...d or clothing. After the third fire I ad-
...ed and took Mr. Sickles's arm, and
...had with him up Sixteenth street, and
...ged him to go to his house or to the At-
...ney General's. He drew. I returned
...the scene of the encounter, and picked
...an opera glass from the middle of the
...et and gave it to Mr. Sickles.

This is the whole of my connection with
...is unfortunate occurrence. It is not true
...that I either sought or detained Mr. Key;—
...he first addressed me, and our interview did
...not last one minute. I have known the late
...Mr. Key in New York and in Washington
...during the last ten years, and our relations
...have ever been of the most friendly character.
...I did not anticipate a collision on the
...Sabbath, though I did not doubt that it
...would take place at an early day.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—As much specu-
...lation has been indulged in with regard to the
...return by Mr. Sickles to his wife of the wed-
...ding ring, the following detail may possess
...interest.

It appears that Mr. Sickles was called
...upon by the clergyman and informed that
...Mrs. Sickles was in great mental agony,
...and under extreme physical suffering, and
...that if such a state of feeling continued long
...to exist, it would probably end in mental
...aberration or perhaps self-destruction.

It was under such circumstances, that the
...appeal was made to him, to restore to Mrs.
...Sickles the wedding ring, which he had
...taken from her hand on the day of the
...tragedy.

Mr. Sickles said, in response, that under
...these circumstances he could not resist the
...appeal in behalf of one, he had so long
...idolized with such deep affection, and that,
...while he was willing to return the emblem
...of their former love and union, he returned
...the ring broken, never to be re-united; she
...had sundered the bonds it typified, too ef-
...fectually ever to be repaired; and while he
...harbored no feelings of resentment, he was
...inalterably determined never to see her
...more.

Fleming's Confession.

THE LENNOX LANE MURDER.

[From the Globe of March 4.]

The dying confession of Fleming one of the unfortunate men who are about to suffer the last penalty of the law this morning, and which will be found in full below, besides removing all doubt as to the crime for which the prisoner is about to suffer, throws some light on the occurrence on Church street some months ago, which has hitherto baffled all enquiry. It will be remembered that at the time of the inquest Fleming's evidence, though sought for, could not be obtained. In his written confession he now admits that he has reason to know by whom that crime was committed, although denying any personal implication. The substance of what he states is we believe to this effect—that he and McKay, the brother of the keeper of the Young Canada Saloon, were in company with Cunningham about three o'clock on the morning on which the latter lost his life, at the corner of King and Church streets, and that when Cunningham turned round to go to his lodging McKay followed him, and that they both turned into the lane. That shortly after he heard a pistol shot, and was presently rejoined by McKay alone. He asked him what he had done with Cunningham, to which McKay replied that that was none of his business, and that he enquired no further about it. This story, of course, will go for what it is worth, but if true it shows, when coupled with the young man's after conduct, a hardened recklessness without palliation, and makes the subsequent crime less excusable. It is unfortunate for the ends of justice that this statement should have come so late to be of much service in elucidating the mystery, and bringing the true criminal to punishment; but the clue thus given may be of use in pursuing further investigations.

The following is Fleming's confession:—

Toronto, March 3, 1859.

I met the girl Lee on the street, and accompanied her to the saloon; I gave her a half-dollar for certain purposes with which she refused to comply; I never saw Madigan before that night in the tavern; nothing occurred to excite feelings of enmity on either side; all was joviality. The girls and I left the saloon together, and went towards Yonge street; I and Lee had some wrangling about the money; they returned towards Bay street after some time, and I followed; they then stood still about ten yards above the tavern until I came up; Brennan asked me what I meant by following Lee; I told her all about it; she then asked Lee to go with me or return me the money; Lee would not do either; I went up to Lee and shook her rather roughly; shortly after this she ran away towards Yonge street, and I followed her, when I was violently stopped by a man who stood at the corner of the lane, and shoved off the path. I was very much exasperated at this, as the conduct of Lee, and also by the man. Allow me to state here that I did not know who it was that attacked me, nor had I any intention of using the knife. When I came on the footpath, I had taken the knife out of my pocket with the intention of intimidating the man, when he made a rush at me, and we struggled for some time. At this time Scott came running down the lane, and asked me what was the matter. I asked him if it was Scott. He said, 'Yes.' I was going to tell him about the row, when Madigan fell forward off the footpath. I knew it was Madigan that attacked me at this time when I saw Scott, at least the man who was in the tavern with Scott; I do not remember of striking the blow, nor did I know for certain that that any blow had been struck until told in the police station that the young man was dead. After Madigan fell Scott and Brennan went to lift him up, thinking him drunk, I suppose; I thought at this time that there might have been a wound inflicted, and if there had been that Scott and the girl might try to beat me, and to avoid any more fighting I ran away. I don't know exactly, after leaving Jordan st., what became of me, or what brought me to Shannon's place; I did not know where Shannon lived, never having been at the place before; I next remember of seeing Brennan through a window reading, and I went in where he was; I don't remember what took place at Shannon's exactly; I remember slight him giving the money and hint taking me home; next that I remember of was being arrested, but I did not know that it was for the row I had been in until told in the police station that I had killed a man; I knew at once then the cause of Madigan's tailing. Let me give you a few words of warning now about the effects of reading novels and going to the theatres, drinking and bad company—drink is the cause of all evil, beware of it as you value your life, or liberty of your immortal soul; a bad companion and drink is that which has brought me to the scaffold along with a real gambling, theatre going, and sabbath breaking; beware of these evils or you may come to the same lamentable end as myself. I fully acknowledge before God and man my guilt of taking away the life of a fellow creature, but I trust that God has, for the sake of Jesus Christ, pardoned me. In acknowledging my guilt of taking the life of a fellow creature, I also say that there was no premeditated neither malice nor any resentment whatever on my part before the unfortunate occurrence; if I had not had that unfortunate knife about me, even though started, I should not have committed the crime which has brought me to the gallows. I understand that my name has been connected with Lennox's lane murder, but I had not the remotest connection with it. I believe to rob the deceased, as I saw no money, watch, or valuable ware, and I believe that I ran away before the murder was committed.

JUNIUS JUNIOR'S LETTERS.

NO. III.—CORRECTION.

HON. G. BROWN:

To the Editor of the British Whig:

SIR,—You unintentionally, no doubt, do me an injustice in your comments upon my last letter. I have no intention of questioning the excellency of Mr. Brown's private character, which is a matter not open to public discussion. But what I wrote concerned the public. The questions proposed related to public transactions many years ago in Scotland; transactions which had been publicly spoken upon in the House of the Canadian Commons by Mr. Brown. He made the speech before the public; it was publicly reported, publicly printed, and publicly circulated in his own paper, by men in his own employment, and afterwards copied into the Canadian journals generally, and read by the public at large. If such a matter is not public, what is, what can be? If such a matter is private, what can be public?

My questions are put to him, not in his private or personal, but in his public capacity as a politician. My interrogations were based upon Mr. Brown's own speech, reported by his own Reporter, printed in his own paper. If he misrepresented the facts in that speech, in regard to himself or family, I am sorry for it. It shows, if so, most conclusively, that a clever man during a course of years may acquire such habits of publicly slandering others, that he cannot avoid exaggeration even when speaking of himself. As a censor of public immorality, what I condemn in Mr. Brown is, not that he was a participator in any fraudulent transaction, but that in the exoneration of himself in the House he seemed to acquit himself at the expense of his family—that as a son he should have borne the stigma, endured the calumny, however it might burn into his very soul, rather than screen himself at the expense of removing, to adopt his own words, 'the dark, dark cloud' back upon a senior member of his family, whom in this country many have learned to venerate and esteem.

JUNIUS JUNIOR.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1859.

Letters and Telegrams Received.

S. M. P., at J. F. W., New York; B., Hamilton; T. & B., Toronto.

The New Tariff.

RESOLUTIONS TO BE MOVED BY MR. GALT IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE TODAY.

Mr. Galt moves to resolve, that it is expedient to repeal the Schedule of Duties of Customs Inwards, annexed to the Act 22 V., c. 76, and to substitute the following.

TARIFF OF DUTIES OF CUSTOMS INWARDS.

Goods Paying Fifty Per Cent:

Brandy; gin; cordials; rum; spirits and strong waters, including spirits of wine, and alcohol, not being whiskey.

Goods Paying Forty per Cent to 30th June, 1860, inclusive; Thirty-five per Cent from 1st July, 1860, to 30th June, 1861; Twenty-five per Cent from 1st July, 1861, to 30th June, 1862; Fifteen per Cent from 1st July, 1862, to 30th June, 1864:

Sugar, refined, whether in loaves or lumps, candied, crushed, or in any other form; white bastard sugar, or other sugar equal to refined in quality.

Goods Paying Thirty per Cent to 30th June, 1860; Twenty-five per Cent from 1st July, 1860, to 30th June, 1861; Fifteen per Cent from 1st July, 1861, to 30th June, 1862; Ten per Cent from 1st July, 1862, to 30th June, 1863:

Sugar, not refined, nor white bastard, or other sugar equal to refined in quality; molasses.

Goods Paying Twenty per Cent to 30th June, 1860; Fifteen per Cent from 1st July, 1860, to 30th June, 1861; Ten per Cent from 1st July, 1861, to 30th June, 1862; Five per Cent from 1st July, 1862, to 30th June, 1863: Coffee, green; tea.

Goods Paying Thirty per Cent:

Almonds, walnuts, and filberts; cigars; ginger, pimento, and pepper, ground or unground; mace; nuts of all kinds; patent medicines and medicinal preparations, not elsewhere specified; spices, ground or unground; snuff; wine of all kinds; currants; dried fruits; figs.

Goods Paying Twenty-five Per Cent.

Manufactures of leather, viz:—Boots and shoes, harness and saddlery; soap; starch.

Goods Paying Fifteen Per Cent.

Book-printing and News-printing paper.

Goods Paying Ten Per Cent.

Anchors 6 cwt. and under; Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets not being British copyrights, nor blank account, or copy books, or books to be written or drawn upon; brass in bars, rods and sheets; brass or copper wire and wire cloth; cameos and mosaics, real or imitation, when set in gold, silver and other metal; Canada plates, tinned plates, galvanized iron and sheet iron; copper, in bars, rods, bolts or sheets; silk twist for hats, boots and shoes; iron, bar, rod or hoop, nail and spike rod, hoop or tire for driving wheels of locomotives, bent or welded, boiler plate, rail road bars, rolled plate, plate and angle, or other iron, shaped or unshaped when forming part of an ironship imported in pieces, rivets for do., wire; jewellery and watches; lead in sheet; maps and charts; sails, ready made; spirits of turpentine; steel, wrought or cast; straw, tuscan and grass fancy plaits; tin, granulated or bar; tubes and piping, of copper, brass or iron, when drawn; vessels, foreign built, when imported and registered in the province, under the law; zinc or spelter, in sheet; locomotive and engine frames, cranks, crank axles, railway car and locomotive axles, piston rods, guide and slide bars, crank pins; connecting rods; steamboat and mill shafts and cranks forged in the rough.

Goods Paying Specific Duties.

Whiskey of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Syke's hydrometer and so in proportion for any greater strength or less quantity than a gallon for every gallon.

Goods Paying Twenty Per Cent.

All articles not hereinbefore enumerated as charged with a specific or ad valorem duty, shall be chargeable with a duty of twenty per cent, on the value thereof.

Table of Free Goods.

Acids, of every description; agricultural societies, seeds of all kinds, farming implements and implements of husbandry, when specially imported by, for the encouragement of agriculture; alum; anatomical preparations; anchors, over 6 cwt; animals of all kinds; antiquities, collections of; apparel, wearing, and other personal effects, and implements of husbandry, (not merchandise) in actual use of persons coming to settle in the province and accompanying the owner; apparel, wearing, of British subjects dying abroad; argol; arms for army or navy and Indian nations, provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be paid or borne by the Treasury of the United Kingdom, or of the province; ash, pot, pearl and soda.

Bark, tanners; bark, used solely in dyeing; barley, except pot and pearl; barley meal; beans; bean meal; bear and bigg; bear and bigg meal; berries, used solely in dyeing; bleaching powder; boiling clothes; borax; bottles containing wine, spirituous or fermented liquors or cordials; brandy, imported for do; bran and shorts; brimstone; bristles; broom corn; buckwheat; buckwheat meal; bulbs and roots; bullion, burrstones, wrought or unwrought, but not hewed up into mill-stones; butter.

Coin and bullion; cabinets of coins; cables, iron chain over three-quarters of an inch diameter; do. hemp; do. grass; carriages of travellers, and carriages employed in carrying merchandise (hawkers and pedlars excepted); casks, ships' water, in use; Cauntchouc or Indian rubber, and gutta percha, manufactured; cement, marine or hydraulic; charitable societies—donations of clothing for gratuitous distribution by; cheese; clothing for army or navy or Indian nations or for gratuitous distribution by any charitable society; coal; cochineal; coke; communion sets; copperas; cork-wood, or the bark of the cork-wood tree; corn, Indian; cotton and flax waste; cotton wool; cream of tartar in crystals.

Diamonds and precious stones; drugs used solely in dyeing raw stuff, viz; bark, berries, drugs, nuts, vegetable, woods, and extract of logwood.

Earths, clays and ochres, dry; eggs; emery; emery, glass, and sand-paper.

Fish oil bodies and hat felts; fire brick; first wool; fish; do. oil, in its crude or natural state; pkg. products of unmanufactured; fishing nets and seines; fish hooks, lines, and fish twines; flax, hemp and tow, undressed; flour; fruits, green; fruits, dried, the growth of United States only, while the Reciprocity Treaty is in force; furs, skins, pelts, or tails undressed, when imported directly from the United Kingdom of British North American Provinces or from the United States, while the Reciprocity Treaty is in force.

Gems and medals; gold beaters' brim moulds and skins; gravels; grains—barley and rye, beans and peas, bear and bigg, bran and shorts, buckwheat, Indian corn, oats, wheat meal of above grains; grindstones, wrought or unwrought; gums and resins, in a crude state; gypsum or plaster of Paris, ground or unground; grease and scraps.

Hams; hair, angola, goat, Tibet, horse or mohair, manufactured; hemp; hides; horns; household effects, personal, not in relandise, of subjects of Her Majesty domiciled in Canada, but dying abroad.

Indigo; inventions and improvements in the arts, models or patterns of—provided that no article shall be deemed a model which can be fitted up for use.

Junk and oakum.

Lard; lime, the produce of British North American Provinces only.

Machinery, models and patterns of—provided the same be not put to actual use; manilla grass; manures of all kind; marble in blocks or slabs, unpolished; meats, fresh, smoked, and salt; menageries—horses, cattle, carriages and harnesses of—subject to regulations by the Governor in Council; military clothing for her Majesty's troops or militia; military stores and materials for military clothing imported for the use of the Provincial Militia, under such restrictions as may be passed by the Governor in Council; moss and sea grass, for upholstery purposes; musical instruments for military bands.

Nitre or saltpetre.

Oakum; oils—cocoa nut, palm, and palm, in their crude, raw state, or natural state; oil cake or linseed cake; ordnance stores; ores of all kind of metals; osier or willows for basket-making use.

Packages of all kinds in which goods are usually imported, except the following, viz:—Spirit, wine, oil, beer, cider, and other casks for the containing of liquid, baskets of every description, trunks, small jars, earthenware jars, glass jars, bottles, and barrels containing grain, seeds, and peas; pig iron, pig lead, and pig copper; pitch and tar; philosophical instruments and apparatus, books, globes, maps, and charts—provided the same be specially imported by or for the use of philosophical societies, universities, colleges, public schools, or institutes; plants, shrubs, and trees; printing ink; provisions for army or navy or Indian nations.

Rags; resin and rosin; rice.

Sail cloth; sal soda; sal ammoniac; salt; seeds, for agricultural and horticultural purposes only.

Ships' blocks, binnacle lamps, bunting, canvas (duck), compasses, dead eyes, dead lights, deck plugs, shackles, sheaves, signal lamps, travelling trucks—expressly imported for ship building purposes, and by shipbuilders and sailmakers.

Cordage, which upon importation shall have paid the duty of customs, shall be entitled to draw back under the 8th section, 22 Vict., ch. 76, when applied to shipbuilding purposes, and under such regulations as the Governor in Council may make.

Ships' water casks in use; silk hat felts; soda ash; specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany, returned, unwrought; statuary, busts, and casts of; marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings and drawings as works of art, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems, and all collections of antiquities; sulphur or brimstone.

Tin and zinc, or spelter, in block or pig; tallow; treacle; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, manufactured in whole or in part; tobacco, manufactured; tools and implements of trade of handicraftsmen arriving in Canada, when accompanied into the Province by the actual settler, and brought in by such settler for his own use, and not for sale; treenails; turpentine other than spirits of turpentine; type metal, in block or pig.

Varnish, bright and black, for shipbuilders, other than copal; carriage shellac, mastic or Japan; vegetables, not elsewhere specified; vehicles of travellers, except those of hawkers and pedlars.

Water lime; wine, spirits, and fermented liquors of all kinds, imported for officers' mess, and the packages containing the same; wood for hoops, when not notched; woods of all kinds; wool.

All importations for the use of her Majesty's army and navy serving in Canada.

Table of Prohibitions.

The following articles are prohibited to be imported under a penalty of fifty pounds, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found;—Books, Drawings, Paintings, and Prints of an immoral or indecent character; Coin, base, or counterfeit.

Demonstration at Yarker.

A very pleasant gathering took place at what was lately known as the village of Simcoe Falls, on the occasion of its change of name to 'Yarker,' and the opening of a post office there. On Thursday afternoon a party of some 150 sat down to dinner in the large room over the shop of Mr. J. A. Shibley, the new post-master. Two distinguished features marked the proceeding—the absence of all liquors, and the presence of ladies, the wives, daughters and sisters of the surrounding yeomanry and gentry. The new designation of this thriving village was selected in compliment to the memory of a well known and much respected settler in the neighborhood, the late G. W. Yarker, Esq., who was represented on this occasion by his two sons, Messrs. G. W. and J. Yarker, of Kingston. Augustus Hosper, Esq., of Camden, presided as chairman, the Messrs. Yarkers occupying seats on his right hand and left.—The absence of the inspiring cup appeared to produce no lack of hilarity and social enjoyment, and the toasts of the day were responded to heartily and enthusiastically.—The toast of the Queen brought forth 'Rule Britannia' from Mr. Wm. Craig, and when the Prince Consort, Royal Family, and Governor General had been proposed, the Army and Navy brought Mr. Parker, of Clark's Mills, to his feet, who responded in hearty and patriotic terms to the toast, claiming for the men and navy of Great Britain the old renown that late events proved them well to deserve. His own lost days, he said, had been spent in one branch of the service, and if he spoke to this toast at all, he must speak warmly. After a very spirited speech, Mr. Parker sat down amidst a burst of applause. Agriculture and Commerce was responded to by C. W. Cooper, Esq., of Kingston, in a brief, but neat and appropriate speech. Canada, the Land of our Birth and Adoption, brought up Dr. Depuis, who dwelt at some length on the progress of Canada, its institutions, commerce, and especially its literature, its educational system, their value and importance.

The toast of the evening was then introduced by George Miller, Esq.—'The Village of Yarker.' Mr. Miller briefly, but graphically, sketched the rise and progress of the village from the time that the 'High Falls' were in the midst of a howling wilderness down to the present time, when its prospects were bright and its success evident. And they had met to celebrate its prosperity by bestowing on it the name of a worthy, a good and honorable man, long since passed from among them, but ably represented in his sons, who gave promise of walking in the footsteps of their father. He trusted that neither they nor the village would never disgrace that name.

Mr G. W. Yarker responded, and in very feeling terms acknowledged the compliment paid, not, he considered, to himself, but to the memory of the best of fathers. It was an honor, a proud and pleasant moment to him, and he lacked terms to express all he felt to acknowledging the kindness of so many friends of his family, many of whom had come for to share the toast with them. He would do his best ever to deserve such kindness and to maintain intact the name they were pleased to honor. He begged the people of Yarker to accept from himself and brother a bellfull he had ordered, and then in process of mixing, as a slight return for their consideration—and hoped they would not deem him selfish, if he, and perhaps his brother also, should some day ask from among them a belle! each in return, for to be trusted in his future visits that he might be admitted and welcomed to the homes and perhaps the hearts of some of the many fair ones around him.

Mr. G. W. Yarker resumed his seat amidst raptorous and continued applause, and was followed by his brother, Mr. James Yarker, who, in brief but manly terms, endorsed his brother's sentiments, and expressed his brevity on the score of his youth.—Volunteer toasts followed. That of 'The Neighboring Villages' bringing forth appropriate addresses from Mr. Cephas Miller, Mr. Lapum, of Centreville, and other gentlemen; and Mr. Sweetman of the Post Office Department, in returning thanks for his own health, spoke well on the progress of Canada generally, and urging her sons to be worthy of their country. Mr. Hosper on being moved from the chair, Mr. Cooper occupied it whilst a well deserved vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, who, in well chosen terms, dwelt on the pleasure the evening had afforded him, and the appropriate selection of the new name of the village, as well as the selection of the new postmaster. The national anthem from the band then concluded the first act of this pleasing drama; but another followed, of which our reporter has no special note. He recollects the tables being cleared from the room, and that then followed music and dancing, bright smiles, flashing eyes, flying footsteps, and a bewildering maze of enjoyment, of which he gives a very confused account. Very luckily it was a temperance celebration; as it was, he certainly did not come home till morning, and apparently neither very clear-headed or whole-hearted, from Yarker.—News.

Disastrous Fire at Loudon.

We have again to record another disastrous fire in this city, involving the destruction of no less than six buildings, four brick and two frame dwellings. The origin of the fire yet remains a mystery, and from inquiries that we have made, are inclined to believe it was purely accidental. About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, Mr. Macnamara, in whose tavern the flames first broke out, was awakened by his wife, who imagined she heard the stove pipe falling. He immediately rose, left his bed room situated on the ground floor, in the rear of the house, and on opening a door leading into the dining room, a volume of smoke poured it almost sufficient to suffocate him. He, after looking to the safety of his family, proceeded up stairs and awoke the inmates, consisting of seven or eight boarders, who had barley time to escape with their lives before the building was one mass of flame. Some few effects were saved, but these were of little value. The flames from the tavern, the front portion of which was composed of wood, and of an inflammable nature, speedily communicated to the brick addition in the rear, and to the other premises adjoining, and with a stiff breeze from the north, swept all before it, until the buildings as far as the corner of Hitchcock street were totally destroyed, with nothing but one or two bare walls left standing. The Phœnix Fire Company were early upon the ground, but their services were of little avail, as hardly enough water could be obtained to keep the engine in play, consequently their efforts to subdue the flames were rendered powerless. The parties occupying the dwellings to the south of which the fire originated were enabled to remove nearly all their furniture, &c., before the fire reached them, and were materially assisted in their endeavors by a few willing hands who were on the spot.

The first building destroyed in the row was one used as a blacksmith's shop by Mr. Crae, and in the lease of Mr. Macnamara. Stock all saved.

The second tavern, occupied by Mr Macnamara. The stables in the rear were saved, but nearly all his furniture and other effects were destroyed; loss on furniture alone about $1,500. There is yet a lease of four years upon the ground, in the gift of Mr. M., and the lot is owned by Mrs Finley, and the brick addition by Mr Macnamara, both of which were insured for $1,200.

The third, a millinery shop occupied by Miss Armbrehel. Her loss is trifling, and only resulted in the removal of her furniture.

The fourth, a cabinet warehouse, filled with valuable furniture, all of which was saved. The tenant's name, we learn, is Saffe.

The fifth and sixth, corner of Hitchcock Street, were used as a tavern by P. O'Meara; he succeeded in getting out most of his stock, &c., but still estimates his loss at $300.

The four brick buildings were owned by Mr. Darby, who probably loses more than all the rest of the sufferers. The insurance effected by him only amounted to $400, which is not one half the cost of one of the buildings. [London Prototype.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT COBURG.

We deeply regret to announce that once more, after a long interval of exemption from such a calamity, our town has been assailed by the ravages of fire. The conflagration took place on Friday morning. It appears to have broken out in the carriage shop of Mr. William Delaney, and thence spread to the tavern kept by Mr. C. Graham, and the adjoining cabinet-warehouse of Messrs. Thomas and William Clench, the whole of which, including a carriage-factory and small dwelling-house, the property of Mr. Donald Campbell, of Colborne, was totally destroyed. The firemen were early on the ground, but owing to the scarcity of water and the inflammable nature of the buildings, they were unable to save any part of the block. Messrs. Clench saved the whole of their furniture, but as there was no insurance on any of the buildings, their loss is considerable. Mr. R. C. Beach was part owner of the tavern, and consequently shares largely in the loss. Mr. Jas. Beatty, tailor, occupied a part of Beach's buildings, and was fortunately able to save his goods and furniture. Mr. Campbell's dwelling house was occupied by Mr. Wm Smith, blacksmith, who also secured his furniture. The origin of the fire is enveloped in mystery, but as it is hardly possible for a fire to smoulder in such a place from six o'clock in the evening until four the next morning, we are afraid it was otherwise accidental.

About half past eleven o'clock the town was again startled with the cries of fire bell, which was occasioned by the bursting forth of red flames from the old frame stables occupied by Mr. Thos. York, and owned by Dr Goldsmith. The firemen turned out with a will, but, of course, it was useless to attempt to save such a place, on which, nevertheless there was a small insurance in the 'Provincial.' The cause of the fire is unknown. It might be cholerasacus. It certainly could not raise from any spark, due, from the former fire, as some say, for the wind blew directly from the stable towards the burning buildings.

FIRES AT BELLEVILLE.—On Saturday night last about 10 o'clock, the Tannery belonging to A. A. Campbell, Esq., was discovered to be on fire, and before it could be subdued the whole of the inside of the building was destroyed. A large quantity of leather and wool was also burnt. It is not known how the fire originated. Mr. Campbell's loss, we believe, is about £500, which is covered by insurance in the State and Provincial.

On Tuesday morning about one o'clock the alarm was again given, when the building formerly occupied by Mr. James Grant as a Tavern, situate in the upper end of the town, was discovered to be in a flame.—The building was entirely consumed. The property belongs to Mr. Wm. Bafoe, and was not insured. There can be no doubt but that it was the work of an incendiary, as the house had been vacant for a long time.

All the necessary proceedings were deconomsly conducted. Even the pathway along which the doomed men had to pass was carefully swept clean. Slowly they passed along it, the Catholic Priest with the Catholic O'Leary; the dissenting minister with the Protestant Fleming. The former convict carried an ebony crucifix; the latter, nothing.—The former read aloud, on the scaffold, a short confession and a prayer; the latter was evidently unable to speak.—The Priest asked the multitude to pray with him for the soul of the Catholic, and an 'Amen' was muttered by them when the short prayer was finished. I heard nothing from the Protestant minister.

The scaffold was high up, and outside the wall of the gaol-yard. The steps leading to it were such that we could see the crowd without seeing the bodies of the poor men who now know the secrets we shall all one day discover. From there it was, that we could see the shudder which ran through the whole crowd as the drop fell. Ghastly the thousands of faces looked, and pale each face grew visible. Do you want an accurate description of the last moments, the hearing of the unhappy men—an account of their last words? You must get it, then, from other pen than mine.—*Spectator.*

Penitentiary Labor.

The Mechanics of Kingston and others have for some days past been busily engaged in getting up a Monster Petition to the House of Assembly on the subject of Penitentiary Labor. There can be no doubt but this Labor operates fearfully against Canadian Mechanics, and against the City of Kingston as a place of their sojourn. Although this fearful evil is generally acknowledged, a hundred plans and schemes for the otherwise profitable employment of Convicts have occupied the attention of practical men for several years past, yet nothing has been done; simply, because no Ministry, or the many changes, have ever thought it worth their while even to think about the matter. And the Hon. John A. Macdonald, a prominent member of several Ministries, is Representative of this much injured city! We heartily wish the Kingston Mechanics success with their Monster Petition, but we have no hope. The cry now is all for economy, and notwithstanding the Provincial Penitentiary, under its present management, is and ever will be a burden of expense to the Province, no rational expectation of any change need be looked for.

Curling.

The Champion Rink, or trial of skill following on the match native born Scotchmen against all comers, came off on Friday last, when again the Scotchmen were victorious. The rink was made up of the skips of each side in the previous game, and comprised the following gentlemen:

WEMB.	SCOTCHMEN.
Capt P. Chrysler,	Jas. Falconer,
W. H. Hinds,	Thos. Drummond,
J. G. Fortier,	A. H. Campbell,
C. Hamilton, (Skip),	J. Carruther (Skip)
Score 17.	Score 18.

The Scotchmen here this year have shown they are easily able to assert their right to supremacy as curlers by winning the main match of three rinks by eighteen shots, and this by one shot, although in the world they have as their keenest opponents the sons of Scotchmen.

The True Witness.

We recommend to the readers of all Canadian Journals, the following cuts from the True Witness of March 5th:—

'When the men of England shall have been converted to Temperance, and their women to Chastity, the fall of Protestantism, and the triumph of Popery will not be far off.'

'Most appropriate is it to the moral change that the spread of Protestantism, and the growth of Presbyterianism, will inevitably produce amongst the chaste daughters of Ireland; justly renowned for their purity, as the lower orders of the Sister Isle are infamous for their uncleanness and unmentionable bestiality. The people of Ireland will indeed be 'infected,' if the change anticipated by the writer—which God in His infinite mercy forbid—should come to pass. They would be 'infected' with the 'humbug,' or pusillanimous sexual intercourse of the Welsh Methodists; 'infected' with the passion for poisoning their little ones, and destroying the fruit of their wombs, that animates the evangelical daughters of the Protestant Israel. Where the lonely chapel now stands, wherein the daily sacrifice, the clean oblation, is offered to the Lord of Hosts, there shall the new generation of swaddlers gather together in 'Love Feast,' or 'Protracted Meeting' with all its nameless abominations. The priest shall disappear, and his place shall be supplied by the vendor of those patent medicines, warranted to produce abortion without inconvenience to the mother, whose advertisements fills so large a space in the columns of the Protestant press in Great Britain, Upper Canada, and the United States. Then shall the restraints of decency and female modesty be cast aside, as rags of Popery; the odious burden imposed by the old but exploded superstition upon the animal passions of its votaries shall be thrown to the ground; and thoroughly 'infected' with the virus of Protestantism, Ireland, the favored land of female chastity, shall be as Sodom, and even as Gomorrah.'

REMARKS.—Invariably in Canada, Roman Catholics, their Faith and their Clergymen are treated with respect by Protestant Journalists. Behold the True Witness! Here the most unblushing and insulting falsehoods are broadly published in a Roman Catholic Journal of the largest possible circulation. Are Englishmen greater drunkards than Irishmen; or are there more English Street Walkers than Irish? Judging from Police Statistics the very reverse is the case, maugre the difference of the population. Are Prisons and Penitentiaries fuller of English malefactors than of Irish? If not, why vaunt the virtues of one nation above those of another? The True Witness complains of Orange Societies! What Protestant is there, reading the above filthy calumnies, would not join an Orange or other secret Society, to guard his Faith against such atrocious assaults? Besides, if such things were really true, why publish them? Why sow dissension and hatred among people bound by common ties to live together? If this were done by an obscure newspaper, like other vile things it might be passed by silently, but the True Witness stands on the pinnacle of greatness among Roman Catholic Journals, and is largely patronized by Clergy and Laity, and what is there published is received implicitly as truth by thousands.

Such is the violence by party and such the effect of religious bigotry, that were a Protestant Journalist to say about Roman Catholicity and Irishmen what is here said by the True Witness, his Printing Office would be thrown into the streets, and his life placed in jeopardy; and yet, in all probability, the only notice taken of the beastly calumnies of the Roman Catholic newswriter is the present. This speaks whole volumes for the toleration of the abused.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR,—May I hope that you will find space in your columns for the foregoing circular addressed to the members of the Legislature.

The subject is one to which I have devoted much study, and to which I court investigation.

The objections I shall be happy to hear, and if possible controvert.

There is no writer that I am aware of, of any celebrity, whose theory does not accord with views that have been matured by the practical observations of many years—I might say of my lifetime.

The details I shall not enter upon, until I find whether the subject will, or will not, be entertained by the Legislature.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. Y.

March 4th, 1859.

PORT COLBORNE, (Welland County,) 23rd February, 1859.

SIR,—

Permit me to draw your attention to a means that has occupied much of my study for some Years past, and that I firmly believe is the only means under Providence for checking the devastations of the Wheat Insects.

My views are founded on the theory, that Nature has provided for all its exigencies in a universal adaptation of circumstances, and that throughout all its ramifications, the Bane and the Antidote are found in juxtaposition.

We have Imported to this Country the one—we must now Import the other. We have artificially introduced the Wheat Insects, so also is it requisite that the Birds found where the Insect is indigenous, should be brought to this Country.

Admitting that I am over sanguine in my expectations—admitting that unforeseen contingencies may arise to defeat my project—I still contend that, be it certain, probable or barely possible, the experiment is worthy of trial, and the trifle requisite, not to be considered, in view of the almost incalculable benefits that may accrue to the Country therefrom.

I am also prepared to go into the most minute detail before a Committee of Honorable Members, and show, from better authority than my own, that my suggestions are based on sound practical Science.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. W. YERKER.

Montreal, March 7th.

RECORDER'S COURT.—This morning the usual attendance of lookers-on was present, but the Court was delayed for a considerable time, owing to the death of the late Recorder, Mr. Joseph Bourret, who departed this life on Saturday afternoon, about 3 o'clock; and by which death a question arises, whether the power delegated for some time past to his deputy, does not die with him?—The general legal opinion is, that the powers delegated do cease on the death of the Recorder. The question next arises, what is to be done with the Court during the interregnum? or until the Government appoints his successor?

In the *interim* the prisoners arrested by the police were, by the request of the Mayor, sent before C. J. Coursol, Esq., inspector and Superintendent, who summarily disposed of them.

Arrival of the Jura and Europa.

New York, March 7.

The screw steamship Jura, from Liverpool on Friday, the 18th February, arrived this morning.

The affairs of the Ionian Islands claimed attention in the House of Lords on Thursday night.

In the Commons Mr. Lever took his seat for Galway, and Mr. Salomons for Greenwich, the latter taking the oath according to Jewish custom.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company's bill was withdrawn from the House of Commons on the night of the 20th February, but leave was given to bring in another bill to enable the Company to raise money for other purposes.

The bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister passed to a second reading.

FRANCE.

It is stated that the various French Chambers of Commerce have received peremptory orders to abstain from giving expression to their ardent wishes for peace.

SARDINIA.

The Paris correspondent of the Times asserts on trustworthy grounds that the King of Sardinia is determined on making an attempt to drive out the Austrians with the object of constituting for himself a kingdom strong enough to resist Austria on one hand, and France on the other, if need be, and that it will comprise Venice and at least twelve millions of subjects. An absolute certainty is felt at the Court of Turin that France will help Piedmont against Austria, and that Russia will be with her, passively if Austria is left to fight alone, but actively and openly if any other power assists Austria. England and Prussia are expected to be neutral. The above is asserted to be the deliberate plan of the King of Sardinia and his Cabinet, and nothing but the withdrawal of France will divert them from it.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—Feb. 17.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote the market very dull generally, and sales small. Provisions, &c., quiet but steady. Lard dull but firm at 60s. Ashes dull; Pearls 32s., Pots 29s 6d. Sugar steady. Coffee dull. Rice quiet.

London, 17th Feb.—Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee quiet at easier prices for good qualities, though not quotable lower. Tea, average, tea-leaves without quotable change; Congou to 2d.

LATER.—London, Friday morning, 18th.—The Times and Daily News both report funds firmer yesterday, and a better feeling prevailed at an advance of ¼ market, however, inactive. Discount market unchanged; Consols 93¼ @ 93¾ for money, and 93¾ @ 93¼ for account.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Sandy Hook, March 7.

The Royal Mail steamship Europa, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., has passed this on her way to New York.

The Screw Steamship Ætna, arrived out on the 19th.

The latest continental rumors are more warlike. Military preparations continue.

It is reported that a camp of 100,000 men will soon form at Toulon.

The House of Commons had passed a resolution in favor of a loan of £7,000,000 sig.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, goods were firm and active.

Yarker.

The promised entertainment of which we gave notice in our columns last week came off on Thursday last in excellent style. The thriving village that Simcoe Falls now Yarker, was crowded with visitors from all parts of the surrounding country at an early hour, and about three o'clock, P.M., a goodly gathering of some 150, including a large number of ladies, sat down to dinner in Mr. John A. Shibley's large room over his store. Messrs. G. W. and James Yarker represented the family whose names the village now bears in honorable remembrance, and several friends from Kingston and elsewhere were present to witness this compliment to the memory of a worthy and deserving man. Although the demonstration was a strictly temperance one—there appears to have been plenty of hilarity and enjoyment, and after the excellent dinner was dispatched the room was cleared for dancing, which was kept up with great spirit until morning. Toasts and speeches were given at the dinner table which are said to have been none the less spirited on account of the absence of the inspiring glass. The Chair was filled by Mr. Augustus Hosper, the principal speaker being Mr. Parker, of Clark's Mills, Mr. George Miller, Mr. Cephas Miller, Mr. Alderman Duff and Mr. Cooper, of Kingston, with Messrs. Yarker, and others. Altogether it was a very pleasant and lively meeting, and we join with our friends in wishing all success to Yarker.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1859.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

J. B. C., Frankford; A. O. & Co., New York; P. M., Port Hope; P. M., Belleville; R. B., Brighton.

The Hamilton