marked the edifice when it stood in the first glory of such a construction. I have wandered over all these scenes from day to day. I have climbed the heights of Olivet in the early dawn, to watch the rising of the sun upon Jerusalem. I have sat upon its summit for hours contemplating the city as it lies like a carved model before the eye from that point. I have reclined on the bosom of Gethsemane, beneath the shade of its ancient olives. I have roamed over the heights of Zion; "ploughed as a field," and down to the calm Siloam, sleeping in its cradle in the valley. I have passed hours in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, now meditating alone in the tomb, and now standing in thought by the rent in the rocks. I do not enter into the modern controversy of the accuracy of the place. It is enough for me that all the objections to it are modern; that there never has been a rival location proposed; and that there are no greater difficulties here urged than might be urged to any other spot. I have roamed abroad over the surrounding hills, even to Mizpeh, where Samuel testified, and into the long, deep limestone quarries beneath Jerusalem itself, whence Solomon obtained those splendid slabs, the origin of which has been so long unknown. It is but four years since the existence of this immense subterranean cavern was known to travellers. I have penetrated it for near half a mile, and seen many large stones already cut, which were prepared for work but were never removed. This new discovery is one of the greatest wonders of Jerusalem. It seems to extend under the temple itself, and the stones were all finished and dressed there, and then raised up at the very spot for their appointed place. I have stood with the Jews at their weekly mourning beneath the walls of the Temple, where Solomon's stones are still remaining, and marked the energy of the 79th Psalm as thus fulfilled.—Those and many other new and wonderful scenes have now become familiar to my eyes; but their mysterious wonder has not abated. If one should go a hundred times to Gethsemane or Olivet, the impression would only be deeper and more solemn still. To sit there and read the scriptures appertaining thereto, is an occupation of ever increasing interest and solemnity.

The past of Jerusalem is overflowing with thot But the future is equally impressive. These ruins are not always to remain. The future Temple, and the restored Israel, when "Jerusalem shall be the throne of the Lord of all nations," claim the most earnest thought. The day when "the feet" of the Lord "shall stand on the Mount of Olives which is over against Jerusalem towards the east," is full of importance; and whether we look back or forward, we have to speak of Zion as "the joy of the whole earth," for "salvation is of the Jews." The present missionary work in Jerusalem is deeply interesting. In Bishop Gobat the church has a man here eminently worthy of the place and the work. He is the earnest advocate and friend of all that is evangelical and true; and is, therefore, loved and reverenced by all those who love the truth. The labourers around him are earnestly and successfully at work. I have attended the meetings of instruction for converted Israelites, and freely see the efforts and results of the faithful men who are at work. The Sabbath was a day of work for them. An early service in Spanish, with an address in Hebrew; a service in Arabic, with quite a large number of natives in attendance; a morning service in English, at 11, with a respectable congregation, and the schools established by the London Society; an afternoon service in German, for all who understand that language; and separate evening meetings in various quarters, at the mission houses, for private teaching, make the day a very busy one for all.—Though not one of those services was intelligible in language to me, the spirit of them all was manifest. God is blessing the work with His Divine power and presence, and everything in it looks in the highest degree hopeful and encouraging.—Now, what an accumulation of thought do all of these facts and scenes prepare! I shall not attempt to enter into every particular scene; you must imagine for yourself. But surely there is no spot on earth like Jerusalem. And having been allowed to make my pilgrimage here, and to worship on Mount Zion, and listen to the promises in the very land in which they were given, I may consider my wanderings well repaid, and my privileges unbounded. I shall gladly now turn my feet, and my face again to the West.

From the Paris Constitutional.

If anything could soften the bitterness inspired by the sad news from India, it is assuredly the spectacle presented by the gallant men who have fallen victims to the rebellion. The dignity of the British character and the admirable strength of the Anglo Saxon race, which has performed so great a *role* in the history of the world, shine forth with splendor. Among the officers of the revolted regiments there were many young men who, by their youth and inexperience, may have contributed to the events which have swept them away. But they have wiped away all faults by the firmness, free from any ostentation, which they exhibited in late events. We have described more than one deed of heroism worthy of the admiration of posterity. In the midst of tortures and on the brink of the grave they have displayed the modest courage which characterizes in our days the man ennobled by the influence of Christian civilization. The cruelty of the murderers has only been equalled by the courage of the victims. A nation which loses such sons must doubtless bewail their martyrdom, but it has the right to be proud of them.

[From the Liverpool Herald.]

LODGE OF FREEMASONS.—On Wednesday the Right Hon. the Lord Panmure, Deputy-Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, presided over the usual quarterly communication of grand lodge, which was held in the Temple.

A very lengthened and animated discussion ensued on the disaffection of the Canadian lodges.

Lord Panmure then said, I have one notice to give before I formally close this lodge, and that notice I regret to say is of a painful character. You are all aware of the scenes that have lately taken place in our Indian dominions—(hear)—where we have many brethren belonging under the Grand Lodge of England (hear, hear). Those scenes are such as make us blush for humanity (hear). I am therefore instructed by the Grand Master to give you notice of his intention, at the next meeting of Grand Lodge, that he will propose a grant from the funds of Grand Lodge, for the relief of our suffering brethren in the East (applause).

Brother Mason suggested that what was done should be done quickly, a suggestion which was loudly applauded.

The Grand Lodge was then formally closed with solemn prayer, and the brethren dispersed.

It is thought that the G. M. will propose a vote of probably £1,000.

INCIDENT OF THE SIEGE OF DELHI.—An officer of the 60th Rifles, in a letter to his family, writes:—"I was out with only about 20 of my own men, driving the enemy out of a small village that they had got possession of when we cames across 53 of the enemy, hemmed up in a corner, with two high walls in their rear, and ourselves in their front. We attempted to shoot them from about 120 yards, but finding that they had better cover than we had, and that my men were falling fast around me, I ordered them to give them a volley, fix bayonets, and charge. Hurrah! away we went and hardly had I got 20 yards before I felt a sharp twinge in my right side, and I knew I was hit. Away I went notwithstanding the pain and blood, and cutting down the first man with my sword, I was soon engaged hand to hand with a Sepoy. I felt his bayonet cut my wrist as if to the bone, but I knew he was then finished, for my sword was through him up to the hilt. After that I can remember no more—I just know my right arm fell powerless to my side, a clout on my head sent me reeling, and all was over. The next thing I remember was awaking with an aching side, a very sore arm, and stiff wrist, and then I knew I had been wounded in three places.—One bullet had gone through the fleshy part of my side, penetrating about an inch; the other bullet had gone underneath my right arm, close to the arm pit, cutting through the muscle and out again, and the bayonet cut deep in my wrist However, all my wounds are nearly healed.—It was some satisfaction to know that after I fell my men were all like madmen and, infuriated at seeing me cut down, rushed in and bayoneted every man of them, and counted 50 bodies dying in that one corner up in a heap."

THE HERO TABLECLOTH.—The Crimean hero Tablecloth is now on view at the maker's Messrs. Hodge and Lowman, Regent Street, London. It is two years since the design of this fabric was begun. It was shown last week to her Majesty and the Court at Balmoral, who expressed their unqualified approbation of the design and quality, and gave an order for it for the royal table. The design contains portraits, true to life, of the allied sovereigns and generals who took part in the late Crimean war. The four grand orders of the four Powers, with the flags and arms of each nation, are displayed; also, the four great battles fought in the Crimea.—*London paper.*

The following intelligence we take from the Daily News:—

"Incredible as it may appear, it is nevertheless a fact, that a mercantile house in Calcutta has actually sold a thousand Minnie rifles to the natives, and no attempt has been made by the local government to check the sale, which is still proceeding. This intelligence comes from a highly respectable firm in Calcutta, and may be relied upon. From other and trustworthy sources we have heard of more than one sordid establishment in Calcutta making money by the sale of weapons which might be turned against their countrymen."

It is stated in late English papers, that the 5th Royal Irish Dragoons, the name of which was struck from the Army List for disaffection, some sixty years since, will be revived.

THE JESUITS IN INDIA.—Colonel Mountain, in his memoirs of India says:—"We have some excellent men among the clergy in India, and I should say that a great deal is doing both to improve the natives and to promote good conduct amongst ourselves. *Some of the Rome Catholic friends whom the Government pays, are rightdown rebels, and do their utmost to foment discontent among our troops.*—There can be no doubt but that there are Jesuits, well versed in the Hindoo language, who, having disguised themselves as Brahmins, have fomented rebellion against British rule."

The Russian goverment has issued a most important decree with reference to a future commercial intercourse between the United States and the people of Siberia. It is ordered that the teaching of the German language be discontinued in the public schools of Irkoutsk, and superseded by the English or, as it is officially called, "La langue Americaine."

[From the Rambler, Catholic Paper.]

We would rather things went on as they are till the *Church* becomes strong enough to claim *all* ecclesiastical property, of which she had been unjustly deprived, as belonging exclusively to her; and that as a matter of right, and not as a gift of the State. In other words, that *the Catholic Church and Protestant Establishment should change places.*

FROM TRINIDAD.—The Attorney-General has delivered a speech in Parliament on a question exciting a great interest in the colony. It would appear that a very large—indeed, the largest—proportion of the inhabitants of Trinidad are Roman Catholics, and that it is usual to pay the salary of the Archbishop, which amounts £1,000 a year, out of the revenues of the island. To entitle him to his salary, it is necessary that he should take the oath of allegiance to our Queen; and it has always happened, hitherto, that the person nominated to this dignity has been one of her Majesty's subjects. But some time since a new Archbishop was appointed by the Pope, who was not a British subject, but an alien, and this appointment was, strange to say, approved and ratified by the English Colonial Secretary. The person appointed was Monsignor Spaccapietra.—The Attorney general in his speech, says:—I do not say, let not Roman Catholicism thrive; but I do say, and I cannot say too emphatically let Roman Catholicism of the island be English, and not foreign. Roman, if you will, in its doctrine, but English and not ultramontane in its office-bearers, its language, its ministrations, its spirit, and its tendencies; let it be subdued to the element in which we live; let it be homogeneous with our growth, and not an alien or a stranger.

FROM MEXICO.—The Romish prelate at Puebla having refused to give burial to Colonel Perez, of the National Guards—a gentleman who appears to have been universally esteemed—the Government ordered the vaults of the Church to be opened, and the burial of the deceased to be performed. The refractory prelate saved himself from arrest by a precipitate flight.

The British charge at Tacubaya had demanded an apology for insult to his flag by a mob, during histemporary absence.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—The friends of general Santana, the "Liberator" had formed a provisional government, and impeached the President and his Secretaries for violence and arbitrary usurpation of power and appropriation of the revenue of the country to personal uses. At last accounts the revolutionists were in successful progress. The revolutionists were besieging the city of St. Domingo, and it was reported that President Baez had fled. President Baez was a usurper, Santana having been elected President by the people.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 16, 1857.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ATLANTIC."

Four Days Later from Europe:

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM INDIA—DELHI NOT YET TAKEN—SECOND RETREAT OF HAVELOCK.

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York, on the 12th instant, bringing two weeks later intelligence from India.

The latest Delhi dates are to the twelfth of August.

The Rebels still held the place. European reinforcements were arriving and a general assault was expected to be made on the 20th.

General Havelock, after severe fighting had reached Lucknow, but from the weakness of his force was compelled to return to Cawnpore.

The garrison at Lucknow and Agra are reported still holding out, but in a precarious condition.

Admiral Seymour has proclaimed a blockade of Canton River.

The European news is unimportant—a meeting of Parliament is talked of.

INDIA.—From Delhi the intelligence comes down to Aug. 12th, at which time the city was still in the hands of the insurgents. A good deal of skirmishing had taken place, the rebels being invariably defeated, but with considerable loss to the British.

General Nicholson arrived before Delhi on the 8th, in advance of his force, which was expected between the 13th and 15th, when the besiegers would amount to about 11,000 men. Further reinforcements were looked for early in September, increasing the army to 15,000. It was expected that the assault would take place on the 20th of August.

The accounts in regard to General Havelock and the position of affairs at Cawnpore on are conflicting. According to one statement, the General, after marching a second time towards Lucknow, and defeating the enemy in two engagements, found the rebels, to the number of 50,000 strongly entrenched at Lucknow, and had to fall back on Cawnpore, where, reduced to only 900 followers, he was expecting an attack from the insurgents.

Per contra, the Trieste correspondent of the London Morning Post telegraphs that General Neill had attacked and defeated a large force near Cawnpore, and that General Havelock had succeeded in reaching Lucknow, the garrison at which place had been in a most precarious position.

Agra dates are to August 11th. All in the fort were well and amply provided with provisions, but the force was very weak and calling urgently for relief. The whole Christian population was within the fort.

The 8th Native Infantry at Hazaraback mentioned on the 30th June, had liberated all the prisoners. Most of the Europeans escaped to Bagode, but there is every reason to believe that Major Oakes was killed.

The *Times* Bombay correspondent says that one cannot but see that the discipline and loyalty of the Bombay army is slowly giving way under strong temptations.

Calcutta was becoming crowded with fugitives from all parts of Bengal. There had been symptoms of disaffection in the 12th Bombay Infantry, forming part of the Rajahpootas field force. They refused to give up a mutinous trooper and formed a square around him. He then fired at Brigadier Mocan, when three or four of the European Artillery dashed into the square and cut him down. A portion of the infantry were disarmed.

The mutiny at Boisposr was promptly suppressed, but Lieutenants Norris and Nonthfield, and Ensign Stubbs got astray, and were murdered.

A Meerut letter of the 10th of August, mentions that numbers of the mutineers were leaving Delhi. About five hundred were seen crossing the Ganges, at Gurmuchtesurga, five days previously, and two hundred and fifty more were at Hauper, making for Rohilcund, all armed.

The Bridge of Boats at Delhi, is reported broken on the Meerut side, and the mutineers were attempting to repair it.

The most loyal spirit prevailed, not only among the Sikh soldiers, but the population of the Punjaub generally.

From most of the native States in Central India the accounts are satisfactory, although in some instance disaffection had broken out. The rebels at Arrah had been defeated by Major Eyre.

The Mohugtum Holiday, as to which great fears were felt, had passed off quietly.

A few more mutinies, among the troops of the Bombay Presidency, are reported, but they had, generally, been easily suppressed. Several suspected regiments had been disarmed.

A telegraphic dispatch from Paris to the *London Post*, dated September 29, says:—

A French telegraph from Marseilles, dated to-day, says that private lettets from Calcutta state that the population is beginning to rise in Bengal, pursuing and killing English settlers, and that the revolution is becoming general. The merchandize from the interior no longer reaches Calcutta, and the imports are accumulating in the depots. Buyers is not to be found. Money is disappearing, and the paper of the East India Company is at 25 per cent. discount.

[From the London *Times*, Sept. 30.]

The additional particulars received by the Foreign Office, in the form of a dispatch from the Indian government to the Secret Committee of the East India Directors, throw new, and we must add, a gloomy light, on the state of affairs. For the present, and for several weeks more from the last date, we must make up our minds to increasing difficulty, and the consequent probability of fresh disasters in one quarter or another. It is not Delhi that is now the chief point of anxiety. Not yet do Lucknow, and Agra, with their gallant defenders and their hundreds of women and children, monopolize interest. The whole line of communication is threatened and disturbed. We have had to retreat, to surrender points which till lately we were sure of holding, to detain reinforcements, to provide against new dangers, and reduce our position to the least and most manageable nucleus of dominion.

[From Calcutta, 23d August, 1857.]

From G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Hon. Secret Committee.

GEN. HAVELOCK'S COLUMN.—General Havelock, after pushing on half way to Lucknow, and defeating the insurgents two or three times in Oude province, was compelled by the weakness of his force, reduced by exposure, fatigue, sickness and constant fighting, to withdraw to Munnutwar, six miles from the Ganges, and ultimately, on the 13th August, to recross with all his force to Cawnpore, where he now is; Bithoor having been meanwhile reoccupied by mutineers from Saugor and others, numbering about 4000, with five guns.

General Havelock attacked it on the 16th, and carried the position, capturing two guns. His force is reduced to 900 men, who are worn out with fatigue and need repose, and he considers that to advance on Lucknow until reinforced would be to court annihilation.

Adequate reinforcements, it is feared cannot reach him in less than ten days or a fortnight from the present time. Her Majesty's 5th and 50th (90th) China troops having been moreover here detained below, in consequence of the disturbances in Beshar (Bahar).

No news later than the 22d ultimo from Lucknow, but by more recent native account the garrison were holding out well, and it is believed that they have managed to lay in additional provisions.

General Havelock expects to be attacked simultaneously by the Muds (Oude) insurgents from the left bank of the river, as well as from the side of Futtehpore, where boats were collecting, and from the direction of the Calpee, where the Gwalior mutineers, strong in artillery, threatened to cross and form a junction with the Oude rebels. A steamer has been sent down by the General to destroy the boats at Futtehpore, but his force is too weak to oppose the passage of the Wumna (Jumna) at Calpee. The Oude people are making aggressions on our villages to the north of the Ganges, and it is feared that communication between Allahabad and Benares may be interrupted.

DELHI.—The mutineers made great preparations for an attack on the 31st July, the eve of the Bakra End festival, but nothing occurred beyond some desultory skirmishing. On the evening of August 1st they attacked the right of the British position, and maintained the contest through the night, and up to the afternoon of August 2d. Our loss was very slight—10 killed and 36 wounded—the men being kept well under cover.

On the 12th, guns established outside Cashmere Gate were attacked by a force under Brigadier Showers, and after a sharp contest, taken. They consisted of one 24-pound howitzer, two seven and one six-pounder. Our loss was sever—112 killed and wounded.

There appears to have been severe fighting on the 30th of July. The 1st and 2nd instant, when the enemy reinforced by the troops from Neemuch, attempted to carry out position, but they were repulsed as usual; their loss is said to have exceeded 3000 men, including 900 of the Neemuch force who did not return to the city after the failure on the 1st, and they are reported to be really dispirited. On the 8th the powder manufactory in the city was blown up by a shell, and about 500 artificers are believed to have been destroyed, together with a large quantity of sulphur and saltpetre.

There have been for some time short of English powder and fuses, and the supply of gun caps is said to be failing; they daily manufacture powder of inferior quality. The Kumaon (Kumaon) battalion of Goorkhas reached Delhi with treasure, ammunition and stores on the 1st, and a reinforcement of 1300 Europeans and 2000 Punjaubees, from the Punjaub, was expected to arrive on the 11th. Retrogade movement is now not thought of, though at one time it was talked of. No fighting since the 2d instant.

The 29th regiment which mutinied at Lahore, has been almost entirely destroyed. All remains quiet in the Punjaub and at Sutlej States up to August 11.

In Rajpootana, Nusserabad, it had been found necessary to disarm one hundred and five of the 12th Bengal Native Infantry, they having refused to obey their commanding officers on the occasion of a drunken trooper of the Lancers raising an alarm that the European troops were about to murder them. A court of inquiry is now investigating this affair.

NEEMUCH.—Twenty-one troopers of the 2d Light Cavalry have deserted.

ABOOR.—The detachment of the Jowlpore Legion, fifty men, at this place, have mutinied, and are supposed to have joined the Thakoor or Zowa, an outlawed chief, who is plundering villages and stealing cattle in the Serio county Mhow, and the Bhopol contingent has mutinied at Sehgre.

Colonel Burard (Durand) reports the whole of Western Malwa to be in a very disturbed state, and that a large body of men are collected at Mundisore.

BENGAL AND BEHAR.—Major Eyre, with three guns and about 150 Europeans, defeated the rebels under Kover Sing on the 15th instant, and relieved the Europeans, who had been for some days besieged in a small house at Arrah, and with the aid of 50 Sikhs had gallantly defended themselves. Kover Sing had fled over the hill towards Rohtas. On the 19th, he was at Akburtore Etews Rohasgurh; his brother, Amur Sing, was in the hills flanking the grand trunk road, and in its neighbourhood there is insecurity: all quiet however between Benares and Shergotty.

The Bombay Times considers that the intelligence is certainly of a disastrous character.

A letter from Aboo, dated 11th August, in the Poona Observer, mentions that the King of Delhi offered to make terms with us, on the condition that thirty-six laks of rupees annually, instead of fifteen, as heretofore, should be secured to him and his successors. He was informed that nothing but an unconditional surrender wou'd be accepted.

The 8th Native Infantry at Hazaribagh mutinied on the 30th June, and liberated all the prisoners. Most of the Europeans escaped to Bagoda, but there is every reason to believe that Major Oakes was killed.

AGRA, &c.—News from Agra received up to the 11th inst. Relief from the eastward urgently called for. There is a want of funds.

Allyghur occupied by an agent of the King of Delhi.

Upwards of 400 seamen and marines, and 20 officers of Her Majesty's frigate Shannon and Pearl have been formed into a naval brigade, and detached to the Upper Provinces. The brigade is furnished with ten 69-(68) pounders, and two or three field pieces taken from the above vessels. All left Calcutta on the 18th inst., by steamer.

The revenue in the Punjaub has been paid to the last farthing, and the most loyal spirit prevails not only among the Sikh soldiery but the population generally. The only apprehension is the failure of funds.

Colonel Durand, the officiating agent, was last heard of on the 3rd inst. At Chore, in the Bhopal State, the Bhopal Contingent is reported to have seized some guns and a howitzer, and to have raised the Mahommedan standard. Amjehra Rajah revolted and took possession of Mehidpore; he has been partially coerced by Holkar.

The conduct of the Jeypore and Bhurtpore Sirdars is reported by the Lieutenant General to have been very questionable.

INDIAN COMMANDS.—The *Globe* states that Gen. Ashburnham, the commander of the China expedition, is to have a command in India. Brigadier General Havelock, whose substantial rank is that of colonel, is to have the rank and command of a major-general. The *Globe* says the last promotion is, of course, not intended as a reward to General Havelock, who will be honoured in a manner commensurate with the brilliancy of his services.

Intelligence has just reached Calcutta that the Ramnaghur Battalion, stationed at Domwah, Chota, and Nagpore, about a hundred and fifty miles from this, have bolted—strange to say, without murdering their officers—their strength, 1,100 sepoys, 180 calvary, and six brass guns.

The *Globe* says that the strength of the force which arrived at Calcutta with Lord Elgin was:—officers and marines, 864, and a detachment of the 9th regiment, consisting of 99 men. The following were expected immediately:—Her Majesty's ship Pearl, with 100 men of the 90th regiment, and 260 officers and marines. The Lancefield steamer with 128 men of the 50th regiment, and the Kennington, with 150 of the 5th Fusiliers, making a total arrived and immediately expected of 1,700 men.

The Dinapore Artillery are reported to have destroyed upwards of 500 of the sepoys who were passing down the Ganges in boats. Five large boats were entirely destroyed. The artillery was on the river bank masked.

GREAT BRITAIN.—At a meeting in London of the owners of property in India, it was resolved to demand compensation for losses sustained by private persons in India, and complaint was made of the want of vigour on the part of the Indian Government.

The London Morning *Chronicle* says that the call for the immediate assembling of Parliament is so general throughout the country, that Ministers are about, it is said to deliberate on, not the necessity, but the convenient time for summoning it, at the next Cabinet Council.

PATRIOTISM IN SHEFFIELD.—Two gentlemen of Sheffield, members of the Town Council, Mr. Harvey, and Mr. Broadbent, have offered to raise 500 men in the town within a month, to serve in the army, paying the preliminary expences, and handing the men over to the Government without any condition whatever. Lord Panmure, thanking them on behalf of himself and colleagues for their zeal and public spirit, has accepted the offer. The Government, however, will pay the expences usual on such occasions—that is 62 per man bounty and a free kit.

The latest intelligence from India, foreshadows that matters there are likely to become worse before they become better, although the public at large refuse to believe this. Englishmen are eminent above all for their love of good news. To tell a man that an English soldier is fighting abroad and has not annihilated whole armies as soon as he has looked upon them, was a boldness not to be ventured upon until since the late Russian war. Regardless of numbers and insurmountable difficulties, London people are now burning with impatience, and easily cast down as a natural consequence on the arrival of news which cannot be called good except by inference.

A fireman belonging to the steamer Adelaide was drowned on Wednesday night.

Later from Europe:

STEAMSHIP "VANDERBILT" AT NEW-YORK.

The *Vanderbilt* arrived at New York, on the 15th inst., fetching Indian dates to the 3rd.

Indian Mails had reached London, but news mainly anticipated by Telegraph.

General Havelock defeated Rebels near Cawnpore, on the 16th of August, but his force was greatly reduced by cholera.

Lucknow reported safe, Aug. 18.

The Emperor of China refuses to agree to amicable arrangements with British.

London Money Market animated. Consols 90 1-8 a 90 1-4. The drain of gold is causing uneasiness.

Markets generally flat. All qualities of breadstuffs slightly declined.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from St. John—Dove, Eliza Jenkins, at Liverpool; Rufus Choate, Bristol; Beaver, Greenock; Elizabeth Mary, Ayr; Iron Gem, Penarth Roads; Union, Newry; John and Mary, Sligo; Monetary, Dublin; Lara, Galway.

From Farnworth & Jardine's Circular,

The arrivals of Wood from the British Colonies have been more moderate in the past fortnight; of recovery from the depression recently existing. Consumption of Deals is large, but of Square Timber limited. Stocks are, however, large, which have a tendency to prevent much animation.

SAINT JOHN PINE.—The stock of really fine Timber is diminished, and such will command better rates than have been recently current; but inferior Wood suffers in value from the current price of common Quebec.—Lower Port is now brought here in very small quantities, and is seldom saleable at remunerative prices.

HARDWOOD.—There has been a full import of this article, a larger portion than usual being superior large Wood, from St. John.—The recent sales have been 16 inch average, at 21d per foot, and 17 to 19 inches, 22d 2s per foot. Prince Edward's Island has been sold at 12d to 15d per foot.

SPRUCE AND PINE DEALS.—The supply of Deals, in the past fortnight, has been moderate. On reference to our table, it will be observed that the excess in the supply over last year is very much less than was the case some few weeks since, and is very considerably below the importation to this period in 1855. As the consumption continues large, and it is more generally apparent that the full supply is not likely to be excessive, parties, who throughout the season have been determined sellers ex ship are showing more firmness, and several cargoes are being stored for an advance. The only recent sales are two cargoes St. John, middling quality, at £7 10s per standard.

LATHWOOD.—St John Lathwood has sold with cargo at 40s; separate, at 80s.

THE CITY LAMPS.—These were lighted again on Saturday evening, and the Corporation have, as usual, made a bungling piece of business of the whole transaction. Perhaps there are stockholders among them. The terms are, that the City is to pay £6 per annum for each lamp: the lamps are not to be lit on five nights in each month, about the full of the moon, and the Company to receive interest on any arrears due them by the City. Thus the Corporation actually comes to the terms of the Gas Company, and pays considerably more, comparatively, than heretofore, for lighting the lamps, and this too without having any suitable investigation made as to how either the Corporation or private individuals stand in relation to the quantity of cost of the Gas furnished by the Company. The *Freeman* of Tuesday very tightly remarks—

"We think it is cause for regret that as this dispute arose, the whole question was not thoroughly sifted. The present is merely a compromise which leaves the real question where it was. The public know no more to-day of the actual cost of each lamp to the Company than they did a month ago; they do not know how much gas a scientific man can obtain from a given quantity of coal, nor how much gas a lamp consumes, nor anything more than that there has been a dispute, and the Company have declined an investigation, on the grounds that it would be troublesome and unsatisfactory, and have consented to do what some time ago they declared wholly impracticable; and the Corporation on the other hand have agreed to pay at a higher rate than ever for the gas to be consumed—for they never hitherto have paid interest on arrears."

FIRE.—On Sunday afternoon a barn in rear of the dwelling of Mr. Donnelly, in Orange street, was consumed by fire; the dwelling, and those contiguous were saved by the timely arrival of No. 2 engine company. A valuable cow belonging to Mr. Donnelly was suffocated in the smoke and flames. This has undoubtedly been the act of incendiaries, as we learn a fire was found kindled in the same barn at a prior time in the day; and on Saturday evening a barn on the adjoining premises was also set on fire, which was likewise extinguished by No. 2 company.

We are quite at a loss to attribute a motive for these incendiarisms, but it is to be hoped that the Mayor will cause a searching investigation to be made in this, as well as every other occurrence of a like nature, and which may possibly have the effect of deterring other evil disposed persons from similar criminal attempts.

We learn since, that His Worship has already instituted enquiries into the cause of these fires, but as yet without eliciting any satisfactory information.

Three houses near the corner of Duke and Ludlow streets, in Carleton, were destroyed by fire early on Tuesday morning. They were owned respectively by Israel Patchell, W. Thompson, and J. Thompson.—*Church Witness.*

At Halifax, a fire occurred on the 7th, which broke out in a house at the corner of Barrington and Duke streets, opposite the Post Office, occupied by Mr. Searle, saddler, and Mr. Robinson, as a music store. The fire was confined to the house where it originated, and which was totally destroyed.

Another fire broke out on the 9th, in a building at the 3 mile house, which destroyed the entire groupe.

ACCIDENTS.—Mr. Gilbert, R. Merrill, of Hampstead, while driving his team of horses on Tuesday the 17th ult., was thrown from the loaded cart to which they were attached, by the falling of the pole, and, unable to extricate himself, was dragged some distance. He expired on Wednesday last.

Mr. Wm. Smith, an Englishman, fell off the Bridge at Hampton Ferry on Friday last and died before assistance could be rendered him.

AN APPROPRIATE TRIBUTE.—We are authorised to announce that Mr. Greenslade, so well known throughout this Province as an importer and cultivator of fruit and fancy trees, holds in readiness a beautiful Weeping Ash, intended as a present to the Smiler Monument Committee, to be planted by the grave under the direction of the Committee.—What a beautiful and affectionate tribute of respect.—*Telegraph.*

AGRICULTURAL FAIR & CATTLE SHOW FOR THE PARISH OF SIMONDS.

The Annual Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show for the Parish of Simonds took place on Tuesday last, on the grounds of Mr. F. Brown, Loch Lomond. The attendance was very good, and every thing was conducted in a most orderly manner.

The show of field crops was extensive, and in quantity and quality surpassed those of former years, which is a strong argument in favour of the agricultural capabilities of this fine section, and of the energy and pesseverance of the inhabitants.

The number of horned cattle displayed was not so numerous as we have seen on former occasions, but some very fine stock was exhibited.

The dairy products could not be surpassed, especially the butter, which might challenge competition in any country.

Some fair qualities of homespun cloth were exhibited.

Among the field crops we noticed some potatoes of an enormous size, called the Victoria Blues, raised by Mr. James Cunningham, senr.

Mr. F. S. Jones exhibited a fine lot of potatoes, carrots and beets. His Early Horn Carrots and White Belgium were a great size. He also exhibited a potatoe presenting superior qualities, called the English Kidney, a new description, and, we believe, the first ever grown in this country.

The display of sheep was not large, but they were of a fine quality. Some rams and ewes of native and imported stock were much admired, particularly a pair of lambs raised this year by R. S. Armstrong, Esq. of the pure Leicester breed.

The Judges for the field crops were Messrs. Robert Bowes, James McCormic, and James Cunningham, senr. The prizes were awarded as follows:

Wheat—Thos. Allen, 1st prize; Robert Douglas, 2nd do.

Oats—Patrick Murphy, 1st prize; James Braydan, senr. 2nd do.; Robert Douglas, 3rd do.

Buckwheat—Wm. Brayden, 1st prize; James Robinson, 2nd do.; and F. S. Jones 3rd do.

Barley—H. Nichols, 1st prize; R. B. Douglas 2nd do.

Potatoes—James Brayden, sen. 1st prize; James Ennis, 2nd do.; Robert Douglas, 3rd do.

Turnips—Robert Douglas, 1st prize; James Braydan, 2nd do.; James Robertson, 3rd do.

Carrots—Robert Douglas, 1st prize; the other competitors not having the quantity of ground sowed.

The Judges of Grain were John Jordan, senr., T. O. Cruckshank, and Thos. Dewar, Esquires.

Wheat—Thos. Allen, 1st prize; Robt. Douglas, 2nd do.; James Cother, 3rd do. It weighed respectively 64 lbs, 62 lbs, and 61 lbs to the bushel.

Barley—James Cunninghom, senr. 1st prize; Robert Douglas, 2nd do.; R. B. Douglas, 3rd do. The weight was 55lbs and 51 lbs per bushel.

Oats (black)—James Cunningham, senr. 1st prize; James Cunningham, Jun. 2nd do.; D. Robertson, 3rd do.

The 1st prize for White Oats was awarded to James Cunningham, senr., the 2nd to P. Murphy, and the 3rd to James Cunningham, junr. The heaviest weighed 50½ lbs to the bushel.

The 1st prizes in Buckwheat were taken by Jas. Cunningham, senr. who also took the 1st prizes for beans and peas.

The Judges for Vegetables were Robert Bowes, James Ingledew, and John McAvity, Esquires.

James Braydan sen. took the 1st prize for Swedish Turnips; B. Ambrose, the 2nd, and Robert Douglas the 3rd.

Aberdeen Turnips—Calib Ratliff, 1st, and Robt. Douglas 2nd.

Early Horn Carrots—R. B. Douglas, 1st, James Braydan, jun. 2nd, and B. Ambrose 3rd.

For Long Orange—Robert Douglas, 1st, F. S. Jones 2nd, and James McCormac 3rd.

Belgian Carrots—B. Ambrose, 1st, F. S. Jones, and Robert Douglas 3rd.

Beets—P. Murphy, 1st, F. S. Jones, 2nd, and R. Douglas 3rd.

Parsnips—B. Ambrose, 1st, James Braydan, 2nd, and P. Murphy, 3rd prize.

The 1st prize for Early Blue Potatoes was given to James Brayden, senr and for the best of other sorts to James Cunningham, sen. The 1st prize in Cabbages to Arthur McLean. The 1st prize in Onions to S. Baker, and in Mangole Wortzel to Robert Douglas.

The first prizes for Firkin and Roll Butter were taken by James Cunningham, sen.

The Judges of Stock were Hugh McMonagle, John K. Campbell, and R. Debow, esquires, who awarded prizes to the most deserving.

After the Secretary, Mr. John Jordon, Jun. had read the list of prizes, the members of the society with their guests retired to their Hall, where a most substantial dinner awaited them, which had been prepared by Mr. Patrick Brown, under the superintendence of Mr. Greenslade. Every description of viands was on the table, and vegetables of superior quality, for which this district is so famous, tempted the appitite, which had been previously sharpened by the exercises of the day. Grace having been said by the Rev. Mr. Disbow, the company sat down and did ample justice to the bountiful repast.

On the removal of the cloth the President of the society, Robert Douglas, Esq., proposed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, which were most heartily received.

Among those present we observed the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the High Sheriff, Henry G. Simonds, Esq., John Sears, Esq., E. A. Batchelder, Esq., of Boston, Mr. H. C. Stubbs, Mr John McCoskerty, and a number of other gentlemen from this City and the adjacent parts of the country.—*New Brunswicker.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—On Tuesday morning shortly after the arrival of the first Train, the Conductor, Mr. Hartshone, while in the act of attaching two of the cars, got one of his arms entangled in some way and so much injured that it is feared he may lose the use of it, or it may possibly be necessary to have it amputated.

In the afternoon of the same day, one of the breakmen, P. Connolly, while engaged in a similar service near the watering station at Harris' Mill stream, missed his footing and fell, and the train being in motion, (although slowly) received so much injury that recovery is very doubtful. One of his legs was so much injured that amputation was necessary immediately.—[Westmorland Times.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that on Saturday evening, while some of the members of No. 6 Engine Company were returning to their engine house from the alarm of fire in Orange street, with their Hose Cart, they unfortunately run over Mr. Francis Clerke, and so seriously injured him about the head that fears are entertained of his recovery. We understand that his skull is fractured, but that yesterday some favourable symptoms were manifested, which give his medical adviser hopes of his ultimate recovery.

We learn that Mr. C. was proceeding up Princess street in company with a friend, when he met the Hose Cart, which was passing along very swiftly, and he was in the act of stepping on the sidewalk when it struck him with great violence, knocking him down and passing over his body.—Owing to the darkness of the evening, and the noise made by a number of boys, he could not see nor hear the approach of the cart.

This serious accident should act as a caution to our firemen, especially when returning from a fire.—*New Brunswicker.*

DISCHARGE OF THE THREE SUPPOSED BANK ROBBERS.—On Saturday last, Savage, Watters, and Barton, who have been confined in Fredericton gaol for the last three months, on suspicion of having been engaged in the robbery of the Central Bank, were brought up before His Honor Judge Wilmot, on a Writ of Habeas Corpus. The learned Judge, having taken time to consider, decided that in his opinion the evidence was not sufficient to justify their detention in gaol until the Court of Nisi Prius, to be held in February, and therefore liberated them on their own recognizances. We believe they have all left town.—*Head Quarters.*

SUICIDE.—A private soldier belonging to the 62d Regiment, stationed in this garrison, committed suicide Wednesday morning, in rear of the Stone Barracks, by shooting himself through the heart, causing instantaneous death. We have not yet learned the cause assigned for the perpetration of this horrid deed.—*Ib.*

The Mail Steamer Merlin, which runs between Halifax and Newfoundland, arrived here on Wednesday in thirty-six hours from Halifax, for the purpose of going on the blocks for repairs.