FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Indian mutiny finds England with a standing army of probably not more than eighty thousand men, half in Great Britain, half in the colonies, perhaps in India, at this moment, not more than ten thousand English soldiers. The navy consists of some seven hundred vessels, two or three hundred of which are steamers, and is more formidable and efficient than at any previous period of a glorious naval history. What she can do, when warmed up to her work, we can perceive by a brief reference to the last great European war, when her navy comprised more than 1,000 vessels, (240 of them ships-of-the-line,) manned by 184,000 seamen, while the army immediately belonging to the British Empire numbered six hundred and 40 thousand men, and the total number in British pay exceeded a million! The total ways and means raised on account of Great Britain in 1811 were eighty millions of pounds sterling, and nearly ten millions and a half on account of Ireland, in all £90,500,000. The supplies voted for 1812 were still greater. The nett produce of the permanent taxes in that year was £40,000,000, of the war £26,000,000, in all £66,000,000, and £29,265,000 were raised by [illegible] including £4,500,000; for the army, £25,000,000, besides £4,252,000 for the ordnance; the loans to Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Sicily, and Russia £5, 316,000; the interest of the national debt, £23,124,000, and still no less than £13,482,000 was applied to the sinking fund! That is what Great Britain did nearly 50 years ago; since which time her power, population, resources, manufactures, and commerce have increased at least four fold. To regain India, she will not be required to make one-tenth of the outlay of her great European war whilst she is abundantly able to put forth four times the financial military, and naval capacity of that memorable period.

The following letter is from an officer late [illegible] Delhi:

MEERUT, June 18.

Our blood is roused We have seen friends, relations, mothers, wives, children brutally murdered, and their bodies mutilated frightfully. This alone, without the pluck which made us victorious over the Russians, would enable us, with God's assistance, to be victorious over these enemies. As the Riflemen charge (10 to 100) the word is passed, "Remember the ladies, remember the babies," and every thing flies before them. Hundreds are shot down or bayoneted. The Sepoys, it is true, fight like demons, but we are English and they are natives

The enemy were at a bridge with heavy guns in position and 4000 strong. One company charged the guns and took them.—These guns were what the mutineers had taken from the Delhi magazine. We took on this occasion five heavy pieces, and have since taken 26. The mutineers are desperate, because they are fighting with halters round their necks. We are battering away at Delhi, and troops are coming fast. Delhi once down the affair is crushed.

The regiments are all crowded there, so that we finish off the greatest part at once.—The more we get there the better; it will save us a great deal of trouble afterwards.

Our batteries are playing on the city and palace of Delhi. The scene inside is awful, they have their dead wounded all together, and stench frightful, even outside. Two European deserters were tied down at the guns One had dyed his face, but he called for mercy in English and was in a thousand pieces in a minute. Martial law has been declared, and we hang six or so every evening, most of them the bankers who were engaged in the affray and who assisted here in murder and plunder. We have learnt how India must be ruled at the cost of many lives and the sufferings of poor helpless women and children. By God's mercy it is no worse and our arms have been successful on every occasion notwithstanding our numbers are to the Sepoys about one to ten. We have a large force at Delhi, and the Delhi people are dispirited at finding that though they attack us by sorties day and night still on every occasion it only decreases their numbers by hundreds. Our troops are as jolly as possible and each man is mad to have his thrust at these devils,—and such thrusts; One man, the other day bayoneted two men at once against a wall. He sent a foot of the barrel into the first man, and bent it like a corkscrew. The bayonet is here. Various have been the feats of strength and bravery.—One man shot four out of five who were coming to attack him, and who loaded and fired at him as they advanced; but he was a rifleman, and had his Minnie. The natives cannot understand how their men drop at such an immense distance. They are very fine fellows, the 60th, as indeed are all the English soldiers. Ten of our English cavalry disperse 500 of the villagers. The feeling in the country is in our favour, and the people relish but little what the Sepoys do, which is plunder and murder.

(Hongkong Correspondence of London Times)

AN AMERICAN PIRATE IN THE CHINESE SEAS.—An American, named Eli Boggs, was tried at Hongkong for piracy and murder.—His name would do for a villain of the Blackbeard class, but in form and feature he was the hero of sentimental novel: as he stood in the dock bravely battling for his life, it seemed impossible that that handsome boy could be the pirate whose name had been for three years connected with the boldest and bloodiest acts of piracy. It was a face of feminine beauty.—Not a down upon the upper lip, large lustrous eyes, a mouth, the smile of which might woo coy maiden, efficient black hair net carelessly parted, hands so small and so delicately white that they would create a sensation in Belgravia, such was the Hongkong pirate, Eli Boggs.—He spoke for two hours in his defence, and he spoke well—without a tremour, without an appeal for mercy, but trying to prove that his prosecution was the result of a conspiracy wherein a Chinese bum boat proprietor and a sub-official of the colony (both of whom he charged as being in league with all the pirates on the coast) were the chief conspirators. The defence was, of course, false. It had been proved that he had boarded a junk, and destroyed by cannon, pistol and sword, fifteen men; and that heaving all the rest overboard, he had fired at one of the victims who had clutched a rope and hung on astern. No witness, however, could prove that he saw a man die from a blow or a shot struck or fired by the pirate.—The jury, moved by his youth and courage, and straining hard their conscience, acquitted him of the murder, but found him guilty of piracy. He was sentenced to be transported for life.

A BRAVE WOMAN.—The following is an extract from a Calcutta [illegible] published in a Scottish paper:

"A niece of the Rev. Dr. Smith, Edinburgh, made a gallant escape from Delhi. When the sepoys arose there and attacked the house where she lived, she seized a gun and fired at them. She then got a pair of pistols, and, with another lady, started on foot to get out of the native lines. Several times attempts were made to stop them, but she presented her pistols and threatened to shoot any man that came near her. They managed to get clear of the lines, and found an empty buggy standing there waiting for some one. Miss Smith seized the buggy, put her friend and self into it, and drove away towards Umballah. Twice they were thrown out, and her companion's collar bone was broken. But Miss Smith was happily unharmed, and managed to bring her friend safe to Umballah.

ATROCITIES OF THE MUTINEERS.

The following are extracts from the letter of a young officer just arrived in Bengal, dated Chinsurah 11th July:

"Here I am, you see, far on my way to Delhi and Cawnpore. We disembarked at Calcutta on the 4th, and arrived here next day, this place being only 26 miles from Calcutta. We are about to start for the Upper Provinces via Allahabad, Benares, &c., and I assure you long for the day that brings us face to face with those rascally cowards. Were I to write you an account of the awful deeds the mutineers have perpetrated, you would not, could not, believe it. Such horrible, indiscriminate barbarities were surely never perpetrated before. You in England will not hear the worst, for the truth is so awful that the newspapers dare not publish it. The soldiers are furious, and whenever they get at the mutineers, depend upon it the revenge will be commensurate with the outrages that caused it. Very little is said among the men or officers—the subject is too maddening; but there is a curious expression discernible in every face when it is mentioned—a stern compression of the lips, and a fierce glance of the eye, which show that when the time comes no mercy will be shown to those who have shown none. I will only disgust you with two instances; but alas, there are only too many similar ones:

"An officer and his wife were tied to trees,—their children were tortured to death before them, and portions of their flesh crammed down the parents' throats; the wife then ravished before her husband—he mutilated in a manner too horrible to relate—then both were burnt to death."

"Two young ladies were seized at Delhi, stripped naked, tied on a cart, taken to the Bazaar, and there violated. Luckily for them, they soon died from the effects of the brutal treatment they received."

Can you wonder that with stories like the foregoing, (and there are plenty such) we feel more like fiends than men? Our fellows have crossed their bayonets, and sworn to give no quarter, and I pray that God may give me health and strength until we settle with these scoundrels. I will write no more on this subject, for 'tis too maddening.

The cholera was raging all over the hills from Almorah to Cashmere, along the Ganges, the Jumna, the Tonse, the Eaber, the Sutlej, &c. Whole villages have been deserted in the interior, people preferring to die in the jungles.

At Allahabad nine poor little ensigns, doing duty with the regiment, were bayoneted to death in the mess room.

At Allahabad a European servant of the mess was cut up into little pieces, and portions of his flesh forced down the throats of his children. Even the native servants of the mess were marked by the mutineers by having their hands or ears cut off.

At Sira the tombs of all the christians had been despoiled.

THE HARVEST RETURNS IN IRELAND.—His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, in a speech at the Waterford Agricultural Show, said—Owing to the time at which these annual exhibitions are held, I am empowered to gain the earliest insight into the abstracts of the agricultural statistics for the year just closed, which are always furnished by the industry and enlightened superintendence of the registrar general. (Hear) This is a branch of knowledge in which our opposite neighbours in old big England are still content to lie far behind you in Ireland. I will only present you with a very short summary of the leading results of what has been ascertained respecting the growth of the cereal crops and green crops and the quantity of live stock, in the year that has just closed, as compared with the year immediately preceding. In the growth of wheat crops in the year ending 1857, as compared with 1856, there has been an increase in acres under cultivation of 34,000—(hear, hear,)—and in the barley and rye crops of 27 000. (Hear, hear.) This is met by decrease in the quantity of acres under cultivation of oats of 55,000; but the whole increase in the cereal crops in the year 1857 as compared with 1850, may be reckoned as 3000 acres. With respect to the green crops, there was an increase of 41,000 acres under cultivation of potatoes, In other green crops except turnips, in which there has been a small decrease, there is an increase of about 8,000 acres; and on the whole the total increase in green crops under cultivation is 49,000 acres. (Hear) The increase of acres in meadow and clover amounts to 65,000; and the total increase in the extent of land under crops in Ireland this year, as compared with last year, amounts to 105 000 acres. With respect to the quality of live stock in Ireland, there is an increase in the number of horses of 27,000, an increase in the number of cattle of 30,000; an increase in the number of pigs of 32,000—(cries of "Oh," and applause)—which is met by a decrease in the number of sheep of 241,000. (Hear.) This decrease in the number of sheep seems to me to be worthy of your consideration. I don't know to what cause it will be exactly attributed—perhaps the most pleasant cause to which to attribute it would be to a greater demand for mutton—(laughter and applause) and consequently there has been perhaps a premature demand for lean sheep. Well, now, these results seem to me to be on the whole of a satisfactory and encouraging character.

A SHORT HONEYMOON.—On Monday morning last the detachment of Royal Marines about to embark at Plymouth for service in China, were paid a month's wages in advance. A private named M'Koone, on receiving his money, asked permission to marry before embarking. This request was granted, and going under escort of a non commissioned officer, he was allowed to proceed to church with his bride. The ceremony having been concluded, the happy pair were permitted 10 minutes to spend the honeymoon, at the expiration of which time he returned to the barracks, made an allotment in favour of his wife, and then embarked with the rest of the detachment on board the "Imaum" screw steamer.

In Ireland they are having a sensation over a young and extraordinary female preacher.—She is drawing crowds of all sorts to listen to her eloquence. Her face is pale, and she is only 22 years of age.—She has many invitations to preach from all parts of the country, and even from Scotland. She accepts no earthly fee or reward, and says she is prompted to speak in obedience to an answer to her prayer a twelve-month since.

The Marquis of Dalhousie has placed the whole of his pension of £5000 per annum, conferred on him by the East India Company, at the disposition of the London committee for the aid of the sufferers from the Indian rebellion.

(From the Weekly Dispatch.)

Then we have the fearful allegations that the rebellion is "universal" in Bengal; that the Bengal army has ceased to exist: that fifty regiments have mutinied; that Delhi is held by 30,000 native troops against 4,000, and as the most reliable accounts tell us that Delhi has now a strong and bastioned wall, not the old garden fence that some Anglo-Indians remember, it appears to us that General Barnard incurs no blame for not venturing to attack the place without heavy artillery. And it is stated that the plot extended to Calcutta, and was "most complete in all its arrangements."

We sum up these assertions with the deepest sense of their awful import, but with no fear. It is our English fashion to look all in the face, to insist upon knowing the worst and then to reckon with it. Nay, we have not quite done, for the continuance of utter treachery to the last makes suspicion all but too natural, and the professions of loyalty made by the 6th Native Infantry up to the very moment of their revolt, are perhaps the most fearful as well as the most disgusting feature of the insurrection in the field. The atrocities committed by the revolters are by common consent suppressed in narrative and almost in comment, but we are bound to admit that the horrible, the unnatural outrages perpetrated on women and children are the tokens of a defiance to the death, which it will be merciful on our side if we do not answer, as the rebels expect we should, in case of our success, with extermination.

On the other hand the Bombay and Madras armies appear faithful, and "EUROPEAN TROOPS ARE ARRIVING FAST." This means awful bloodshed: what can it mean less? but it also means the subjugation of all opponents. We may not yet have taken Delhi, and that may cause resistance to linger on and even yet more provocative evil to be perpetrated; but the reckoning is at hand. Onward we should pour new troops by the overland route, and send steam-vessels by the long sea, for lavish outlay now is economy; and speedy victory on our part, hopeless submission on that of the mutineers, the only mercy to be hoped for. A struggle more luckless, more sad, more in antipathy to British nature cannot be conceived. It is as if the nation at large were called upon to order and enforce half a kingdom's execution; but we all feel that it must be done in order that we may breathe in freedom, that we must be fully masters in order that we may spare.

And spare we shall, dreadful as are the incentives to revenge among us. For we cannot in the wildest frenzy of our indignation think of emulating the horrors committed against us, or of measuring retribution by the crime. In firm resoultion we shall put down the rebellion, and in calm, sad wrath, we shall punish; and it will be well for the people of India if they can perceive that we reckon with our own Christian ruth and pity, not with their excesses. For months to come, at least, the resettlement of India must supersede with us all other affairs. Our Continental rivals affect to be concerned for our danger. We are ourselves no wise concerned about it. We regret the heavy cost which England must in all shapes pay for this bitter misfortune. We regret even more the retribution and the retarding of hope for India. We deplore the private calamities past, and the woes to be inflicted; but we are of the old breed, that, in the utmost straits, never allowed one doubt to exist of the fortunes of our country, and that accepted arduous strifes as part of their ordinary history, in the determination to draw from each and all of them honour for Great Britain, and good even for those who braved and injured her. In our bitterest sacrifices, we have faith. We have trust in Providence that India shall yet be advanced by half a century for the terrible year she is now passing through, and that England shall find in the avenging future she prepares the means of retribution and unprecedented hope.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 2, 1857.

Arrival of the "Jura."

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

Important from India—Delhi not yet taken—Continued success of General Havelock—Bhitpoor destroyed—Nena Sahib committed Suicide—Sir Colin Campbell in command—Other Regiments Revolted, &c.

The Screw Steamer "Jura" arrived here on Sunday night in a little over ten days from Cork bringing dates to the 17th inst. The Indian news had been received. The following summary is from the Cork Examiner of the 16th instant:—

The mutineers at Sealkote were destroyed on July 16th, by Nicholson.

Gen. Read was ill, and was succeeded in his command by Brigadier Wilson.

Detachments of European troops had been sent to Bombay, and the panic which existed at Bombay a fortnight ago, had subsided.

Neill joined Havelock. A wing of the 33rd, and was in full march on Lucknow. A wing of the 23rd, from the Mauritius, had arrived at Bombay.

At Tinbalpore, the 31st native, and 48th Foot and Irregular Cavalry, under natives only attacked, Aug. 7th, the mutineers, consisting of the 42d, N. I., and 3rd Irregular Cavalry, and completely routed them.

Patna.—A plot was discovered, and two chiefs were arrested. There was also a plot discovered at Benares.

It was reported that Agra had fallen into the hands of the mutineers.

Accounts from Delhi are to July 20th.—Three sorties had been repulsed on the 14th 18th, and 23rd, with loss on the side of the besiegers, of about 500 killed and wounded.—The rains had set in heavily.

In the despatches received by the Times from its correspondent, it is said that General Havelock, leaving Gen. Neill at Cawnpore, was marching on Lucknow, thence to proceed to Delhi, also that Brigadier Nicholson's column, and Van Courtland's were marching on Delhi.

The following is from the despatches received at the India House:—

Sir Colin Campbell assumed the command of the army.

Col. Stewart's column has reached Indore.—Tranquility is restored in Central India.

The 7th, 8th, and 40th Regiments which mutinied at Dinapore on the 23rd, threatened Benars.

The 12th Irregular Cavalry, which mutinied at the same station, murdered their commanding officer, Major Holmes, and his wife.

The 26th Bengal N. I. mutinied at Meanmeer, July 30, and murdered their commanding officer, Major Spencer.

Dinapore.—The three regiments that mutinied, were dispersed by the 10th regiment (Queen's).

Calcutta and Hydrabad were quiet on August 14th.

Mhow Indore.—Brigadier Stewart arrived at Mhow on Aug. 2nd. Halkor remains faithful.

Bombay.—The mutiny of the 27th regiment at Kulpore, was suppressed by 6 companies of the 33rd (Queen's.) One company of Artillery arrived from the Mauritius.

Marseilles, Monday, Sept. 14.—The French boat Mersey has just brought the Bombay mail to the 15th August.

Delhi was expected to fall in about a fortnight, and Havelock's troops expected.

The 7th, 8th, and 40th regiments of Bengal N. I. had revolted, and fled to the Soan river, pursued by Her Majesty's 10th regiments, under General Lloyd. 800 of the mutineers were killed.

The Punjaub is tranquil, as well as the country round Delhi, Meerut, and Agra. At Bundelcund, there were no signs of disturbance. Latte news from Gwalior.

The subjoined we take from the Cork Constitution of the 17th instant:

The Bombay portion of the Indian Mail has arrived. The mail steamer from Calcutta had not reached Suez on the 7th.

GENERAL HAVELOCK'S OPERATIONS—PRIORITY OF MASSACRE OF EUROPEANS AT CAWNPORE.

General Havelock's force for the re-occupation of Cawnpore, had in 8 days marched 126 miles, fought four action with Nena Sahib's army against overwhelming odds in point of numbers, and had taken 24 guns, and that too in the month of July in India.

On the morning of the 17th July the force marched into Cawnpore. The soul harrowing spectacle which then presented itself beggars description. A wholesale massacre had been perpetrated by the fiend Nena Sahib. Eight officers and 90 men of Her Majesty's 84th regiment, 70 ladies and 121 children of H. M. 34th foot, and the whole European and Christian population of the place, including civilians, merchants, pensioners and their families, to the number of 400 persons were the victims of this Satan. The Court Yard in front of the Assembly room in which Nena had fixed his head quarters, and in which the women had been imprisoned was swimming in blood. A large number of women and children who were cruelly spared after the capitulation for a worse fate than instant death, had been barbarously slaughtered on the previous morning, the former having been stripped naked and then beheaded and thrown into a well, the latter having been hurled down alive on their butchered mothers whose blood reeked on their mangled bodies. Only four escaped—the wife of a merchant and three others.

The diary of a lady is said to have been found at Cawnpore, written the day on which she was killed, and containing information of great importance on which the General is acting.

FURTHER OPERATIONS OF GEN. HAVELOCK'S FORCE.

The small but victorious army of retribution harrassed and worn out by their unprecedented exploits of the previous eight days, rested a day or two at Cawnpore, and then moved off (their numerical strength after this last engagement had been reduced 1 in 15 of their whole force) to meet the enemy who had gone to Lucknow. After arriving at Bithour, which they found evacuated, and which they burned to the ground, they met the foree on the 29th July.

The last accounts by letters from Gen. Havelock's camp, dated 30th July, the day after the fight, state that the enemy were about two miles in front. The force was at Buteer Guate (some think Bupeer a Guage is meant), six miles from Cawnpore. The force expected to reach Lucknow on the 31st, when the little garrison would be relieved. It is the intention of Gen. Havelock to press on to Delhi, a distance of about 170 miles.

GEN. HAVELOCK'S DESPATCHES TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Cawnpore, July 21.

Nena Sahib's force at Bithoor is entirely dispersed. We have got from the place 16 guns, have set fire to his palace, and have blown up his powder magazines. Gen. Neill has joined me with a strong reinforcement of British soldiers.

Camp at Cawnpore, July 22.

We had a little sharp work coming up to this place. The first, at Futtehpore, where we had nine 12 pounders opposed to us, as well as two twenty four pounders; but we took the whole from the insurgents without a single scratch among the Europeans. The Native Irregular Cavalry did not charge, although the order was given three time, and when they did charge among the enemy, they fired their carbines over their heads. They are now all disbanded.

The second encounter we had was at 26 miles on this side of the Futtehpore, when we took four guns, on the same evening we had another brush, when we took three 14-pounder, without any loss of life amongst us, and only 5 or 6 wounded.

The fourth and last fight we had was about 2 miles out of Cawnpore, when we took seven 26 pounders and howitzers. We had severe firing on the part of the enemy from 2 o'clock, P. M. until 7 o'clock, P. M. The loss in killed and wounded is about 150 Europeans and Sikhs. We had to encounter about 12,000 of the enemy with 2000 Europeans and Sikhs. The latter behaved most gallantly. The same evening of this affair we encamped outside Cawnpore, and the next morning we fired the town.

HAVELOCK'S OPERATIONS SUBSEQUENT TO THE RELIEF OF CAWNPORE.

Camp Bupeer, Al Gunge, July 30.

Arrived at Poonah, 28th inst. Houses loop-holed and defended by 15 guns. I attacked and captured it with all the enemy's guns and halted four hours and then pushed on to this town. Enemy's loss heavy, my own loss being 88 killed and wounded.

Private Kavanagh of the 66th regiment would have been recommended for the Victoria Cross, but he was cut to pieces while setting a brilliant example. I desire his relations may be pensioned.

The Madras Fusiliers greatly distinguished themselves. Lieut Angerfield (or Dangerfield) being the first over the barricade. Lieutenant Boyle (or Bogle) of the 78th Highlanders, was severely wounded while leading the way into a loop holed house. The entire field batter of arms was captured without cavalry. I cannot secure horses or equipments. My volunteer horse improve daily.

In my last despatch of Gen. Havelock, he says that Nena Sahib has drowned himself, with his family. He had an intention of going to Lucknow, but when he got as far as the river, the cavalry deserted him.—They are all gone off, after destroying their arms, to their different homes. Cawnpore is now quiet as Allahabad.

THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

The rebels appear to make an occasional sortie in considerable force, and are invariably driven back after doing only some injury to themselves. On July 14 they again made a sortie, and were again driven into the city by a portion of our force, with heavy loss. The struggle was fierce, and the mutineers are said to have suffered more than on any former occasion. Our loss was about 60 Europeans killed and wounded. The loss of Native troops not known. Brigadier Gen. Chamberleyne was was wounded in the arm, and some other officers were also wounded.

A battle was fought on the 18th, in which Lieut. Crosier, of H. M. 75th, was killed. The enemy got back into the city with all their guns, after a very precipitate flight. Our troops before Delhi have been engaged in no less than 22 conflicts with the mutineers, who have passed in from all quarters to aid the rebel cause. The mutineers have invariably been forced to fly. As soldiers they have proved themselves despicable, and whatever their number they will only venture to fight from under cover. Reinforcements were arriving, so that it was expected our forces would shortly be in a position to make a general assault, with the certainty of being able to hold the place after taking it.

MUTINY OF A BOMBAY REGIMENT.

The 25th N. I., stationed at Kalipoor (or Kalapore) had mutinied on the 1st of July. The officers repaired to the place of rendezvous previously appointed, but three young officers went astray and were murdered by the mutineers. A number of the rebels were seized. The rest made their way to the other parts of the country. They have since returned. There has been obstinate fighting, but we have not learned the result.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF H. M. 10th FOOT.

A report reached Bombay just as the mail was being closed, that an affair had taken place at Amoh between Dinapore and Ghazapoora between 400 men of the Queen's 10th, and a regiment of mutineers. The detachment is said to have been overpowered by a superior numbers and 147 men There is a rumour that 47 Europeans had been previously murdered, but whether at Arrat or Dinapore does not appear.

The doings at the New York Coroner's office last Friday, present a most heart-sickening and melancholy catalogue of crimes and casualties.—Three were before the coroners on that day two cases of murder, two of homicide, two of suicide, besides a number of minor casualties. The *Herald* says "New York is fast approaching Paris and other European cities for assassinations and suicides. If crime increases in the same ratio that it has since the 1st of January last, in less than ten years we will be infinitely worse off in a moral point of view than either London or Paris."

[We are under the impression that New York already is far ahead of either London or Paris in all immorality.]

RUSSIAN CANNON IN CANADA.—A Canadian paper states that the British Government has sent 20 pieces of Russian cannon, taken at Sebastopol, as a present to the Government of Canada, and a trophy of the Crimean War.

MORE LIGHT.—In consequence of a disagreement between the City Corporation and the Gas Company, the street lamps were not lighted last night. As far as we can understand, the Corporation offer £6 per lamp, while the Company demand £7: 10.—In view of the privilege given the Company to open the streets, it is not right they should exact more from the City than the actual cost of making the gas, and to ascertain this satisfactorily, independent competent persons should be employed for the purpose, who would establish the point at issue in its minutest particulars. It is not to be expected that the Company should absolutely lose in their dealings with the Corporation, neither should the City be put to uncalled-for expense in order to enrich a private Company; and when we know that in England lately a Gas Company offered to supply a city free of charge in consideration of their getting a charter, we think that our Gas Company should at least furnish the City at the lowest possible figure. And while the investigation is made which we have above suggested, a test of the correctness of the meters used by the Gas Company should also be enquired into; for it it is within a very few years that the meters of all the London companies, and we believe of many others, were found to register largely in their own favor, and it was not till Parliament interfered that the abuse was rectified; and although our meters may be perfectly correct, which we dare say they are, yet the public have not the slightest satisfactory knowledge of that fact. We trust the dispute will be amicably arranged, and if we have not competent professional persons here to make the requisite investigation, they may easily be procured at no great comparative expense from the United States.—Perhaps a new company may rise out of this contention, and as "opposition is the life of trade," consumers may be much the gainers, as the price of gas is thought to be considerably higher than it ought to be, but of this we confess ourselves to be no judges.

FIRES.—Again we have to record a serious loss of property by fire. About one o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the rear of the large double house on Jeffry's Hill, owned, it is stated, by Captain Pickance. The fire spread very rapidly, and burned with great fury for some time. At one time a dense shower of burning pieces of shingles fell on Coburg and down Cliff street, many reaching even to the lower end of Union street, and it seemed impossible to prevent the spread of the fire. The houses on Garden street were in great danger, but the firemen worked well, although they often seemed to be in want of water, and succeeded in confining the fire to the house in which it originated. The house was occupied by Mrs. Pickance, Mrs. Prince, Mr. Curry, and Mr. Sweet, and was partially insured.—The parties saved very little of their furniture.

Almost at the same moment, the steam Mill on the Straight Shore, known as Short & Esty's, was seen to be on fire. It was completely destroyed, together with some adjoining buildings and some deals. By great exertions the further spread of the fire was prevented, and a ship on the stocks and other property saved. The loss in this instance is said to have been from £4000 to £5000. Insurance £2500.—*Freeman.*

A fire broke out in Carleton this morning at 1 o'clock, which we learn consumed a barn full of hay belonging to Mr. Wm. Olive.

LATEST NEWS.

☞ The screw steamer *Jura*, arrived here on Sunday night, in *ten days* from Cork, bringing five days later news from England, including the Indian intelligence; the particulars of which will be seen in our columns.

The Jura came for the purpose of taking the 76th regiment from this Province to Ireland, where, it is understood, they will be recruited and then sent to the East.

The troops embarked on Wednesday, and yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, the steamer started on her passage, which we hope will be speedy and pleasant.

☞ H. M. steamer *Basalisk* arrived here on Tuesday night from Halifax, with two companies of the 63d regiment, to supply the place of the 76th regiment; one company proceeded to Fredericton. We observe that many of the officers and men are profusely decorated with tokens of their valor in the Crimean war. The Basalisk sailed again on Wednesday.

The Halifax *Colonist* states that "The surveying steamer *Columbia*, after rendering the most important services to the country through a long course of years, has at length been condemned by a Board of Survey, and pronounced unfit for further service.

The Concert given by the Harmonic Society last evening at the Institute was well attended, and although the number of performers was much less than on previous occasions, yet the excellence of their singing fully made up for the lack of numbers. Many difficult passages were executed, which none but proficients could possibly accomplish, and we are convinced the audience were very much pleased with the entertainment.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for October, has been received from the publisher. It contains over thirty illustrations and engravings on various subjects, including, of course the latest fashions on a superb colored plate. The contributions are all original, and of an interesting character. Godey requires no commendation from us; it is notoriously the book of the day, and should adorn every lady's table.

☞ A meeting of the Orange Brethren will take place this evening (Friday,) at half-past seven o'clock, in the Orange Hall, Brussel-street.

☞ AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—It will be seen by the advertisement in another column, that this popular Hotel has adopted the old plan of management, under which it has gained so favorable a reputation, and the gentlemanly proprietor will still continue to afford every comfort and convenience to the travelling public.

It is stated in the newspapers that the Corporation are largely in arrears to the Gas Company for lighting the City lamps.—How does this happen? why is the gas bill not regulary paid. What has become of the special assessment, made on the citizens for that object, and to what other purpose has it been applied?

A Bridge fell at Hopewell last week, whilst a team and two men were crossing it. One of them escaped by running over, the other fell among the timbers and was severely but not fatally injured. One of the oxen was killed—the other was with difficulty saved.

JENNY LIND.—Madame Goldschmidt has recently given her lord another daughter. It is said that the family will soon remove to England. Mrs. Goldschmidt's voice it is said, has neither lost in quantity nor in quality, and she would not refuse the offer of another musical tour through the United States.

The following description of the service to be performed by the gigantic steamer "*Great Eastern*" is from a London paper, and is indicative of a great future for the North American Colonies, as well as the United States. The magnitude and strength of this floating city guarantees safety of transit, while "the unparalleled power of her engines ensures speed; add to which her great depth of hold which places her keel below the motion of the ocean's surface, prevents that unpleasant motion, which in all sea-going ships produces in those unaccustomed to the sea, that deadly sickness so much dreaded by landsmen. With those advantages then, and the cheapness of the passage across the great Atlantic, which is now contemplated by her enterprising proprietors, we may expect to see tourists in sholes visiting our shores, exploring our forests, searching for our minerals, which are so abundant; and finally bringing their capital for the development of the hidden and dormant resources of this teeming country. Should the experiment prove successful, and similar ships be built, we may look for a complete revolution in ocean steaming, and when the dispatch and safety of crossing the ocean be taken into account, we may almost consider the ocean bridge, while pleasure trips from the cities of the Old World will become of every day occurrence.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS.

In our last number, we gave full details of the route to be followed by those persons who will visit Canada and the United States next year, provided with "*Great Eastern* Tourist Tickets."

We now publish a map, upon which the whole of the railways comprised in the route are indicated. They will be at once recognized by being marked with broad black lines.

We have now to announce that tours in the reverse direction are in course of organisation, by which tourist Tickets (in addition to the ordinary business tickets, both single and return, to be issued at New York, Boston Portland, Chicago, Toronto, and Montreal, for Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Paris, Brussels, &c.) will be available from any of these American cities, by rail, to Portland; thence by the *Great Eastern* to her British port (Holyhead,) and from thence to the Lakes of Killarney and the Giant's Causeway. Quitting Ireland by the line of steamers from Belfast to Glasgow, the holder of the Tourist Ticket will be taken through the picturesque scenery of the Highlands of Scotland; thence to Edinburgh. On his departure from the Land o' Cakes, he will reach London, and from there his route will be, *viâ* Folkstone and Boulegne, to Paris; thence to Geneva. From that city he will be conveyed along the great arterial highways of Switzerland—by railway and steam boat when these are available, and when they are not, by the admirable system of post carriages which ramify through every part of the country. He will thus be brought to all points nearest to the grandest scenery, whence he can make pedestrian excursions and revert again, at his option, to the route of his Ticket. Arrived at Basle, he will next proceed to Strasburg, and thence to Mayence and Frankfort. The Rhine steamers will convey him along the beautiful scenery of that river to Emmerich, on the borders of Holland. While in that country he will visit Amsterdam, the Hague and Rotterdam. The Rotterdam and Antwerp Railway connects these two cities together; and from the latter an hour's ride on the Belgian State Railway, brings the Tourist to Brussels. He is then—*viâ* Calais and Dover—within twelve hours of London, whence eight hours more (exclusive of a stop at Bangor for the inspection of the Suspension and the Britannia Bridges) will bring him back to Holyhead. This tour can be accomplished, say from New York and back, in about eight weeks including the two passages across the Atlantic; but to those less pressed for time, it can be advantageously extended from eleven to thirteen weeks. The cost of a first class Tourist Ticket for the whole excursion, of a little under 9,000 miles, will be about 58*l.* sterling, or say 280 dollars. This charge will cover every locomotive expense, except the removal of the holder between the railway stations, the landing and embarking places, and to the Hotels. It will also include a first-rate table (but not wines and spirits) on both the passages across the Atlantic.

Arrangements are also in progress for a more extended tour, which, in addition to the foregoing, and at an increased cost of about 100 dollars, will probably comprise Naples, Rome, Florence, Genoa, Turin, and Milan, together with the passage across the Alps by Simplon.

THE INNER MISSION.

"Preserve and Regulate, not Destroy."—There is in Germany a vast organization, known by the designation of "Inner Mission," which is without parallel in the variety and extent of its religious objects. What this organization is to the spiritual darkness of mankind, Professor Holloway's world-embracing system of medical agencies is to their bodily infirmities. As the German institution disseminates through its innumerable *colporteurs* religious instruction and consolation among the people of every land; so the agents and representatives of this indefatigable philanthrophist, proffer the means of cure to the sick of all regions. His remedies are as potent to control disease and preserve and prolong life, as their tracts and homilies are to check vice and promote virtue. His, too, is an *Inner Mission*, for there is no internal disorder which does not yield to that most powerful and infallible, yet safest of all antidotes Holloway's Pills. Probably half the mortality which annually occurs among civilized nations, might be traced to neglected derangements of the stomach. This delicate and important organ is fearfully abused. Luxury on the one hand and privation on the other, disorder its functions and destroy its vigor. It is surfeited, starved, stimulated, paralysed—is every way misused, and from the chronic dyspepsia and other forms of indigestion engendered by this maltreatment, hundreds of terrible maladies, affecting every portion of the system, inevitably spring. Doctors are called in, and what is their prescription? Calomel! The mischief done by the disease is consummated by the so-called remedy! Corrosive poison forms no part of Professor Holloway's irresistible curatives. His Pills composed of hygeun vegetable substances, reach and neutralize the destructive elements of disease in the animal fluids with as much celerity as light banishes darkness. That they should fail to produce this effect is a chemical impossibility. Nor is this all. They act as an invigorant, restoring to the stomach its normal activity, strengthening the constitution, and infusing fresh vitality into every torpid organ. Equally salutary is the effect of Holloway's Ointment in all external affections, and those who rely upon his two great remedies, to the exclusion of all other medical preparations, will never find that their confidence has been misplaced.—*Plymouth Journal.*"

GRAND TRUK RAILROAD.—The Quebec *Morning Chronicle* says:—"We learn that forty miles of the Quebec and Trois Pistols section of the Grand Trunk Railroad, from St. Thomas eastward, will be graded this fall, and that the contract therefore is given out. Six piers and one tube will have been roped, during the year, to the Victoria Bridge. A new iron bridge, the materials for which are being shipped for Quebec and Portland, will be constructed over the Richelieu without delay.

☞ PASSENGERS PER PACKET SHIP LAURENO, D. W. Crouk, master, for Liverpool, Sept. 29th.—Joseph Gormen, Thomas Bradley, Chas. York, Wm. Miller and lady, Miss Simcock, Miss Doyle, Dr. Robinson, and eight passengers in the second cabin.

A REV. HORSE JOCKEY.—Recently a minister at Seneca Falls was proved guilty of driving a smug bargain in horse flesh. It appears that he hired a horse and waggon, was gone two days, swapped horses six times, and came back to the stable with the same horse he took out, having made one hundred dollars on the operation.—Could the clever Sam Slick do better than?