

UNITED STATES.

The Empire City was to sail from Chagres the day after the Georgia, full of passengers, and the passengers of the Georgia say, with between 3 and 4 millions dollars worth of gold.

Panama and Chagres were healthy. Rain fell all the time the Georgia was at Chagres, and the roads were bad.

The news from California is two weeks later—a vessel arrived at San Francisco from Sacramento having the Cholera on board, much consternation prevailed at San Francisco.

The vessel that arrived was the schooner G. H. Montague. Franklin Lamb, of Groton, Conn., one of the passengers, died.

Since 4 o'clock, Monday, the following have died—George Walcott and John Spencer of Waltham Mass., Mrs. Holbrook, of N. Adams, Mass., and Lemuel Fales of Warren, Rhode Island. The Captain of the Montague and 4 passengers are now sick on board. The vessel had been ordered into quarantine. The most of those that died were from the mines. The vessel was bound to Panama.

Several sailing vessels have left San Francisco for home. Four vessels were ashore near Chagres—two brigs and two schooners.

The Steamer Sagamore, on leaving Central wharf, at San Francisco, with a large number of passengers, bound for Stockton, burst her boiler with a terrible explosion, scattering human bodies and timber in every direction. The boat was reduced to a complete wreck. The number on board was 95 to 100, half of whom are missing. Many bodies have been recovered, so mutilated as not to be recognized. Limbs and fragments were gathered up in baskets. I see no eastern names among the dead, although John Driscoll, of Boston, is missing. Among those saved, uninjured, were Mr. Sherburne, and Wm. M'Leod, of Boston, John S. Beverly, of Springfield Mass., Cyrus Jernegan, of Edgartown, and John M. Stewart, of Canterbury, N. H. The wounded are being cared for in the hospital.

A grand celebration in honour of the admission of California, took place at San Francisco on the 29th, in which all the State and Government Officers and Benevolent Societies, foreign citizens and others took part. It is described as having been a splendid affair.

Fifty-eight deaths from Cholera occurred at Sacramento during the week ending Oct. 26th. Among the deaths at that place, were Samuel Drake, of Maine; Capt. W. Rand, of Mass; S. R. March, of Montpelier, Vt; Jesse Haycock, Boston; John Card, New Hampshire; B. F. Atwood, Mass; and others.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.—The following account of the occurrence of another of those devastating tornadoes which frequently visit the valley of the Mississippi, is given in a telegraphic despatch dated at Louisville on Saturday, the 30th ult. —*Halifax British Colonist.*

One of the most appalling and destructive tornadoes which has been experienced in the Mississippi valley for several years, occurred about two o'clock in the afternoon. It swept over the town of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, situated on the Mississippi River just below St. Louis, and demolished some 70 or 80 buildings, many of them the finest and principal business houses in the place. The Baptist and Catholic Churches and the Catholic Convent were destroyed. Two of the large and splendid telegraph masts belonging to the St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Co., were cracked, shivered, and brought to the ground with as much ease as if they had been two pipe stems. The Steamboat Soranae, No. 2, which had just rounded the wharf, had her upper works completely blown off, and several persons on board severely injured—it is probable that some were drowned. The wharf boat was blown from her moorings, and almost irreparably injured. In order to give some idea of the tremendous violence of the storm, it may be stated that a cow was unceremoniously lifted off her feet on terra firma, and deposited on the top of a tree sixty feet from the ground. The loss of life by this awful visitation cannot as yet be ascertained, but it is certainly very great, as numbers are doubtless buried beneath the ruins of fallen buildings. There are also many persons seriously injured, and some of them so crippled and maimed that they will never recover from the effects. The town is literally torn to pieces and looks truly wo-begone.

The advocates in our own provinces, for free trade measures, who have grounded their hopes of improvement upon the prospects of reciprocity with the United States, may derive some instruction from the sound opinions of the newly elected President, expressed as follows:—

"All experience has demonstrated the wisdom and policy of raising a large portion of revenue, for the support of Government, from duties on goods imported. The power to lay these duties is unquestionable, and its chief object, of course, is to replenish the treasury. But if, in doing this, an incidental advantage may be gained by encouraging the industry of our own citizens, it is our duty to avail ourselves of that advantage."

"A duty laid upon an article which cannot be produced in this country—such as tea or coffee—adds to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly paid by the consumers. But a duty laid upon an article which may be produced here, stimulates the skill and industry of our own country to produce the same article, which is brought into the market in competition with the foreign article, and the importer is thus compelled to reduce his price to that at which the domestic article can be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon the producer of the foreign article. The consequence of this process creates the skill, and invites the capital, which finally enable us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been procured from abroad, thereby benefiting both the producer and the consumer at home. The consequence of this is, that the artisan and the agriculturist are br-

together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous; and the ability to produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace.

WOULDN'T GO.

A circumstance which occurred in Boston, a few days since, shows the state of feeling which Daniel Webster's recent course has excited among the colored population. Daniel was about to have Amin Bey, the Turkish Commissioner, as his guest at Marshfield, and applied, through the manager of the Revere House in Boston, to J. B. Smith, a fugitive slave, and a noted caterer, for his services for a few days. When the proposition was stated to him, he replied, "Tell Mr. Webster that I am astonished that even he should have the impudence to ask such a thing of me. He has been laboring, for ten months past, to deprive us of every right which we enjoy, as men and citizens, and you may tell him that I would not go to his house, for \$100 a-day, unless it were to shoot him." Application was then made to another person for the same purpose. He too, happened to be a fugitive slave, and his answer was, "Tell Mr. Webster I will see him in **** first." Whether these rebuffs disheartened Daniel or not, we did not learn; but we presume, as he is not easily turned from his purposes, where the gratification of his appetite is concerned, that he found, at last, a white scullion mean enough to cook for him.—*Worcester Spy.*

BURNING OF THE INSANE HOSPITAL.

This event, which we had barely time to announce last week, proves to be a very serious calamity. It is supposed the fire was caused by a defective funnel. There was no night watch. The north wing is saved entire, and part of the main building, but the building cannot be repaired at a less cost than \$30,000 or \$50,000.

The loss of life is truly deplorable. The scene, when the poor mad wretches were dragged from the burning building, rushing back into the flames and perishing there as some of them did, must have been horrible in the extreme. All the female patients were saved, but 28 male patients are missing, most of whom probably perished in the flames. Of the patients from this city, five, viz., Eben L. Blake, Franklin Dennison, Nathaniel Flint, John Makey and James Berry perished; while Capt. S. Dunham, Charles Coffin, Bridget Divine, Aaron Lewis, and Mary Doherty, were saved. All these, except Eben L. Blake, were supported at public expence. There were also a number of patients from Portland supported at private expence, who were saved.

Mr. Thomas Jones, an assistant, lost his life while nobly striving to save the poor inmates. Much praise is due to many of the attendants, indeed, for their courageous efforts in behalf of the sufferers.

The following is a list of the dead or missing—Lincolnton, of Bangor; Armstrong, of Gardiner; Wyman, of Readfield; Richards; Willis, McLellan, Pineo, Hodson, Harlow, Dennison, McKay, Payson, Norwood, Fuller, Barry, Blake, Atkinson, Wilson, Pierce, Kinsel, Dennet Heath, Carriel, Flint, Foster, Green, Jacobs and McKenzie.—28.

*Supposed remains found.

The remains of eight bodies only have as yet been taken out, although there can be but little doubt that as many as twenty patients perished by suffocation.—*Augusta paper.*

The Governor of California has sent a requisition for a man by the name of Johnson, of Bangor, who recently returned from California with \$5000 in gold. He is charged with the robbery and murder of a man in California, for which crime two innocent persons have been hanged.

The Governor of South Carolina in his recent message to the Legislature, says, that over twenty thousand persons in South Carolina are ignorant of the alphabet.

A boy was poisoned to death in Manson, Ohio, recently, by biting a worm in an apple.

NEW USE OF THE TELEGRAPH.—The Telegraph now gives notice of storms! For example the telegraph at Chicago and Toledo notifies ship masters at Cleveland and Buffalo, and also on Lake Ontario, of the approach of a Northwest storm. The result is practically of great importance. A hurricane storm traverses the atmosphere at the rate of a carrier pigeon, namely, sixty miles an hour. A vessel in the port of New York about to sail for New Orleans may be telegraphed 20 hours in advance, that a South west storm is approaching on the coast from the Gulf of Mexico. We are only on the threshold of the real substantial advantages which may be rendered by the electric telegraph.—*Eastern Chronotype.*

The ship Washington, Captain Page, which arrived at New York on Tuesday last, from Liverpool, had on board nine hundred and sixty stowage passengers—the largest number of passengers ever brought across the Atlantic in one vessel. They were in good health.

MANUFACTURE OF GOLD AND SILVER GLASS.—A new method of manufacturing ornamental glass has lately been discovered, which presents the brilliant appearance of highly polished gold and silver. This method of silvering glass is a new invention, which is now being carried out by a company in London. The various articles are blown of two separate thicknesses of glass throughout, and the silver is deposited upon the two interior surfaces of the double hollow glass vessel. The silver is deposited from a solution of that metal by the reducing agency of saccharine solutions; in short the process is entirely a chemical one. The double hollow vessels are hermetically sealed, and thus the silver deposit is protected from wear, and from atmospheric influences. The brilliant silver deposit being seen through the colored glass, communicates to that substance, in a curious illusive manner, the appearance of being entirely formed of gold and silver itself. When the glass is cut, the brilliancy of the sil-

ver is heightened; and, on the other hand, when the glass is ground, the effect of frosted silver is produced. By staining, and variously coloured glasses, the effect is modified in a variety of ways; thus, with certain yellow glasses, the effect of gold is produced; with deep green and ruby glass, coloured metallic lustres, equal in effect to the plumage of birds are obtained. As every form into which glass can be blown is silvered with facility, the extent to which this beautiful invention can be carried is perfectly unlimited. The new process extends to flower vases, chimney ornaments, and, in fact to every ornament usually made of glass. For ornaments it presents all the lustrous brilliancy of highly polished gold and silver, at a great reduction in cost; and, for imitation jewelry and illuminations, it will far surpass anything known. In fact the invention is at present quite in its infancy, and promises soon to fill the houses of the middle classes, usually destitute of brilliant ornaments, with cheap articles, presenting all the appearance of costly plate, &c. The *Ladies' Newspaper* lately gave several engravings of vases, &c., made on this new principle.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

ENGLISH NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the American steamer *Arctic* at New York, we have received dates from Liverpool to the 20th ult. She brought out 51 passengers.

The *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 17th, in ten days 10 1-2 hours from New York.

Since the *Europa* left Liverpool, the markets had been very lively, and cotton had advanced 1-8d.

The overland-mail had arrived, and Calcutta and China markets were in a healthy state.

A large and satisfactory business was doing in Manchester, and at Havre. Cotton was active and prices were firm and on the rise.

Corn has advanced 6d per quarter. In flour no change in price, but large transactions.

The port of Hull has materially reduced its charges with the view, it is said, of getting an American trade.

A government commission has been appointed to report as to removing the transatlantic mail station from Liverpool to the western coast of Ireland. The Liverpool chamber of commerce are in arms against it, and endeavours to cause great facilities to be given to the American trade and shipping of the port.

The excitement created by the recent acts of the pope continues, and meetings are being held everywhere. A great one was to take place in Liverpool on the day the *Arctic* left. Lord Charles Russell, a brother of the premier, had made a most extravagant denunciation of the papal aggression.

P. S. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20th, 10, A. M.—The town is placarded with bills, calling on the Catholics to oppose the Protestant demonstration to be held to-day. A serious riot is anticipated, and great excitement prevails.

INDIA AND CHINA.—No political event of importance had occurred. Intelligence had reached Singapore of a victory of the Dutch over the Chinese, in Sombas River.

FRANCE.—The President's message is generally well received, save in a few quarters. The proposition of calling out 40,000 men is variously received. On Monday the funds closed duller.

GERMANY.—The aspect of the news from here has changed, and it is now believed that war will be avoided. The Court of Vienna is to concede to the Prussian Cabinet the non-recognition de jure of the old confederation; but still the Frankfort diet is the organ of that body de facto. Prussian troops are to occupy part of Hesse Cassel. Gen. Radetzky, of Austria, has protested against war with Prussia.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Asia* arrived at New York on Saturday last, bringing Liverpool dates to the 23d of November, three days later than by the *Arctic*. She had 70 passengers.

The following report of the news by her was received at the News Room yesterday. The shipping intelligence by this arrival will be found under the proper head.

The agitation caused by the late appointments of Roman Catholic Bishops in England, has by no means abated; the feeling of the Protestant public is still exhibited in a determination by every means to resist this usurpation of authority by the Pope, in the British Empire.

From Denmark and the Duchies accounts have been received of several skirmishes, but no decisive battle has been attempted; the movements have been principally of a defensive nature. The prevailing opinion still is, that the general peace of Europe will be preserved.

In Prussia, the Royal speech has created great excitement, as it would appear to favour the war party; but the neighboring powers do not seem to regard it with any serious apprehension.

Affairs in Austria remain in much the same state as at the last advices.

A very alarming disturbance had taken place at Aleppo, and a number of persons had been massacred. The cause of the outbreak is not stated.

The state of the Timber market is not reported. Cotton has not improved, but prices had rather a downward tendency.

Flour was firm at a small advance upon last quotations and wheat had advanced 1s. per quarter.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER.

The steamer *America* arrived at Halifax at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, with 46 passengers for Boston, and 6 for Halifax.