

Fire.—Last evening, about half-past 7, a fire broke out in the stable of William Howard, Esq., Queen street, owing to there being at the time a smart breeze from the north-west, extended rapidly. In the space of an incredibly short period, Dr. Howard's stable and out-offices, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Somerville, the out-offices belonging to Mrs. Grant Powell, and, lastly, the house itself, were enveloped in flames, and totally destroyed. Most of Mrs. Powell's furniture was saved, though with considerable damage. Dr. Howard's house was, at one time, smouldered in an little danger. It was the fire which was the cause of the destruction of the premises and the Hook and Ladder Companies. Several individuals took their stand on the roof of Mrs. Powell's house, and being well supplied with water, had for some time a hope of securing it, but the flames, fanned by the strong wind, were too powerful to contend with.

We are informed that great excitement was caused in Buffalo on Tuesday evening by a shocking murder. A gentleman of the city, after a long and painful struggle in the street covered up the performance of a colored actor, when a negro stepped up, and, after swearing at them for making game of the performer, drew a knife and stabbed one of the actors in the heart. We have not learnt the name of the unfortunate victim.—*Monroe Chronicle.*

On the 20th September, according to a handbill which has reached us, a person who signs himself "W. Conklin," promises to send two vessels over the Falls;—one a "100 feet in length, with several wild and tame animals on board," and another, with appropriate flags and streamers, will be started on the morning of the 21st of the month. The latter vessel, it is stated, "is to be fitted up with all manner of combustibles, and will be ready to slip her cables at 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day, showing," as W. Conklin adds, "a ship on fire until after it has crossed the rapids, she will make the fearful plunge in a blaze, the result of the greatest success ever beheld at Niagara Falls."—*Id.*

[There can be but one feeling in the hearts of Christians, as an inhuman proposition, which forms a part of the above project, of destroying a number of poor creatures for the sake of mere amusement.]

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A man named Wm. Steel, in the employ of Mr. Elwood, was sliding a beam of timber at the new bridge in this town, on Thursday last, his foot unfortunately slipped, and he fell off the pier into the water. It appeared that the strength of the current carried the poor fellow down to the lower end of the bridge, where he was seen save himself by grasping one of the timbers. At length his strength becoming exhausted, he was obliged to relax his hold, and the unfortunate man was drowned in the presence of a number of his fellow workmen. After a long and painful search, the body was found, and conveyed on shore. It is a matter of much surprise, that such an accident should have terminated fatally, when so many men were working upon the spot.

Mr. Steel was a native of Ireland, and a member of the Royal Orange Society. He was a man of considerable talents, and well esteemed for his steadiness and industry. He has left a widow and four children to the mercies of the world, and we trust that steps will be taken to make some provision for his bereaved and orphaning family. What makes this calamity so impressive is, that the man was so young, and so full of promise;—one who will be missed by all those who knew him. He was the day that he was drowned, he said, "if I should fall into the water, I shall be drowned."—*Braintree Courier.*

SIR RICHARD ARMSTRONG left Kingston yesterday morning on the steamer *Parquet*, for Montreal, whither, we learn, the gallant General has gone to reside. Sir Richard has previously to sailing for England, in the *Aide-de-Camp*, on next Wednesday. Major Moore, the General's *Aide-de-Camp*, will accompany him to Montreal, and will probably overtake him at Whitehall, on Lake Champlain.

Of the sentiments entertained towards Sir Richard, by the people of Kingston, among which he has resided for 8 years, it is not our intention to speak. That has already done so, by themselves, in an address which we saw some time published. We know Mr. Moore, and we know Sir Richard, and we know that we wish both a safe and agreeable voyage across the Atlantic, and a merry meeting with friends in old England.—*Kingston News.*

PENITENTIARY SYSTEMS.

(To the Editor of the Chronicle and News.)

Sir,—The investigations undertaken by the Government into the condition of the Penitentiary have naturally awakened public attention, and created a desire to know how far that important and costly establishment has answered the ends for which it was created. Assuming as we do, until the contrary be proved, that all parties connected with the management of the system are acting in good faith, and are anxious to see the system improved, we may yet feel curious to learn in due season the result of the present examinations, and that not merely with reference to the alleged culpability of parties, but also to the effects and tendencies of the system of confinement and discipline pursued in the Prison, as well as in a moral as in a financial point of view.

As we may presume, we understand that our Penitentiary was being upon the principles of the Auburn system (so called), the discipline being entirely solitary, without conversational intercourse, of the convicts. This system was preferred to the Cherry-Hill or Philadelphia system, the leading characteristic of which consisted in the entire exclusion of religious exercises, justly warranting its emphatic designation of "confinement without religious instruction." The Upper Canada Penitentiary was, I believe, induced to give a preference to the Auburn system by the publications of a very active and distinguished philanthropist gentleman, acting under the name of the Boston Prison Discipline Society,—publications which disseminated information as to the advantages of the Auburn system, and attracted from Europe a number of men of high character and talent, charged by their respective Sovereigns with the task of narrowly inspecting the Prison, and reporting on the merits of the system, and whether they might find exception to the system in the old world, where prison management had been known from the days of Paganism to have been miserably defective, and where no attempts had been made to ameliorate, except in a few instances such as the *Maison de Force* at Ghent, and the Prison at New York. How far Europe may have benefited by the system of these enlightened men, it would be gratifying to discover; and it is before we are to hope that the Commissioners now employed by the Government will collect information respecting a subject so important to the public, and so interesting to the subject labourers, and also with regard to the latter improvements, whatever they may be, in the prisons now existing in the leading States of America. It is further desirable that having due respect to the difference between Canada and other countries in social condition, we should not be misled by the reports of those who have arrived at essential improvements, grounded on experience in other places, which they may venture to recommend to the Government, in the discipline and general management of the Penitentiary.—*News.*

LONDON DISTRICT ASSIZES.

Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1848.

The Court was opened this morning by His Honour the Chief Justice, who, after the reading of the usual prayers, proceeded to the following effect:—His Lordship was pleased to observe that the appearance of the calendar was more satisfactory than he had found it upon former occasions. He observed some cases of larceny; charges of this nature frequently given to the District Judges, and which, if they were not taken care of, would tend to confound such cases with those committed in a different spirit. It was of importance that parties should be put on their trial, and that a new charge of rape; that offence was still capital, but a new charge of larceny, and that of perjury, and a charge of profane swearing, were to be tried. He observed that the case of perjury, and that of profane swearing, were to be tried. He observed that the case of perjury, and that of profane swearing, were to be tried.

There were two persons charged with persuading soldiers to desert; it was difficult to satisfy the mind as to the motive by which such persons could be actuated. It could not be a desire for reward, as soldiers were generally too poor to be able to generate them. Perhaps an ambition to rise in the military service, or mistaken notions to enable the soldier to better his condition; it was at all events, a crime deserving punishment, but if every one of his duty it might be easily suppressed. There was a person charged with stealing bread, and a charge of perjury, and a charge of profane swearing, were to be tried. He observed that the case of perjury, and that of profane swearing, were to be tried.

Another Disastrous Fire.—It is with regret that we are again called to record the occurrence of a disastrous fire in the backwoods. Mr. Robert Arthur, of Chinguicousy, had his barn and nearly all its contents, on Monday the 4th inst., destroyed, from the action of the fiery element. He was seated in a chair, when an individual, who it appears had been in the fire, rushed in and informed him that the fire had caught in a stack containing tobacco. Of course every possible effort was made to arrest its progress, but in vain. With the excep-

tion of some wheat saved in a damaged and worthless state, Mr. A. has lost all which he and his family had to depend on, and he is now a beggar, and his wife and children are in a state of starvation for the want of food. Mr. A. is a blind man, and has a large family. He lost his sight from an accident from a threshing machine, some years ago. The loss remains to be seen. If not, there never was a more clear or more imperative case for the exercise of public benevolence than that presented by Mr. A. and his large and helpless family.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

COLONIAL REPRESENTATION.

HALIFAX COURIER.—A Colonial Representation in the Imperial Parliament, on the colonies, is an agricultural, and commercial point of view, would also appear an entirely new prospect, combining all the new faceted advantages that would result from the representation of the colonies, and stimulate in the Imperial Parliament the interest of the Colonies, and as far as ambition is concerned, would be the climax of a colonist's wishes, for if he took the representation of the colonies, he might see a Premier who would be no reason why he should not be a Premier, and that he would be the ruler of the world, and not only the world, but the Empire, but the very earth itself. It would be highly beneficial to the colonies also, by the information their representatives would bring to bear on any subject in connection with the Colonies, and they might see a Premier who would be no reason why he should not be a Premier, and that he would be the ruler of the world, and not only the world, but the Empire, but the very earth itself. It would be highly beneficial to the colonies also, by the information their representatives would bring to bear on any subject in connection with the Colonies, and they might see a Premier who would be no reason why he should not be a Premier, and that he would be the ruler of the world, and not only the world, but the Empire, but the very earth itself.

By the Brig *Falcon*, Capt. Pitt, we have Bermuda papers to the 11th inst.

The reports are principally occupied with details of the late hurricane in Antigua, St. Kitts, &c. At St. Thomas the gale was not so violent as in some of the other islands, and no material damage was done to the city, and became a total wreck. (From the *St. Lucia Palladium*, August 26.)

We learn from the *Courier de la Martinique* of the 23rd inst., that the Town of St. Pierre has been again the scene of tumultuous assemblages and riotous proceedings, in which the lately emancipated people were the principal actors.

Such was the disorder in the streets on Sunday night last, that the Mayor, M. de la Roche, was obliged to retire to his residence, and to be surrounded by a numerous band of ruffians running to and fro, uttering the most fearful menaces against the more peaceable citizens of the *Liberte-Egalite-Fraternite* system, that a re-assertion of the carriage of the 22nd of May last was however, executed by the authorities.

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We have not been able to gather anything positive as to the immediate cause of this rising, nor have we any indication of the object. The local writers seem to be equally at a loss on these points.

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"The rebellion in Ireland is at an end for the present.—Several American sympathizers have been seized there, and the English Government has been enabled to apprehend these mischief-makers in Canada. In the United States, within the last few years, there has been a palpable increase of jealousy and dislike to England and every thing British, which exhibits itself in the litter and most unbecoming spirit of their journals. Their journals are full of articles, which bear the name of our public men, and are full of invective against our country. These symptoms of hostility ought to be guarded against."

Now, in plain English, we must say that the above statement is untrue. Who, we beg leave to ask the *English Chronicle*, has seized any of our public men, and has sent them to prison? Are they not all originally British subjects? Is it right or just to call men, who have left their own country in disgust, and have returned at the first chance of showing their hatred to the Government, under which they were born; is it even true to call these "American sympathizers?"

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reaching the flag boat, where the boats were turned, they perceived the boat *Unter*, belonging to the ship *Provinciale* had rounded the boat first, and having stood to the southward she was taking for the north shore, still keeping the land. She approached close to the island, where she lay. There was on board her at the time five persons. Mr. Theodore Martin, of this City, Mr. Cary, mate of the *Provinciale*, and three sailors belonging to that ship. The steamer gained the spot where she was lost, and seeing the mate clinging to an anchor, endeavored to steer as close to him as possible, but could not do so, as she was picked up in an exhausted state by another vessel. The remainder of those on board perished. Afterwards another boat was upset at the same place, owing to the strong gale blowing at the time, but all her crew were saved. Up to the time of our going to press it is unknown how many were drowned.—*Quebec Mercury.*

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.—A man named Brennan had been convicted of the murder of James O'Connor, the murderer of the late Mr. O'Connor, and his wife, on the 5th of May last. The *Examiner* was almost the only journal which, at the time, noticed the discovery of the bodies, before the clift of the rock from which they had been precipitated.

The murder of Brennan has, since his trial, confessed murderer, and the murder of O'Connor, but persists in the story that he was the murderer of her husband, and adds that the murder was perpetrated in the old church; he denies that he had anything to do with the murder, and accounts for the bodies being thrown into the sea, by saying, further, that he will make a full confession of everything on the gallows.

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Lonhroa to join Piedmont or Switzerland; and that would satisfy the Italians only for a time.—Four Socialistic newspapers in France have been suppressed by a public decree.—The cause of Royalty is said to be gaining ground in France.—The rates of advertising in the *Chronicle* are double the usual rates. In other papers.—Steps are being taken in Kingston to induce the Provincial Agricultural Association to hold its next meeting at that place.—A Will of Error has been moved for in Mr. Martin's case, which will bring it before the House of Lords.—Vancover's Island on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans during the French war, which will bring it to 500,000 men.—The French attempt to send troops to Venice.—The armistice between Denmark and Prussia has been confirmed.—An extensive levy of recruits ordered by the Emperor of Russia was resisted by some of his nobility.—Poland will be occupied during the winter of 1848, which will bring it to 500,000 men.—The French attempt to send troops to Venice.—The armistice between Denmark and Prussia has been confirmed.—An extensive levy of recruits ordered by the Emperor of Russia was resisted by some of his nobility.—Poland will be occupied during the winter of 1848, which will bring it to 500,000 men.—The French attempt to send troops to Venice.—The 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