood, the Nestor of English firemen—a man of great repute and much looked up to by his fellow citizens. He was crushed by the red hot bricks falling and cracking the east iron supports, an occurrence often predicted by himself, when conversing on the common use of these kind of supports for warehouse building. A very grand funeral was held in his honor, and at the suggestion of Thomas Carlyle, who wrote a most characteristic letter to the *Times* on the subject, a fund of money is being raised for the benefit of his family. As I write this, at a spot not far from the scene of the fire, a most oppressive smell of rank tallow pervades the air and enters by the open window, while the black volume of smoke which rises up to the southward, indicates that all is not right yet in the ruins. Indeed a vast series of cellars running for some distance inland, and filled with different kinds of oil, are still on fire, and give a good deal of anxiety to the people residing in the neighborhood.

THE LATE MR. BRAIDWOOD.—The melancholy death of Mr. Braidwood has created great sympathy in Edinburgh, of which city he was a native, and where he first distinguished himself in the management of fires. Mr. Braidwood was the son of a respectable tradesman in the Scotch capital, and was born there in the year 1800. In 1824 he joined the police establishment there and undertook the organization of a regular fire brigade. Before his plans were far advanced, and before he had either his force or his engines in working order, occurred the great conflagration of 1824, the most memorable and extensive fire in the annals of Edinburgh, and in which a great part of the High-street, including the steeple of the West Church, was burned down. At this time Mr. Braidwood first exhibited those qualities of cool determination, great daring and skillful management which he has so often put to good purpose in the fires of this metropolis. A pamphlet which he published in 1832 on the causes and means of extinguishing fires gave him more than local celebrity, and led to his removal to London. Many stories are still told of the intrepidity and presence of mind he displayed during the eight years he was fire master at Edinburgh. On one occasion he carried first one barrel of gunpowder and then another, through the midst of a fire from a cellar through an ironmonger's shop, thus preventing, at the utmost peril, an explosion which might have caused great destruction of life and property. On another occasion above 30 years ago, he narrowly escaped the sad fate which ultimately befell him, being struck by some of the fragments of a falling roof, in consequence of which he was so much injured that he had to be removed from the scene. Mr. Braidwood may be said to have left to his wife and the legacy of a well appointed and well organized brigade, his plans having been fully matured before he left, and since that time well carried out.

A 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 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 for 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 the province, 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 4,000 or 5,000—8,000 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 too much sensibly felt by the population.

No less than three thousand persons visit the Great Eastern on Wednesday.

TERROR AT THE SOUTH.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin says: "A gentleman just arrived from Washington, describes having seen 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, but finally got away in the last steamer that there was, although, 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 do work, do it with sullen reluctant manner, and with scowling looks that alarm those around them.

There have been seven attempted insurrections of negroes in her vicinity, and there were constant apprehensions of a more formidable one that could not be suppressed without terrible scenes. The accounts given of the scarcity, the high prices, and the universal alarm and suffering are terrible.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Memphis *Advertiser* of the 12th inst. says that of that place, who had just arrived, brought the intelligence of the privateer *Santee's* arrival at Berwick's Bay, with 55,000 Enfield rifles aboard, together with accoutrements and a large number of rifled cannon, taken from an English ship bound to New Orleans, which had been ordered from Baltimore by the blockading squadron.

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 have been informed, 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.

A Philadelphia paper, just arrived from Richmond, reports the rebel force there at 10,000 that at Manassas Junction 60,000, and that one-fourth of the Virginia troops proper are cavalry. The steamer *Yorktown* has been razed, mounted with eight 64-pounders, and cased in iron.

A gentleman recently from the South writes to a Philadelphia paper:—Great pains have been taken to fortify Richmond, and it is the prevailing opinion there that even if our armies should by any chance approach that city they would be unable to enter it. Several heavy batteries, mounted with a large number of 68-pounders, have been erected—one in the direction of Aquia Creek, another out by Howard Grove, towards Norfolk; and the best pass towards the city, which is from the north-west, is well guarded, and they believe can be successfully defended against any force we can muster.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* estimates that Beauregard has under his command at least 60,000 men, distributed about as follows:—15,000 at Fairfax and camps near it. 15,000 at Manassas Junction and near it. 8,000 Along the Occoquan River. 8,000 At and near Brentsville. 8,000 At and near Warrenton. 5,000 Along Manassas Gap Railroad. 3,000 At Front Royal. 3,000 At Strasburg. 3,000

Total. 60,000.

Among the above troops are three squadrons of cavalry, of 1000 men each, and a due proportion of artillery. It is supposed that the latter is posted in various advantageous positions—many of the guns being in masked batteries.

Mr. Mure, British Consul at New Orleans, writes to the *Picayune* published in that city, confirming the statements made in the London *Times* correspondent's letter of the 25th May, relative to the imprisonment of British subjects into the Confederate States Army. The writer says:—But it is a fact that since the 28th of April, to the present day, with very slight intermission, many British subjects, some of whom were only a few weeks in the country, were seized and forcibly carried off from the levee, steamboat landing, boarding houses, &c. to the different places of rendezvous of military companies. When the men resisted, they were frequently assaulted, knocked down, and being overpowered, carried off in furniture wagons to the headquarters of these military companies, where the most violent threats were used to compel them to "sign the papers."

Mr. Mure states, that on hearing of the matter, Governor Moore granted all the redress in his power by ordering the discharge of those men whose names he could furnish as having been illegally impressed, and expressed his "vehement condemnation" of such outrages promising his endeavors to put an end to them as far as he had any control or authority over the parties implicated. The Consul further affirms—"Instead of one repenting volunteer there have been about sixty cases of impressed British subjects reported at my office."

By a telegraph in the New York Commercial Advertiser we learn that the two principal ports of North Carolina, Wilmington and Beaufort, have not been, and are not now, under blockade, and an active trade is carried on in the export of naval stores and the import of provisions. Recent accounts state that six vessels were loading in Beaufort and four in Wilmington, which would shortly sail for Nassau, N. P., and other British ports. The reason that the blockade has not been made effective at those ports is said to be that the government is poorly provided with vessels of drift sufficiently light to enable them to lay off these harbors. Taking advantage of this fact the secessionists are profiting in the exportation of the principal product of the State—naval stores—and weekly receive cargoes of provisions from vessels of light draught from Nassau, N. P. Here is another argument in favor of foreign powers raising the Southern blockade, which every day shows to be a mere paper one.

The leather and shoe trade is almost annihilated in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other Northern States, and thousands of men and women are out of employment. The New York Tribune ascribes the cause to the falling off of the Southern trade, and the inability of the Northern people to buy.

DEATH OF LORD ABINGER.

Lord Abinger, brother-in-law of the late Lord Chancellor Campbell, died on the 24th, at Abinger-hall, the family seat, near Dorking, Surrey. The late Baron 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 1835 he was elected one of the representatives for the city of Norwich, in the House of Commons, and in July 1841, was returned for the borough of Horsham, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father in April, 1844. The deceased peer married 17th 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 Staffordshire, and three daughters, the Honourable Henrietta Elizabeth, married to the Hon. Otway F. Tolson, and the Honourable Frances Mary.

FUNERAL OF LORD CAMPBELL.—The mortal remains of the late Lord Campbell were removed from Stratheoden Lodge, Knightsbridge, on Friday morning, and conveyed by railway to Harington, the noble and learned lord's seat in Roxburghshire, preparatory to interment. The funeral took place on Saturday, and was only remarkable for the unostentatious manner in which it was conducted. In compliance with the desire of the late peer, his corpse was deposited beside that of his wife, Baroness Stratheden, in the family vault in Edinburgh Abbey. The chief mourners were Lord Stratheden, the Honourable Hallyburton Campbell, the Hon. Dudley Campbell, sons, and the Rev. Wm. Spranger White, son-in-law of the deceased lord.

We hear that the building operations in connection with the International Exhibition of 1862 are progressing in a favourable manner. The brick walls are more than thirty feet high, and it is expected that before August, even the massive arches which span the nave will be in their places. The works connected with the picture gallery have been commenced, and some idea may be formed of their magnitude from the fact that the walls for this portion of the building have already consumed 6,000,000 more in order to complete them. Several portions of the structure have been severely tested in order to ascertain their solidity, and the results are represented as exceedingly satisfactory.

The *Banner of the Cross*, a High Church Journal, has lately announced 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 separated from us, and our incongruities 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 true, there would be no lack of charitable judgment—no conscience separating between us and the body of the faithful."

NEW ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD.—THE STAR OF INDIA.

The *Gazette* announces that Her Majesty has been pleased to institute an order of knighthood, to be known as, and have for ever hereafter the designation of, the most exalted 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 Rachel 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 in a very small marrow joint, four hydatid sacs. The hydatid 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 thus taken into the body forced its way into the marrow joint, the hydatid sacs, and brain, and deposited its eggs, and this again forced its way wherever it could gain most nourishment. In the present instance, the hydatid sac, pressing upon the brain at the particular point named, caused death.

The programme for the Imperial family of France for the summer is announced. First, the Emperor and Empress will join the Emperor at Clerbourg; then they proceed together to Biarritz; and the Empress alone will pay a visit to the Queen of Spain; the Emperor subsequently also visiting Spain. Her Majesty will then return to her palace of Artois, where great preparations have been made.

GROWING FLAX.—When recently in the township of Waterloo, we were very much gratified to notice that many farmers are entering extensively into the cultivation of flax. In travelling a short distance, we noticed a number of different fields, all of which appeared to be in a very prosperous condition. The fibre of the flax is very fine and white, the leaves are green, and the plants are growing well. It is a very light blue colour, which, combined with the light green stalk, gives the field more the appearance of a flower garden than of being devoted to agricultural uses. Some fields sown with millet are also to be seen a short distance from Galt. Our agriculturists are entering upon the higher branches of farming with enterprise and spirit. May they reap that reward which their industry and perseverance deserve. —*Galt Reporter.*

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—Mr. Amos Bowerman of Brighton township, being in Whitby a few days ago, called at our office and relates as follows:—"Two men in a boat were struck by lightning. One was instantly killed, and the other stunned. The man that was stunned was incapable of moving or speaking for upwards of half an hour, until a young woman came to his assistance. On touching him the young woman became stunned, and the man was at once relieved! Both were afterwards restored. No doubt the body of the man was filled with electricity which communicated itself to the woman when she approached him. —*Whitby Chronicle.*

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

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 encountered some obstacle so as to cause a severe fall, at the same time pitching Mrs. H. Murphy out of the vehicle. The dress of the unfortunate woman caught in the wheel, and before she could be extricated was drawn under the whole weight of the wagon falling upon her chest and producing death almost instantly. —*Barrie Paper.*

A BONNE BOUCHE FOR BON VIVANTS.

While excavating 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 was, with the exception of the house lately occupied by the Commercial Advertiser office the oldest in the city. —*Montreal Gazette.*

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 longed voyage, they all seemed healthy and hearty, from the children in arms to the patriarchs of the flock. The men generally seemed rather unaccustomed, and powerfully built; and if they used much energy in clearing the land as they did in clearing the baggage, Canada would receive a valuable addition to its inhabitants. —*Montreal Advertiser.*

On Tuesday morning Mr. James B. Powell, farmer, residing about four miles from Brockville, had a fine bull killed by lightning. The lightning struck the bull, killing it, and knocked down two laborers, stunning them considerably. Some members of the family were employed near the milking, who were also stunned. The barn doors were open at the time and the lightning entered by one door and went out by the other, splintering a fallen tree lying near the barn door.

Extraordinary exertion will be made in the Western States this fall to manufacture sugar from sorghum, partially with the object of evading the prescriptive heavy duties on imported sugars, and to supply the deficiency caused by the loss of the crop in Louisiana.

The Freemasons in Canada propose to establish a Masonic Asylum, at a cost of \$20,000, for the relief of indigent masons, their wives and families. So soon as the various lodges subscribe half the amount, the Grand lodge will provide the remainder. —*News.*

AN EARLY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is rumored that a Special Session will be held in the month of October—its object being legislation, in connection with the affairs of the Grand Trunk Company, and of the Bank of Upper Canada.

The diptheria is prevailing extensively in Franklin and Arnscoot counties, Maine, and while families have been cut off within a few weeks.

A train on the Great Northern, England Railway recently was destroyed by fire. Among the property lost was the famous race horse *Kiarfick*, just bought by Lord St. Vincent for 10,000 guineas, \$60,000.

A Plymouth newspaper says that Madeline Smith, tried at Glasgow a few years ago, is residing in that neighborhood, and has been or is about to be married.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE,
Wednesday July 24, 1861.

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

majority of the people of Upper Canada, then we will be satisfied that the policy hitherto pursued under the dictation of a Cartier, will receive its quietus. The necessity of a more economical husbanding of Provincial funds is starting the newly elected legislators in the face, and the policy of the present mutilated Cabinet will be surgically laid bare in the coming Session of Parliament.

Should one of the vacancies in the ministry be filled by the Hon. J. H. Cameron, it will be the introduction of a political element antagonistic to the enunciated opinions of the Premier on the representation question, as Mr. Cameron has openly and decidedly expressed his views in favor of a change in the representation. Another person is mentioned as a strong candidate for the Postmaster Generalship, namely, Mr. J. B. Robinson; again in this instance, is Mr. Cartier's policy at fault; in fact, the clever men of the country are committed to the advocacy of this Opposition measure, for on no other ground would they have obtained seats in the Legislature.

It appears from the reports of the campaign in Virginia, that the United States troops will have tougher work in dislodging the confederate troops from Manassas Junction than they would have the public believe. The confederates have only 12,000 men at that point, but their defences are elaborate, and yet there, for the last six weeks they have defied the whole Federal army to dislodge them. Notwithstanding the prestige which attends the name of General Scott, we are afraid that the desultory manner in which he is prosecuting the war, will damage his fame in the unwritten history of his country. His motives may at present be hidden, but it is not the mode which great men or great nations adopt to crush an insurrection. It is the prevalent opinion that the Confederates will fall back on Richmond, and the great struggle will take place there. There were 150 cars for the conveyance of troops at Manassas Junction. The Confederates have 70 cannon mounted at Richmond, and 10,000 men at work day and night on the defences.

The campaign in the United States is desultory and uninteresting. No movements of any importance have been made, and except a few trifling skirmishes, the campaign has been in the month of October—its object being legislation, in connection with the affairs of the Grand Trunk Company, and of the Bank of Upper Canada.

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THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Great Eastern, now on exhibition at Quebec, is the lion of the time, absorbing and overshadowing all other topics. Her huge dimensions are detailed afresh in most of the provincial papers, and newspaper reporters' heads have become confused recitatives of steam power, iron plates, screws, paddles, and marine paraphernalia in general. The rush from different parts of the Province to see the mammoth vessel, is said to be unprecedented. It is supposed that on her return trip, she will have a great number of passengers, the passage money to Britain, being only \$65, so that any of our readers who have the inclination, time, &c., to visit the shores of our fatherland, may have an excellent opportunity of inspecting this triumph of marine architecture all the way over to Europe, at a very moderate rate.

WATCH THE SCOUNDREL.

This must be an era of extreme credulity, to judge from the various swindling schemes set afloat 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 \$60,000, 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 worth 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 friends 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 monsters 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.

The mortality for the week ending July 18, in the City of Montreal, was rather alarming, being 107, equal it is said, to the city of Boston, which exceeds Montreal in population 75,000. The proportion of children to adults is 10 to 1. The increased number of deaths is attributed to defective drainage and neglected cesspools. Montreal has always been deadly to children.

TO COL. A. W. PLAYFAIR.

Forgetting 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*. Unsophisticated dwellers in country villages and woodland farm-steadings, have few opportunities of learning the habits of polished life, but by the aid of the Press of late years, they have read of what the chivalrous Christian soldier is as portrayed in the brilliant unblemished life and calm death-bed of a Havelock, and the actions of an Outram—the Bayard of India. I do not like to stir up the latent embers of disagreeable reminiscences, but knowing that some importance will be attached to your "last speech &c.," it will not do to allow you to retire to the shades of Bathurst, unchecked for the un-Christian littleness and out-pouring of gall exhibited in your letter to the Editor of the *Standard*. In the first place, your assertion that you have acted consistently in uttering humbug; you were elected in opposition to a thorough ministerialist, and forgot a portion of your pledges on entry on the scene of your public duties. You appeal to the sympathy of the mass on the score of being an old soldier. Now, Britons generally render a large amount of gratitude, but it really is too much of a good thing, to have the same thing served up at every trifling political meeting, in every excited after-dinner speech, and hawked about and blazoned in black and white in every village bar-room. How logically you ask "what has been gained" by the late contest; how easily this question can be answered by pointing out for your reflection the trust which you betrayed by becoming the servile instrument of the priest domination of the Eastern section of the Province, and the determination of the Protestant electors to return you home the first opportunity, and place a person in the house whom they had reason to hope would act as the true representative of their principles, all of which has been done. What finesse you display, and what an admission of inconsistency is made by your exultant assertion, that you were "not indebted to one single Catholic in obtaining my seat in Parliament," and in the same sentence you say that you worked for that party, under the hope of receiving their support at the next election, thus flinging to the winds the Protestant platform by which you defeated Mr. Shaw, and currying favor with the R. Catholic body—what a betrayal of trust! What a total abnegation of honorable principle! Do not lay the flattering unction to your heart, that you have pleased any party by the crooked course you have pursued during your short and inglorious public career.

You are evidently lost in your subject—the gall of disappointment destroys your reason, and your vanity has received a severe check, and maddened by being replaced in Parliament by one immeasurably your superior, mentally and morally, you have lost the attributes of the British officer in your insane attempt to sacrifice all political parties in the Riding in one great holocaust. You abuse the Catholic party and Mr. Doran, and in the same breath you whine out the record of your services to them—your attack Mr. Morris for dividing the Conservative vote. How short your memory has become! Was it manly? Was it generous? Was it magnanimous in you—an old soldier, one of a profession whose highest boast is a chivalrous honour—to divide the Conservative vote four years ago, and oust Mr. Shaw from his seat in the House—a position which he filled more consistently and conscientiously than you have done.

Your letter is illogical—you say that "my retirement is more honorable than such a reckless sacrifice of principle," on the part of Mr. Morris, and assert that his moderation "must extend half-way between the Ministerial and Opposition benches," and yet you, bound to sustain the Ministry at all hazards, recorded your vote in favor of this "Moderate Conservative," who was half way between the Ministerial and Opposition benches. With you also! it is to be feared that the intemperance of your letter has been prompted, in the language of the poet, by the failure of "Those high-built hopes that crush us by their fall." It is to be regretted by your friends that your retirement from public is accompanied by such a splenic ebullition as the *Standard* letter.

J. L. M.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD ON THE SASKATCHEWAN.

The *Nor-Wester* 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."

GOLD DISCOVERY ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—Some gentlemen were out exploring in Ontonagon about twenty-five miles from Ontonagon, and had discovered gold, which, upon examination, yielded about one hundred and thirty dollars to the ton of rock.

The detachment of Royal Canadian Rifles arrived at St. Catharines on Tuesday morning via the Welland Railway. They will occupy for the present, until suitable quarters can be provided for them, in Mr. Adams' field near the race course.

An extra of the Official Canada Gazette was issued on Monday, postponing the meeting of Parliament to the 23d August next: a matter of form, since the assembling of that body will not take place at the day fixed in the notice.

Armstrong Guns are now made which carry a projectile of one hundred and twenty-six pounds weight. Even a ten-inch plate is not proof against the power of this gun.

We are in receipt of a new work entitled, "Dundas, or a Sketch of Canadian History," by James Crail. It is dedicated to the United Empire Loyalists of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry. It is a history of the County of Dundas and surrounding country, with a great deal of general information connected with the whole Province, deeply interesting to the student of history, and readers generally. From the multitude of subjects on which it touches from the early settlement of the country to the present time, it cannot be expected that the author and compiler could take any other than a superficial view of some of the most important periods in the history of our country, but in all historical details connected with the old Eastern District, it is all that can be desired. The work is written in an easy flowing style, well adapted for young readers, and we hail its appearance as a welcome addition to our Canadian literature. The author states that he is indebted to several Canadian authorities for information, among whom we observe the name of the member for the South Riding. The work is sold by John Hart, Bookseller, Perth, and contains 350 octavo pages. Price \$1.

We observe that different calculations are being made of the strength of the ministry in the newly elected body of representatives. The *Montreal Gazette* places the ministerial majority in the whole house at six, and six independent members. The *Globe* arranges the House as follows:

OPPOSITION—CERTAIN.
Lower Canada.....28
Upper Canada.....38
64
MINISTRY—CERTAIN.
Upper Canada.....26
Lower Canada.....30
56

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Great Eastern, now on exhibition at Quebec, is the lion of the time, absorbing and overshadowing all other topics. Her huge dimensions are detailed afresh in most of the provincial papers, and newspaper reporters' heads have become confused recitatives of steam power, iron plates, screws, paddles, and marine paraphernalia in general. The rush from different parts of the Province to see the mammoth vessel, is said to be unprecedented. It is supposed that on her return trip, she will have a great number of passengers, the passage money to Britain, being only \$65, so that any of our readers who have the inclination, time, &c., to visit the shores of our fatherland, may have an excellent opportunity of inspecting this triumph of marine architecture all the way over to Europe, at a very moderate rate.

This must be an era of extreme credulity, to judge from the various swindling schemes set afloat 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 \$60,000, 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 worth 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 friends 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.