

News of the Week.

UNITED STATES.

The new Mayor of Philadelphia has announced his determination to appoint none but native born citizens to office. He also says that his first official act will be to close the groceries on Sundays.

The Ohio State Journal says:—"There is no danger of famine in Ohio. We assure the timid we never saw the wheat prospect more promising at this season of the year.—There will be plenty of grain raised this season in Ohio to supply the inhabitants of four such States; so that there is no danger of starvation.

The elections in Maine have resulted adversely to the present administration in the United States. It is said that the successful candidates were supported by the mysterious association called the Know Nothings. The Bangor Whig and Courier, in recording the result says:—

An entire anti-administration delegation to Congress, and a Governor and Legislature the same way, are, briefly, the results of this battle.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—Passengers from Columbia, Pa., represent the ravages of the cholera there to be awful. There had been 67 deaths during the last three days, and there are 17 new cases to-day. Just as the cars were leaving, 17 patients were brought in from the Santee furnace. The physicians attribute the awful effects of the disease to the drinking of the impure water of the reservoirs, as those drinking pure spring water were exempt from it. It is supposed that the disease will shortly be checked. The train brought four car loads of citizens with their families, to York and its vicinity.

On the 21st ult., the Bishop of Havana was seized in his audience chamber by two robbers disguised as priests, and being bound with cords and threatened with death if he made the slightest noise, was robbed of jewelry, &c. to the value of \$5000.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—In the New Orleans Charity Hospital, during the week ending Sept. 5, there occurred 162 deaths, of which 112 were caused by yellow fever. In Savannah during the same period, there were 123 deaths, of which 74 were occasioned by the epidemic. Of the whole number, 113 were whites, exhibiting a remarkable mortality, when it is remembered that there are not more than six or seven thousand whites in the city.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN CHARLESTON.—Charleston, Sept. 9.—A violent storm prevailed here the past forty-eight hours, doing immense damage to property in this city and vicinity.

The wharves have been overflowed and warehouses filled, injuring a vast quantity of merchandise. The damage to wharves alone is estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars.

The shipping in port sustained considerable injury. Old Point House on Sullivan's Island, was swept away, and it is feared several lives were lost.

The sea made a complete breach through the Moultrie House and the occupants retreated to the copula of the building. Most of the Islanders took refuge in Moultrie.

A SAD PICTURE OF THE FEVER AT SAVANNAH.—Savannah, Sept. 4.—You can scarcely imagine the devastation the fever has caused in this city. At present we have not a population of over 4,500 white people, and the deaths average 16 to 18 per day. It is with much trouble that people can be found to perform the sad offices of the dead. A great number of our citizens have fled in terror from the scene, leaving their business to take care of itself as best it could. All the principal hotels are closed, and it is with difficulty board and lodging can be obtained by those who have no families.

I do not think, however, that the fever can go on much further, if, for no other reason, it will be for want of victims to feed on. On our whole range a distance of about four Philadelphia squares, there is but one store open besides the one with which I am connected, and to-day the last man in that store died!

I cannot describe the sufferings among the poor people. We need money for them. Oh! how much we need it. Some of those unfortunate people are actually dying for want of attention.

TERRIFIC HURRICANE IN SAVANNAH.—A very disastrous hurricane occurred at Savannah on the afternoon of the 9th inst., which did immense damage. The rich plantations on the Savannah river were completely inundated, and the crop is entirely destroyed.—Large quantities of cattle and lumber have been lost. The shipping suffered severely; numerous houses in the city were unroofed, and trees were prostrated by hundreds. The loss from the destruction of the rice and Sea Island cotton crops, in Georgia and south Carolina, must be immense, amounting to several millions of dollars.—The hurricane commenced from the north-east, and lasted for several hours.

The editor of the Savannah Republican, in describing this terrific storm, says:—

Never before have we imagined anything so terrible and violent, nor realized so painfully the utter, indescribable insignificance of man, in the midst of such displays of the mighty power and awful grandeur of the Deity. We shall not attempt to convey to the reader even an idea of the might and violence of the tempest,—for it would be impossible adequately to describe it. We would only repeat the prayer, that we may never be called upon to witness again such a terrific war of the elements! It would seem as if the judgments of Heaven were upon us!

The damage to the rice plantations has been even greater than we supposed. It is doubtful whether rice enough will be saved on Savannah river for seed, and the same, we fear, is true of all the rice lands in this State and South Carolina. The embankments and canals are destroyed as well as the little rice that had been harvested. The lands on both sides of the river are flooded from five to ten feet deep as far as the driving rain will permit the eye to sweep. Hutchison's Island at night-fall was covered with from eight to twelve feet water, so that vessels of a large size might have sailed over it without obstruction.—Some three or four hundred head of cattle and hogs on the Island, belonging to Major Starke, were lost, and large quantities of lumber lying at the mills and other property.—Several of the mills were unroofed and flooded, and otherwise damaged, late in the afternoon a house was seen floating off from the Island.

Several negroes were taken off the Island by one or two courageous men; and one who was at work at the dry dock, got into a lighter, cut it loose and drifted across the river to the iron steamboat wharf, and was saved. Whether anybody was left on the island, we are unable to say. There is reason to apprehend, however, that many lives have been lost on the opposite side of the river, and above and below the city.

LOUISVILLE, September, 11.—A destructive fire occurred on Sunday morning at Brunswick, Missouri, consuming nearly the whole of the town. Nineteen houses in the business part of the place were destroyed.

Husband Flogged by his Wife in the Street.—A married man was dragged from a carriage, from the side of a frail fair one, by his lawful wife and soundly horsewhipped in Cleveland, Ohio, a few days since. The crowd cheered her on, and voted that she was a trump, and tight in the bargain.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The New York Courier and Enquirer, claiming to have reliable information from Washington, reports the following as the substance of the correspondence which has taken place between Mr Buchanan and Lord Clarendon, relative to Central American affairs.

Mr Buchanan took early occasion, after entering on his mission, to inform the Secretary for Foreign Affairs that this Government desired to resume and bring to a conclusion all questions respecting Central America which was pending when Mr Everett retired from the State Department on the 4th of March, 1852. He stated the views and expectations of his Government at some length. Lord Clarendon replied in a statement embodying the claims of Great Britain, and advancing on her part pretensions which were supposed to have been yielded by the Clayton and Bulwer Convention in 1850.—Mr Buchanan rejoined with a counter statement, in which he reviewed the controversy from its commencement, and stated with convincing strength and argument the position and rights of the United States. He declared in explicit terms that the American Government could not recognize any Indian claim to territorial jurisdiction over any part of this continent, and therefore could not admit the validity of any protectorate or guaranty of such claims. This communication is understood to comprise the ultimatum of our Government on the Central American question and is believed to require not only the abandonment of the protectorate over the Mosquito coasts, but the relinquishment of the settlement at the Belize, and the discountenance of the colony of the Bay of Islands, on the coast of Honduras, as formed in 1852.

The rejoinder to this significant State paper has not been received, and probably none will be given. Though on the side of the British Cabinet the correspondence appears to be conducted by Lord Clarendon, it is undoubtedly managed by Lord Palmerston, the Home Secretary.

The despatch which elicited Mr. B.'s second communication, was, it now appears, the proximate bombardment and burning of Greytown. The indisposition of the British Government to meet the question determined ours to act, and a resolution was formed to smoke and burn foreign protection powers out of Central America. The destruction of Greytown was but the beginning, and it is expected that the same extreme policy will, within the ensuing six months, secure the evacuation of Blewfields and Belize.

A daughter stolen from her mother ten years ago, was found by her mother in

Brooklyn a few days since. They mutually recognized each other—the meeting was intensely affecting.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE COLLEGE COMMISSION.—We announced on Tuesday last the formation of this Commission, and we have now to state that Dr. Ryerson, of Canada, and Mr J. W. Dawson, of Picton, with the Hon. Mr Gray, left here yesterday morning for Fredericton, where the Commissioners will enter upon their duties to-day. The public will look with much anxiety for the results of their labors, as the improvement and reform of King's College will be eminently calculated to benefit the young men of the Province.

The steamer "Boston," employed as a tow boat on the river St. John, was burned on Wednesday afternoon. She is a total loss.

In an address recently issued by the Mayor of Montreal, that functionary says:—"That not a single clergyman, nun, physician, nurse, or servant, has contracted the complaint when attending the sick by cholera, whereas, during the existence of the typhus fever in 1848 they fell by scores.

The splendid new steamer Adelaide will arrive here this day on her first trip from Boston.—New Brunswick.

FIRE IN ST. STEPHEN.—A most disastrous fire broke out about two o'clock on Wednesday morning last in St. Stephen. It commenced in a barn in rear of Mr Wm. Campbell's house on King-Street, and immediately communicated to the building in rear of the three story house occupied by Mrs. Atherton as a boarding house, and belonging to Robert Watson, Esq. taking in its course the other two houses on the corner belonging to Mr. Watson, and extending up King-Street on the West side the whole length of the square until it reached Mr. Hill's store on the upper corner, consuming in an incredibly short time, besides the buildings mentioned, a two-story dwelling house belonging to Mr. Wm. Campbell, a two-story dwelling house owned by Mr. T. B. Abbot, a two-story store owned by Mr. Michael Egan, a two-story house owned by Mrs. Kelly, a one story house owned by Mr. James Waddell, a two-story house owned by Mr. Wm. Owen, two one story houses owned by Mr. Michael Egan, and a one story store owned by Mr. Wm. Campbell.

The loss is estimated at about \$35,000, of which about \$14,000 were insured.—The owners of all the properties had more or less insurance, except Mrs. Atherton, who lost almost all her furniture, clothing, &c.—the occupants of the house merely escaping with their lives. So dry was every thing that but for the extraordinary exertions of the three fire companies and the calmness of the night it is thought most of the town would have been destroyed.—Carrier.

THE ADELAIDE.—The new steamer "Adelaide" arrived here on Saturday afternoon.—During Sunday evening and Monday she was visited by great numbers.

The Adelaide is a new boat, built in the most substantial manner, with engines and boiler thoroughly good and her furniture and decorations are of the richest and most gorgeous description. The principal saloon is nearly the whole length of the deck, and on either side are state rooms (42 in all) beautifully fitted up.—The saloon is done in white and gold after the prevailing American taste. The profusion of carving and gilding, the carpets—of the richest pile arm chairs, covered with rich flowered velvet, handsome lamps marble topped tables, richly stained glass, mirrors, vases, &c., unite to make it all that could be desired. The ladies saloon is also elegantly fitted up, and the dining saloon is spacious and comfortable, and fully in keeping with the rest of the boat.

We have received late dates from Australia. The British barkue "Havanna," Capt. Stockton, of Saint John, N. B., made the run from Melbourne to Callao in 35 days, bringing the Australian mails to July 1st. This is the quickest passage on record. The St. John Ships still maintain the character they have won, as being of the best and fastest in the world.

FIRE.—The Tannery of S. Patson & Son which was newly built, and fitted up at a great expense, (much the largest and best we believe in this Province,) was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th which must be almost ruinous to its enterprising owners. They had no understand, a heavy stock of hides and leather on hand. No insurance.—Woodstock Sentinel.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Railway works are getting on with rapid strides. People can see almost the whole progress of this great undertaking by taking a trip in the steamer to Sackville.

Fine autumnal weather now greets the people of Nova Scotia. The crops of all sorts are most productive—and there is very rarely any rot in the potatoes. All other vegetables are in fine growth and healthy; while the floral treasures of the gardens on the peninsula are exuberant.—British North American.

C. W. Fairbanks, Esq. is actively engaged on the Shubenacadie Canal. At Marshall's

considerable progress has been made, to a much greater extent than we had anticipated. In a short time and with comparatively speaking, few men, he has accomplished wonders. We understand that by next year it will be in working order as far up as the Grand Lake.

CANADA.

It would seem, according to the Toronto Patriot, that the feeling existing between the Americans employed on the Northern Railroad and the Canadians is not of the most friendly character. It appears that the Superintendent of the road last week discharged the locomotive Superintendent, who was an American, whereupon, every "Yankee" upon the road sent in their resignations which were accepted.

The Montreal Pilot states that the survey of the St. Lawrence is now approaching the Split Rock and Cascade Rapids. By a very careful examination of the bed of the river, the engineers have arrived at the conclusion that a channel exists outside of the Borro Haves Shoal, one of the most formidable obstructions of the St. Lawrence; and if upon closer examination this should prove correct, it will be an immense advantage to the navigation of the river this shoal being the most dangerous in the whole course of the St. Lawrence.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—Quebec, Sept. 13.—Mr. Morin announced to-day that the measures of the new Ministry would be introduced in the following order: The debate on the address, the Ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, Commutation of the Seigneurial Tenure, an Elective Legislature Municipal Reforms, Lower Canada a Reduction of the Tariff, and the School Bill.

STORM IN KINGSTON.—Kingston was visited by a severe thunder storm on Wednesday, accompanied by a heavy shower of rain.—The electric fluid struck and injured several chimneys, carrying off a portion of one into the yard of the military hospital adjoining, where it fell at the feet of an orderly connected with the institution. The Kingston papers published the morning after the occurrence of the storm, suppose that much damage must have been done to the surrounding country. No accidents are recorded from the effects of the lightning.

Canada is keeping pace with the progress of the times in her railway-enterprises, and if she but completes in the next five years the various routes now either in progress or construction, under contract, or being surveyed, the country will then be so thoroughly intersected by rail the lakes so completely connected, as to afford to that remarkably prosperous country opportunities for the most full development of its varied resources, under the operation of the varied reciprocal treaty with the American Union.—International Journal.

RAILWAYS.—Seven hundred miles of railway are now completed and in use in Canada. Over seven hundred miles more are under contract, a large portion of which will soon be completed.—Lord Elgin is reported to have said that the passage of the Reciprocity Bill by the United States Senate, would, "nearly double the value of Canada." Be that as it may, the passage of that important commercial treaty cannot fail to add immensely to the real value of Canadian railway stock and swell the sum total of semi-annual dividends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Ready," "Present" Regiment—the 26th Camerobians—at present in Canada, is to be relieved by the 16th now on its way to that Province from Jamaica.

From Cape Good Hope.—The bark Silver Cloud Capt. Lewis, arrived at Boston on Friday last, from Cape Town, C. G. H., having sailed July 22.

On the 15th of July Table Bay was visited by one of the severest gales which has happened for many years. Three British vessels were driven ashore, and one man was drowned.

It is proposed to establish an electric telegraph line between Simon's and Cape Town.—SIX PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—The house of Mr Bartlett, at Moriah, Essex County, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Mr Bartlett, his wife and four children perished in the flames.

The commerce of Cincinnati, during the commercial year ending August 31, 1854, amounted in imports to \$65,730,029, and in exports to \$45,433,780.

Flour, Pork, Corn Meal, &c.

The Subscribers have just received per schooner J. L. A., from Quebec:—
300 barrels Canada No. 1, Superfine FLOUR.
60 do CORN MEAL.
20 do OAT MEAL.
20 do PRIME BEEF PORK.
Which they offer for Sale. Cheap for Cash.
BURKE & NOONAN.
Chatham, 3rd August, 1854.