UNITED STATES.

DESTRUCTIVE GALE AT THE SOUTH.

The gale experienced along the Southern coast of the United States, in the early part of last month, was fearfully destructive to property. The following particulars of the gale at Tallahasse, Florida, are given in New York papers of the 23rd ult.:—

On Saturday last we had another of those horrible tornadoes, which experience should now lead us to anticipate more or less certainly, with every autumnal equinox.

The morning of Saturday was cloudy, but so little portentous of what followed, that some of our citizens set out to attend the Fair at Macon. Of course they did not get far. The wind was E. N. E. —and by 11 o'clock fresh, but nothing more. By half-past one it had veered to the South East, and was blowing a gale and raining hard.

By half-past two, the destruction commenced, and in an hour after, the storm was at its height—the wind S. S. E. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the fury. The rain drove horizontally in a fine mist—whistling and howling around us, and the crash of falling roofs and buildings—the clatter of immense rolls of tin and iron from the house-tops, were most melancholy and terrific accompaniments to the fearful roarings of the storm.

In towns we are born to expect, from the country we have not learned much—but shall probably hear something more before we go to press. There is scarcely a building in the town which has not sustained some damage, and there are several cases of total wreck.

The depot buildings at the rail road terminus are all gone—demolished. The iron foundry and machine shop ditto.

The Capitol is badly injured. The roof of the Southern gable is blown in—some four or five chimneys were blown down and shattered the roof badly. About twenty windows were either wholly or partially blown in. The roof of the eastern portico was started off, and the building torn and shaken most fearfully. The Senate Chamber is in a bad condition, the ornamental ceiling all ruined.—The force of wind was such as to start the casements of some of the inside doors, and blowing out the windows opposite. The falling bricks have broken in the arches of both the cisterns at the South end. The whole roof is in a wretched condition.

Considerable portions of the piazzas of the City Hotel and the Planter's Hotel are blown away, some of the windows down in it, and the frame of the addition to the Planter's Hotel (a very substantial piece of work, one hundred feet by forty) is out of perpendicular.

The Exchange house is unroofed totally, and the three buildings up to Lewis and Ames are more or less unroofed. The two stores occupied by John McDougall & Co., and John W. Argyle, are unroofed and the wall blown down—the contents of the buildings are destroyed. The goods above the first floor were all exposed to open air.

The armoury, and the three buildings adjoining, are unroofed and the armoury itself demolished. The arms were taken out on Sunday and are in part destroyed.

There are not more than four store houses in the town which have not lost roofs, but probably less injury is done to the stocks of goods than might be reasonably inferred from this fact.

Although it rained a good deal during the gale, it either did not rain much after the mischief was done, or the rain drove so horizontally as not to do the damage it might otherwise have done. Certain it is, that a much larger proportion of the exposed goods have been found drier than any one would have thought possible.

Of other buildings not mentioned above, the Court House is a good deal damaged by the blowing in of windows and the fall of two chimneys upon the roof.

The damage to kitchens, out houses, fences, trees, shrubbery and all the mischief incident to a pretty general burst up among our buildings, may well be imagined. The whole town and its purlieus is one scene of disorder and ruin—the streets obstructed by fallen trees, fences, piles of lumber and bricks, great rolls of battered tin, &c.—*Tallahassee Sentinal, Oct.* 12.

Old Lady Sanderson, of Lexington, Mass., says the Boston Traveller, memorable for her kind attention to a British soldier who was wounded at Lexington, in 1775, died on the 5th inst. She was in her 105th year.

A late California letter notices a sale of burr mill stones, the only two sets in the country, at $5,000 per set.

A letter from a merchant at the Sandwich Islands says that more oil has been taken this season by the American whalers than was ever taken before in one season.

TWO KINDS OF FLAME AT A WEDDING.—The mansion of P. T. Barnum, in Bridgeport, was slightly burnt, to the extent of $1000. A large number of guests were in the building at the time, celebrating the wedding of Mr. Barnum's eldest daughter.

Augustus Shriver, Esq., on his farm, on Pipe Creek (Carroll county) has harvested, from one bushel of Australian wheat which he sowed, raised seventeen dozen sheaves, which yielded on threshing, eighteen and a half bushels of screened wheat.

CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—Over twelve hundred passengers left New York in California steamers on the 20th inst., viz.—750 in the "Cahawba," and 450 in the "Philadelphia." Among those who went out in the latter vessel was Miss Catherine Hays. There were also 190 laborers for the Panama Railroad.

PAUPERISM.—The Alms-House Department of New York supports about 19,000 paupers, and furnishes aid yearly, to about 35,000, to 40,000 others at an expense annually of about $400,000.—*Merchant's Magazine.*

The house of Mr. Israel Sawyer, Altone Bay was lately burned, and his wife and three children perished in the flames: Cholera prevails at New Orleans.

Intelligence has reached Liverpool of the total loss of the American Ship *Mobile* on the 13th inst. She was on a passage from Mobile for New Orleans when the disaster occurred.

LIQUOR LAW MOVEMENT.—Three thousand dollars worth of liquor is in custody in Rhode Island, under the Maine law, and has been ordered to be destroyed; but Wm. H. Green, of New York, claims to own the liquor, and has commenced proceedings in the United States Courts to get possession of it. This is the largest seizure ever made, and therefore makes it an object for the owner to test the law in the United States Courts. This is the first case so carried up—N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* Oct. 2.

The Hon. Edward Everett has been appointed Secretary of State for the United States of America, vice Daniel Webster, deceased.

A reward of $1000 is offered, by the editor of the Organ of Temperance Reform, in Cincinnati, if it can be clearly and conclusively proved that anything ever was, in the United States, a dram-shop that was a blessing to society; no matter whether licensed or unlicensed; no matter whether kept by Jew or Gentile, Christian, Pagan, or Mohammedan; no matter how well regulated.

PAUPERISM.—The Alms-House Department of New York supports about 6000 paupers, and furnishes aid yearly to about 35,000 to 40,000 others, at an expense annually of about $400,000.—*Merchant's Mag.*

AN APPEAL FROM THE MOHAWK INDIANS IN CANADA.—We had a visit this morning from Mr. John W. Hill and his son, of that tribe, of the Mohawk nation, whose settlement is on the Bay of Quinte. This portion of the tribe consists of about five hundred individuals, all of whom, we are informed, are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. They come to this city "to solicit aid from the charity of others" to build a Indian church, for the purpose of meeting the expense in the erection of a new church in their settlement." The Messrs. Hill are highly respectable men, and bring with them letters of recommendation from the Bishops of Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec, Archdeacon Stuart, and others.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE THRICE-KILLED.—We understand that Capt. Marcy, who was reported to have been massacred by the Indians, arrived in town a few days since, and is at present very sick. He is staying with his brother Dr. Marcy, at his residence in Tenth street.

(*From the Halifax Nova Scotian, Nov.* 10.)

SR. JOHN, Nov. 5, 1852.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Africa*, arrived at New York, 4th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult., and 130 passengers.

Mr. Cussard had an interview with the Colonial Secretary on Wednesday, 28th ult., on Railway matters.

Latest accounts from Searching Expedition furnish no news of Sir John Franklin.

Abd-el Kader is to be liberated and sent out of France forthwith.

Louis Napoleon will assume the title of "Emperor" in December ensuing. His Holiness the Pope will crown him in Paris next May.

The Market for breed stuffs is firmer. Corn advanced one to two shillings per quarter.

General Pierce is elected President of the United States by a large majority.

The Hon. Edward Everett has been appointed Secretary of State for the United States, vice Daniel Webster, deceased.

English Mail of October 30.

(*From Willmer & Smith's European Times, Oct.*)

The Imperial game is so entirely in the hands of Louis Napoleon, that he is resolved to play it out in the way he chooses. The empire of France is his, and therefore, in imitation of his uncle, he will go through the forms of a popular election to his new titled dignity, although the essence of authority is 'in the breath of his nostrils.'

One act of tardy justice has marked the journey of the Prince in passing the Chateau d'Amboise, where Abd-el-Kader has been confined. Louis Napoleon stopped to announce to the Arab Chief, that he was no longer a state prisoner. He will be allowed to take up his residence at Brousse, near Kutayah, in Asia Minor.

The news brought by the packet of the operations in the Kaffir war is more puzzling than ever. Gen. Cathcart has returned from an expedition across the Kei, bringing with him 10,000 head of cattle captured. This booty has been divided amongst the captors, and the General expresses his satisfaction with the conduct of the burghers who joined the foray, and they have been allowed to return home.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON will proceed.

We believe, that the following programme of proceeding at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington will prove to be in the main correct.

The remains of his Grace will remain at Walmer until four days before the funeral, which will take place between the 17th and 19th of Nov. They will then be conveyed to Chelsea Hospital, where the body will lie in state for three days, and on the evening before the solemnity it will be removed to the Horse Guards.

On the morning of the funeral, the funeral *cortege* will be formed at the Horse Guards, and will proceed by Charing-cross, the Strand Fleet-street, and Ludgate-hill, to St. Paul's.

Six regiments of infantry, eight squadrons of cavalry, and 17 guns will take part in the procession, and the number of troops to which his Grace was entitled by his rank in the army.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—The delay which has taken place in the actual elevation of Louis Napoleon to the throne of France, is doubtless owing to the consideration of higher political importance than the mere regard for appearances or precedents. Very serious difficulties present themselves, whatever title His Imperial Highness may adopt, on the proper assumption of the throne. If he would have no *prestige*; the title of Napoleon II. is not compatible with the last act of abdication of Napoleon in favour of his son; and the title of Napoleon III, carries with it all the uncertainties and jealousies of recognition, accepted by foreign powers, as well as the opposition of political parties at home. The most prudent organs of the Prince give out, that the title of Louis Napoleon I. will be that which he will assume.

We learn, by a telegraphic message which was despatched from Trieste on the 25th, and was published in London on the 26th, that a brigade, under Brigadier Reynolds, C. B., consisting of three regiments of infantry, and one battery of field artillery,