Latest European News.

Arrival of the "City of Cork."

HALIFAX, Oct. 23.

The R. M. Steamer *City of Cork*, Phillips, arrived this morning from Liverpool via Queenstown.

The Queen is expected to return from Scotland to Windsor about the 2d of next month

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia are about to pay a visit to the English Court.

Lord Napier of Magdala had been on a visit to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P.

Lord Stanley has issued a laconic address to his constituents He simply announces that he intends to seek a renewal of the confidence which has existed between them for 20 years, and promises to address them in a short time.

It is denied that the ex Queen of Spain has carried away large sums of money for investment in foreign countries.

After a long and profound silence Mr. Disraeli has spoken, and yet the papers say his utterances leave the world as much in the dark as ever about the designs of the Government.

If Mr. Disraeli's manifesto means anything in that part of which he speaks of religion, it means that, of all the different denominations with which England is divided. the Catholic is the one only Church that can live and prosper without help from the State.

"Mr. Disraeli, says the *Daily News*, defends the Established Church in Ireland on grounds which are a direct insult to a majority of the people of the three kingdoms. The Presbyterians of Scotland, the Nonconformists of England, and, indeed, Protestants of every communion, that of the Established Church included, may well be indignant to hear that their religion is powerless against the Church of Rome, and that it needs the sanction of the State in order to make head against that mighty foe. To Roman Catholics, of course, this tribute to the superiority of their faith will naturally be very gratifying, if they believe it to be sincere; but compliments may be purchased at too high a price. Mr. Disraeli's defence of the Established Church, as the necessary bulwark against Roman Catholicism, clothes it again in Ireland with its old and odious character. It makes it once more a garrison in an enemy's country. Ecclesiastically, Ireland becomes the English Poland."

The Church of England, in common with other Protestant denominations, is to be invited to attend the Œcumenical Council next year.

Archbishop Manning preached at Moorfields on Sunday, and dwelt at some length on general council which is to be held in Rome in December, 1869. That assembly, he believed, would leave its mark upon this century of revolutions. Dr. Manning, in glancing at the rising in Spain, told his hearers that the spirit of anarchy and revolution was abroad, and that infidelity was almost always mixed with civic rebellion. All should join to oppose such a spirit.

The *Daily News* says that the Rev. Burnes Floyer, a clergyman of the Church of England, and a magistrate for the county of Stafford, has just been received into the Church of Rome. Mr. Floyer held no preferment. This makes the third Anglican clergyman received into the Catholic Church within the last fortnight.

Intelligence received at Lloyd's reports the loss, during the late gales, of nearly ten vessels. The loss of life, from the fact that several vessels foundered with all on board, it is impossible exactly to estimate a present, but the number is supposed to have been very large. The greater number of the disasters reported occurred during the nights of Saturday and Sunday week.

The Duke of Edinburgh has joined his ship the *Galatea*, and will start from Plymouth on his two years' cruise on the 20th instant. The duke will sail first for Maderia, and after touching there will proceed to Fayal and the Ascension Islands, and will pay another visit to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Colonists purpose giving him a very hearty reception. The duke will next sail up the Indian ocean to Mauritius, and will land at Port Louis. The next place of interest to be visited is Bombay. After a short stay his royal highness will proceed to Ceylon, touching at Trincomalee, and thence call at Madras and making a short stay here, will go on to Calcutta, on a visit to the Governor-General. The prince may probably make a somewhat extended stay. The royal visit is already anticipated on the banks of the Hooghly, and we may anticipate for the duke some very gorgeous receptions. It is not unprobable that the duke may make himself acquainted with the various parts of the interior of India. The next place at which he will touch will be Prince of Wales island, or Polu-Penang, and thence he will proceed to Singapore, and on to Hong Kong. After taking a good survey of the land of the Orientals, the *Glatea* will proceed to the Philippine Islands, touching at the capital, Manilla, and will thence go on to form an acquaintance with the Japanese in their own Islands. His royal highness will then shape the course of his ship to the southward, and will proceed direct to Sydney, where his presence will doubtless be welcomed with great heartiness, after the dastardly attack on him on the occasion of his former visit. From New South Wales the *Galatea* will take the prince on the long-hoped-for visit to the New Zealanders, when many an English settler will welcome his presence. After this he will proceed to the beautiful Islands of the South Sea, touching at Honolulu, &c., proceeding through the Pacific Ocean to Valparaiso, in Chili, on the South American peninsula, and thence to Lima, the capital of Peru. After touching at St. Blas the duke will visit San Francisco and California, and proceed home by Vancouver's Island. He is expected to return in August, 1870.

It is decided, that the Heir Apparent is to visit Copenhagen, Athens, and St. Petersburg, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, before the close of autumn. The ostensible object, and, to a certain extent, the *bona fide* motive for this tour of visits, is to enable the Prince and Princess to see their nearest relatives at their respective homes; but we have reason to believe that there are other motives for the journey, the idea of which originated with the Dean of Westminster, and as the Heir-Apparent goes to the Court of the Czar, there seems to be no reason why his Royal Highness should not talk about the affairs of the East, and make the Emperor of Russia comprehend clearly the views of England with regard to Turkey.

PROTEST OF QUEEN ISABELLA.

The following is a copy of the protest which the ex-Queen Isabella addressed to the Spanish nation, as reported in the cable telegrams:—

TO THE SPANIARDS:—

A conspiracy, of which there does not exist, so to speak, any example among other nations of Europe, has precipitated Spain into the horrors of anarchy. The land and naval forces, which the country supported generously and whose services I have always been ready to recompense, forgetting glorious traditions and violating the most sacred oaths, *turn round* against the nation and prepare for it a period of mourning and desolation. The shouts of the rebels raised in the Bay of Cadiz and re-echoed in a few provinces by a portion of the army, resounded in the hearts of the immense majority of Spaniards as the first murmurings of an approaching tempest which places in peril the interests of religion, the ancient laws of legitimacy and of right and the independence and honor of Spain. The lamentable series of defections, the acts of incredible disloyalty which have occurred in so short a space of time, wound my pride as a Spaniard still more than my dignity as a Queen. Let not the foes of authority themselves, in their insensate dreams, think that the public power which emanates from so lofty a source can be conferred, modified or suppressed by the intervention of material force acting under the blind impulse of a debauched army. If the towns and the rural districts, ceding to the first impulse of violence, submit for a moment to the yoke of the insurgents, soon will the public sentiment, wounded in all it holds most noble and dear, reassert itself in order to show to the world that, thanks to Heaven, eclipses of reason and of honor are quite temporary in Spain. Until that period arrives I, as legitimate Queen, have, after consideration and taking serious counsel, deemed right to seek in the States of an august ally the security necessary to act in this difficult conjuncture as becomes my position as monarch, and the duty devolving on me of transmitting intact to my son my rights protected by the law, recognised and sworn to by the nation, and finally strengthened by thirty-five years' of sacrifices, vissitudes and tender affection. While entering upon foreign soil, my heart and eyes incessantly turned towards that which is mine and my children's country, I hasten to draw up my explicit and solemn protest, before God and man, declaring that the superior force to which I yeild in quitting my kingdom cannot prejudice my rights in their integrity, nor weaken nor compromise them in any degree; neither can they be affected in the slightest manner by the acts of the revolutionary government, and still less by the resolutions of the assemblies which will be formed necessarily under the pressure of demagogic fury and under conditions of manifest violence over the people's conciences and wishes. Our fathers sustained a long and successful struggle on behalf of religious faith and the independence of Spain. The present generation has labored without relaxation in order to connect all that was great and heroic in past ages with the seeds of what is healthy and fruitful in modern times. The revolution, the implacible enemy of traditions and legitimate progress, opposes every principle which constitutes the living force, the soul and the manhood of the Spaish nation. Liberty, in its unbounded expansion and in all its manifestations, attacking the Catholic unity, monarchy and the legal exercise of authority, disturbs families, destroys the sacredness of the domestic hearth and extinguishes virtue and patriotism.

If you think that the crown of Spain, worn by a queen who has had the good fortune to associate her name with the political and social regeneration of the State, is the symbol of those tutelary principles, remain faithful, as I hope you will, to your oaths and your convictions; allow to pass over as a scourge this revolutionary vortex in which ingratitude, felony and ambition are acting, and continue in the assurance that I shall neglect nothing in order to hold in safety, even during misfortune, that emblem without which there is not for Spain either a memory to attract or a hope to support her. The insane pride of a few men agitates and for the moment overwhelms the entire nation, produces perturbation in consciences and anarchy in society. In my heart there does not exist even any room for hatred of this small faction. I should fear that by contact with so despicable a sentiment the profound tenderness might be weakened which I feel for the loyal men who have exposed their lives and shed their blood in defence of the throne and of public order, and for all Spaniards who look on with sorrow and affright at the spectacle of a triumphant insurrection, which is a shameful page in the history of our civilization. In the noble country whence I now address you, and wherever I may be, I shall support without discouragement the misfortunes of my well beloved Spain, which are also mine. If I had nothing else to sustain me — among many other examples—than that of the most venerable of sovereigns, the model of resignation and courage, he also environed with tribulations and bitter enemies, I should find strength in the loyalty of my subjects, the justice of my cause, and, above all, in the power of Him who holds in His hand the fate of empires.

The Spanish monarchy, after fifteen centuries of struggles, victories, patriotism and greatness, cannot succumb in fifteen days of broken oaths, unfaithfulness and treason. Let us have faith in the future; the glory of the Spanish people has always been that of its kings; the misfortunes of the latter have ever been shared in by the nation. In the resolute and patriotic desire to maintain rights, legitimatism and honor, your minds and efforts will always be in accord with the energetic decision and maternal affection of your Queen.

ISABELLA.

Chatau of Pau, Sept. 30, 1868.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21, 1868.

By far the most terrible earthquake that ever visited this coast occurred this morning at seven minutes before eight o'clock. The shocks were tremendous, and the vibrations were, so far as I am able to judge from the report of others, from northwest to southeast, and were prolonged.

It is impossible to estimate the damage at this time, but it has been very great. That portion of the city east of Montgomery street is very much wrecked. Some buildings are down entirely, others are cracked and split from foundation to roof, and hardly one has escaped more or less damage.

There has been some loss of life, but how much we are yet unable to determine.

After the first heavy shocks several others occurred, but of much less violence.

Business is nearly entirely suspended, and half the population is on the street. In several parts of the city, upon the made ground, the earth has opened and water has been thrown up from the cracks to the height of several feet. On some of the streets the buildings have sunk some inches and been left in every conceivable shape. Scarcely a building in the eastern section of this city is now plumb. The principal hotels have suffered, but sustain no very serious damage. Of course they, as well as every other house, were vacated as soon as possible by their inmates. We hear that at Oakland, San Leandro, San Jose and other parts of the State, the damage has been very great. They appear to have had the shock as heavy as ourselves. All the telegraph wires were disarranged, and not one was working for some time. All the clocks were stopped at the time given above.

To say that the excitement is tremendous does not begin to describe the condition of affairs. I will send more as soon as further information is had.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE EFFECTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21—Evening.

Several buildings on Pine, Battery and Sansom streets were thrown down, and a considerable number badly damaged The ground settled, which threw buildings out of line. Several severe shocks have followed at intervals since, creating a general alarm among the people. The shock was felt with great severity at San Jose, where a number of buildings are considerably injured.

The principal damage in this city is confined to the lower portion below Montgomery street, and among the old buildings on the made ground. Numerous houses in that portion of the city have been abandoned and pulled down The Custom House, a brick building built on pile ground, which was badly shattered by the earthquake of October, 1865, is considered unsafe, and the officials have removed to the Revenue buildings. Business in the lower part of the city is suspended.

The parapet walls and chimneys of a number of buildings have been thrown down, causing loss of life. The damage will not exceed a million dollars.

At Oakland the shock was very severe, throwing down chimneys and greatly damaging a number of buildings. The ground opened in several places, and a strong sulphurous smell was noticed after the shock.

The Court House at San Leandro was demolished, and one life lost.

From various portions of the country and in the vicinity of San Francisco bay the shock is reported as severe, and considerable damage is sustained. In many places the earth opened and water gushed forth.

The streets are crowded this evening with an excited multitude, discussing the particulars of the disastrous earthquake. Twelve shocks were felt during the day. The direction of the shock was from the North to the South, though some descriptions give a rotary motion. The greatest damage extends in a belt several hundred feet wide, and running about north-west and south-east, commencing near the Custom House and ending at Folsom street wharf, injuring and demolishing about twelve buildings in its course. At the corner of Market and First streets the ground opened several inches wide and about forty or fifty feet long. The City Hall may be considered a perfect wreck. The courts have all adjourned, and the prisoners have been taken from the station-houses to the County Jail. All the patients in the United States Marine Hospital have been removed, the building having been declared unsafe. The chimney of the United States Mint is so badly damaged that the establishment is closed for repairs. Hagers type foundry suffered greatly. The Lincoln School House is badly damaged, and the large statue in front of the building completely buried. All business at the General Delivery Post Office is temporarily suspended. The San Francisco Gas Works suffered severely, the tall chimney having been thrown over, fell through the roof. The Mission Woollen Mills is considerably damaged. The large chimney of the sugar refinery on Eighth street is badly cracked. The gable end on the girls' side of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute fell in, crushing through the ceilings. Many chimneys in the southern part of the city were thrown down, but no one was seriously injured by them. Only four lives have been reported lost, although numbers are seriously injured by the falling debris. The water in the bay was perfectly smooth at the time of the shocks and no perceptible disturbance took place. The shock was felt aboard the shipping in the harbor as if the vessels had struck upon a rock.

The earthquake was severe in the interior. Shocks were felt at Sacramento and Stockton.

The Central Coast and Alameda Company's building was thrown down and some lives lost.

The Mare Island Navy Yard experienced two heavy shocks. Several buildings were thrown down and some of the buildings considerably shaken, but no serious injury occurred.

At Red Wood City the large brick court-house is little better than a wreck, and all the county officers have moved out.

At Marysville a light shock was felt, and at Grass Valley the shock was severe. At Sonora the shocks were light, but they continued nearly all day.

All business, except of a retail kind, is suspended. The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting to-day, and resolved to telegraph to the Chambers of Commerce in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, London, Paris and Hamburg, the account of the disaster.

Another shock was felt at seven P M.

VARIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

JOHN ALLEN ONCE MORE.—The reformation of John Allen, "the wickedest man in New York," has been exceedingly short lived. The other day he, his wife, four females, and a rough known as "Boston Tom" were brought before the Tombs Police Court on charges of theft and keeping a disorderly house. The *Evening Post* says his dance house is more infamous than ever.

THE CHIEF SECRETARYSHIP.—Lord Mayo resigned his office of Chief Secretary of Ireland on the 1st inst., and is reported to have left Dublin for India about the 10th. The *John Bull*, weekly newspaper, says the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland has been conferred on the Right Hon. Colonel Wilson Patten, M. P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

In England, recently, a rich old man died whose young wife had led him but a sorry life. He frequently stated that he would be revenged. On reading the will, his vengeance was too well felt. He left all his property, about $100,000, to his wife, on the condition that she passes every day from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m., in his tomb. Should she miss one hour the whole fortune reverts to the natural heirs.

THE WEST POINT MURDERERS.—An old woman named Helen M'Dougal was lately accidentally burned to death at Singleton, Sidney, N. S. W. It was a shocking termination of a miserable career. This woman was sent out to the Colony many years ago, having been the paramour of the notorious Burke, the murderer at Edinburgh, and was supposed to be cognizant of the series of actrocious murders committed by him in connection with Hare.

INCREASED ACCOMODATION IN POST OFFICE ORDERS.—After the first of November Post Office Orders, for amounts in currency, will be issued between all Post Offices in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick, and Inter-provincial Orders for sterling money no longer issued. The cost of the Orders will also be reduced fully one third. The cost of an Order for $100 will be only fifty cents and so on down to $10, which will cost five cents. Only sterling Orders can as yet be drawn on Nova Scotia, owing to the currency of that Province not being the same as that of its sister Provinces in the Dominion. This extension of the Money Order system, at a cheap rate, will be a great public accommodation.—*St. John Journal.*

The New York *Herald* says:—"The Catholic Synod has promulgated the decree of the Plenary Council at Baltimore urging the immediate establishment of schools for colored children in the Southern States, and also of asylums for orphan colored children. This is a praiseworthy step in the path of practical philanthropy. The number of orphan colored children has fearfully increased during the great social revolution which is in progress in the South, and it strongly appeals to the proverbial charity of the Catholic Church. Catholic teachers moreover, possess exceptional qualifications for the training of children of every class, and those who will be designated to teach the Southern colored children will be far more likely to educate and instruct them in such a way as to fit them for happily fulfilling the duties of the station in life in which Providence has placed them than the Yankee schoolmistresses whose only experience in teaching has been confined to the schools of New England."

Holloway's Pills.—Indigestion.—In all cases of indigestion, producing weariness, low spirits, palpitation, and feverishness these famous Pills should be resorted to as the gentlest and surest corrective of the stomach, and the best antidote to its ailments. These Pills dispel the curse of dyspepsia; everyone afflicted with it may rejoice at the safe and satisfactory results which can be secured at so small a charge as the purchase of a box of Holloway's Pills. They purify, strengthen, and remedy imperfect development of growth and health in young persons. Thousands of sufferers, who casually commenced a course of Holloway's Pills, have admired their restorative power over themselves, and afterwards recommended them with a becoming confidence, which has never been betrayed.

Carlton's Condition Powders.

A Missionary just returned, says he regards "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" as beyond all price, and efficacious beyond any other medicine. It is adapted to a great variety of special cases, and is the best pain killer in the world.

Fevers seldom make an attack without warning, and may often be thrown off by soaking the feet in warm water, wrapping up warm in bed, and taking two or three of "Parsons" Purgative Pills."

Morse's Indian Root Pills

Abyssinia again comes in for a little attention, Gabazzi, a leading chief or prince, has had himself crowned king of Gondar, the capital. He was aided in his designs by Prince Kassai, and opposed by the eldest son of the late Theodore.

After the manner of barbarians, Gabazzi takes advantage of the opportunity to further his own interests. It does not matter much to the world, however, whether he or the lawful heir, should reign over Abyssinia. He is apparently the more manly of the two, and would defend his possessions better than his young rival. It is not at all likely that the British Government will interfere in the matter, for it has no material interests now in Abyssinia. If Gabazzi should become the acknowledged ruler of the country, he will very likely endeavor to obtain a supply of those breech-loading rifles which he saw used with such effect in the late war, and, if he were to succeed in getting some breech-loading cannon also, he, in the fullness of his heart at his power, might try his hand in a war with his neighbor, the Viceroy of Egypt; for it is to such use savage rulers generally put newly acquired power. The arts of peace find no favor in their eyes. Gabazzi, however, may be another Solomon, like his very distant ancestor, and, in that case, we may look for a better order of things in Abyssinia. We hope, however, he will not aspire to the hand of Queen Victoria. He must find a modern Queen of Sheba in his own dominions.

The great discovery of the age
Is *Grace's Salve*: well may the sage,
And e'en the poet, try to tell
The cures it hath performed so well

Latest News by Telegraph.

FROM EUROPE.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

Mr. Johnson, American Minister, is being extensively feted in this city. He has been presented with addresses by the city authorities and Chamber of Commerce, and last evening participated in a banquet, at which Lord Stanley and Mr. Gladstone were present.

London, Oct. 23

The *Times* this morning comments favorably on the banquet at Liverpool. It says Mr. Johnson's speeches, so unreserved and earnest, show a desire for practical peace making.

The ministers on both sides seem anxious to settle pending questions Mr Seward, because he held office when the difficulties arose, may not desire to leave them to a successor to treat in a manner which he might reject; and Lord Stanley, because he has so far been most successful in his policy, and he must wish when he retires from office to know that he has done a work by common consent allowed to be the most difficult of accomplishment which he has had placed before him.

London, Oct. 24.

The London Press generally comment on the speeches of Lord Stanley and U. S. Minister Johnson at the Liverpool Banquet.

The *Times* says that in a few days England and America will be united without the ghost of a quarrel.

The *Daily News* says that Reverdy Johnson's task in settling matters at variance between England and America is light, for it was nearly completed by Mr. Adams, his predecessor.

Madrid, Oct. 23.

A large meeting was held here to-day at which speeches were made and resolves adopted in favor of the abolition of slavery throughout the Spanish dominions.

Prince Napoleon has written a letter to Gen Prim advocating the claims of the Duke of Aosta to the throne of Spain.

London, Oct. 25.

Great Britain, France and Italy have recognized the revolutionary government of Spain

Despatches received to-night from Madrid report that bands in Alicante have proclaimed the Federal Republic. Disturbances have broken out in Malaga and Granada, and troops have been despatched from Madrid to the latter place.

Despatches state that the authorities of Sydney, Australia, have positive proofs that the shooting of Prince Alfred was the result of a deeply laid plot. The details will be given to the public in a few days.

Paris, Oct. 24.—Evening.

The Avenir National, the Democratic National organ of this city, says that Ferdinand has declined the *offer of the Crown of Spain*. The writer is certain that the Duke of Montpensier would accept it.

London, Oct. 26.—Evening.

Mr. Gladstone has concluded his personal canvass in South Lancashire.

It is believed the Ministry will only retire before a large Liberal majority in the next House of Commons.

The Swedish Polar Expedition has returned home after penetrating to the 82d degree of latitude.

London, Oct. 26th.

Consols unchanged. American securities firm. Liverpool markets generally unchanged. Corn 38 shillings.

There is good reason to believe that the following is the protocol which has been agreed to by Mr. Johnson and Lord Stanley for the settlement of the *Alabama* dispute:

A Mixed Commission, consisting of eight persons, appointed by Great Britain and eight persons appointed by the United States, is to sit in London and examine every claim presented, whether English or American. Each case is to be argued by the claimant, either in person or by counsel; and the Commission will make a final award. The questions of International Law are to be referred to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia. The protocol now awaits the approval of Secretary Seward.

London, Oct 28

It is fully confirmed that Prussia, Italy, Portugal, France and Great Britain have renewed their relations with the new Government of Spain. The Provisional Government of Spain has issued a manifesto concerning the administration of the kingdom. After passing in review the various reforms decreed by the later central Junta, they proceed to argue in favor of the decentralization of the administrative power, and conclude by promising to render a faithful account of their doings to the constitutional Cortes.

Some Spainards of advanced ideas advise the sale of Cuba to the United States as the most direct and speedy method of solving the question of the abolition of slavery.

Vienna, Oct. 27.

The ministerial bill fixing the basis as to the number and equipment of the army and navy when on a war footing, after much opposition has been passed by the Reichsrath

It is said that Baron Von Beust gave a number of *secret reasons* for the passage of the bill which caused it to be carried, and this rumor creates some uneasiness. It is asserted that in his speech in secret session urging the adoption of the measure, the Prime Minister alluded to the good relations which existed between Austria and the other great powers but intimated that in the event of a rupture between Prussia and France, Austria must be ready to guard her own neutrality.

London, Oct. 23.—Evening.

Despatches from Bombay report additional success having been gained by British troops in North-Western Provinces.

Right Rev. Chas. T. Longley, D. D., Archbishop of Canterbury, died to-day, aged 74 years.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland is dead.

The reports that Great Britain, France and Italy have renewed diplomatic relations with Spain, under the new Government, are confirmed It is authoritatively announced that Prussia and Portugal have also recognized the new Government, and that the Papal Nuncio at Madrid has placed himself in communion with the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

London, Oct. 27.

Light shocks of an earthquake were felt in various places in Cork County, Ireland, yesterday. The house of Mr. Wymere, near Cork, was entered last night by a body of men, and a quantity of arms and ammunition carried away. The culprits are supposed to be Fenians.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson was last night entertained at a Banquet given in his honor by Mayor Whaley, at the Town Hall. In his speech on this occasion, he said he did not know how much the people of the United States would regard his conduct since he had been in England, and he was sanguine of their approval: but he would accept their censure with Christian resignation. John Bright opened the parliamentary canvass in Birmingham last evening, by addressing an immense meeting of the citizens. The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce have invited Mr. Johnston, the American Minister, to visit that City, and partake of its hospitalities.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Oct. 23.

Despatches from San Francisco announced another earthquake at 2 o'clock this morning, the shock was violent, and nearly the whole population of the city rushed into the streets panic stricken, and remained there the remainder of the night. The damage to property was not serious. Great consternation still prevails.

A Sandwich island letter confirms the reported subsidence of the South eastern shore of the Island of Hawaii.

Rev. Mr Coan states that subsidences is plainly shown by trees which were once on dry land being now *in the sea*, and rocky islets once five feet out of water being now submerged.

Gold market quiet, closing at 135¾.

New York, Oct. 24.

The President has sent a despatch to Mr. Seymour exhorting him to expose and rebuke in his speeches, the *corruption and injustice* of the enemies of the country, secret and avowed.

The insurrection in Cuba continues, but it is lessening, and the people are volunteering to serve against the rebels.

New York, Oct. 24.

A San Francisco special says that the damage done by the earthquake will not be less than three millions. Persons in the country noticed an upheaving and opening of the earth in several places. Large masses of rock several tons in weight were detached and rolled down the hill and mountain sides. Trees were violently shaken and water made its appearance where all was dry before. From some streams bubbles containing inflammable gas have risen to the surface. No additional shocks have occurred and the excitement has subsided.

New York, Oct. 26.

Earthquakes continue in California, but of less violence than at first. One at eight o'clock Sunday morning caused considerable alarm in San Francisco.

Three persons were killed and forty injured by two cars being thrown off the track on the Hudson River Railroad, near Albany, on Saturday night.

New York, Oct. 27.

Another bloody riot has occurred in the vicinity of New Orleans between whites and blacks in which several lives were lost and three houses burned.

The riotous district is now occupied by U. S. troops.

Later advices from Cuba report that the insurrection was nearly suppressed. There had been some fighting in which the insurrectionary bands were either captured or dispersed.

New York, Oct. 29.

C. W. Woolly was robbed of one hundred thousand dollars yesterday. The package was taken from the counter of a broker, where he

New York, Oct. 27.

The Secretaries of all the Canadian Provinces and the Privy Council of the Dominion, will hold a Council at Ottawa this week, on the subject of colonization and emigration.

Toronto, Oct 27.

Extensive robberies in connection with the Post Office Department have been discovered. A package of fifteen registered letters sent here by the Grand Trunk Railway is missing. This is the third stolen during the past three weeks, and no trace of them has been discovered.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, November 2, 1868.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

THESE claims threatened at one time to be a source of serious disagreement between Great Britain and the United States. The difference of opinion between the leading statesmen of the two countries was so wide, and the feeling among the masses in America so bitterly hostile to England, that an amicable settlement of this great question seemed next to impossible. War sooner or later appeared inevitable. Indeed the Americans did not hesitate to say that war, on account of the Alabama Claims, was only deferred until the nation should have recruited its energies exhausted by the late dreadful and protracted struggle with the South. But all this is now changed. The best feeling seems to exist between the statesmen of both countries. Public opinion in America is much more friendly towards England than it has been for years, and sensible men on both sides of the Atlantic hail, with unfeigned delight, the prospect of a peaceable adjustment of the great difficulty, and consequent re-establishment of a good understanding between the governments of countries so closely connected by the ties of kindred and interest. By a telegram which appeared in our columns last week, the reader might see that it was proposed to refer the question to the Emperor of Russia for arbitration. By a later telegram we find that the final settlement of the dispute is to be left to the King of Prussia. The decision, though nominally left to the King, will be really made by the crown jurists of the country. The question being strictly a legal one, involving many knotty points of international law, it is but fitting that its settlement should be referred to the most eminent jurists of a country whose interests are not in any way mixed up in the dispute. At a Banquet given to Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the U. S. Minister, by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the 23rd of October, speeches were made by Mr. Johnson, Lord Stanley, and Mr. Gladstone, which show that the most friendly relations exist between the British and United States Governments, and that the negotiations are progressing most favorably for the interests of peace. Of such importance have these speeches been considered that they have been telegraphed across the Atlantic, and we of this day see speeches which were delivered in Liverpool, England, on the night of the 23rd reported in the Canadian newspapers of the next day! A greater triumph of science the world has never seen. It is almost miraculous. We are sorry that our space to-day prevents us giving these speeches in full, but we insert below extracts from the speeches of Mr. Johnson and Lord Stanley. Mr. Johnson in the course of his remarks said:

"The commerce of America aids, and is glad to aid, the prosperity of the English laboring men. They are partially fed by the United States; and of their industry America shares the fruits, because of this close connection. Nothing but absolute insanity on the part of either nation can involve us in a conflict. This I say for the future, not for the present; for nothing is further from my thoughts than that I should be insane, or that the Government that is turning to Lord Stanley, or that which may be turning to Mr. Gladstone, shall become so. Whichever party may prevail, peace will be in no peril, as long as Lord Stanley represents the foreign relations of England, and I or any one of my sentiments represents those of America. Here peace is beyond the possibility of a doubt. We have discarded the mysteries of diplomacy, frankly said what we wanted, asked nothing not right to ask and may say, so far as we have gone, that all has gone merrily, and we have every reason to think that all will go merrily to the end. What has been done or is to be done I leave for you to guess. In the language of Lord Coke: 'Let this little taste suffice.'"

Lord Stanley's speech contains the following reassuring and very significant paragraph:

"Some of you may think I have said enough, or too much, of European affairs, and may ask why I said nothing about America. My answer is that the subject has been pretty well taken out of my hands. Our esteemed guest, who has, it seems to me, in a hasty computation, made a good many more personal friends in England than he has passed days here, with whom, if I may say it to his face, it is a pleasure to do business He has told you clearly and naturally the relations between England and America. He has stated with perfect accuracy, that two at least of the pending questions have been, I will not say absolutely and fully disposed of, because that would, under the circumstances, be impossible, but so far dealt with by mutual agreement that, if the American Government should ratify the acts of its envoy, of which there can be no reasonable doubt, there is hardly any possibility of difficulty arising upon them with regard to the last, and no doubt the greatest question,—the claims arising out of the late war. I am not in a position to say anything more than that we have on both sides approached the subject with an earnest desire to find a satisfactory solution, and I think there is on both sides, I will not say confident expectation, but a very decided hope that a solution may not be very far off."

As it may be interesting to our readers to know the extent of the injury done to American commerce by the Confederate cruisers, we append to this hastily written article a statement of the number of ships destroyed by them:

"The following is a recapitulation of the principal items covered by the "Alabama Claims": The Alabama captured her first prize, the bark Alert from New London, September 9th, 1862, and between that date and November 10th, 1863, she captured 28 ships, 22 barks, 5 brigs, 6 schooners, the steamer Ariel, and the United States Gunboat Hatteras, off Galveston January 13, 1863. The scarcely less famous Shenandoah captured no less than 38 vessels, most of them ships and barks, and 20 of them from New Bedford, Massachusetts. Four of her other captures were from Boston and 4 from San Francisco The privateer Florida captured 36 ships, bark, brigs and schooners. The Sumter captured 27 vessels; the Tallahassee 27 vessels; the Tacony 15 vessels; the Clarence 3 vessels; the Calhoun 3 vessels; the St. Nicholas 3 vessels; the Olustee 4 vessels; the Retribution 3 vessels; the Winslow 5 vessels; the Chickamauga 4 vessels; the Jeff Davis 8 vessels; the Georgia 10 vessels; the Sallie 2 vessels; the Tuscararo Conrad, York. Lapwing and Savanah, one vessel each; the Echo, the Boston and the Nashville, each two vessels; and sixteen more American vessels were captured by privateers not reported."

OUR readers will, no doubt, be pleased to see that the last of the Parliamentry Debates appears in this day's *Examiner*. They, no doubt, have been heartily tired of them, and so, indeed, have we The system that obtains here of publishing the speeches of our legislators, five or six months after they have been delivered, is a very poor one. A speech which might have been read with interest on the day after it was delivered, is stale, flat and unprofitable to nine-tenths of readers, when three or four months have been suffered to elapse between its delivery and its publication. We will now have much more space available for general news, for advertising, and for agricultural matter, than we have had since the *Examiner* came into our possession. We purpose to devote a column weekly, at least, to those subjects which are most interesting to our farming population. We have among our exchanges some of the best agricultural publications of Canada and the United States. From these we shall, from time to time, be able to glean much information and many valuable hints and suggestions. We intend to enrich our pages with copious extracts from these periodicals, culling such items as we may deem suited to the peculiar circumstances of the

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THE prospects of the Democratic party in the States are now very gloomy indeed. The State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, have gone against them. This the initiated consider decides their fate. Without Pennsylvania they are lost. The Presidential election will take place on the fourth of the present month. The election of Grant is considered sure. The Democratic party made a great mistake—if they did not commit a great crime—when they adopted the policy of semi-repudiation. The laws provide that the interest of the American National Debt be paid in gold. The Democrats reckoning, we suppose, on the ignorant impatience of taxation of the unthinking portion of the people, proposed to pay the interest of this debt in the depreciated currency of the country, and some went so far as to agitate for repudiating the whole of the immense debt. To the honor of the American people, be it recorded, that they have shown their determination to fulfil their obligations, which, in their hour of need, they incurred. They have resolved honestly to pay the public creditor in full—principal and interest. Had they determined otherwise, the word Republic would, for ever after, be a synonyma for bad faith and dishonesty. Those European and native capitalists, who had lent their money to the U. S. Government to enable it to defeat its enemy in the South, would lose heavily by a measure of semi-repudiation, and complete repudiation would bring ruin and sorrow to thousands of happy homes, both in the New and the Old World. It may be said that complete repudiation was never contemplated by the Democratic party; but the road to dishonesty, as the descent to Avernus, is proverbially a down-hill one, and those men who could reconcile it to their conscience to defraud the public creditor out of a large part of his just dues, would not be very scrupulous when the opportunity occurred about cheating him out of the whole of them. As far as we understand it, we think the policy of the Democrats towards the States lately in revolt much sounder and more liberal than that of the Republican party, and were it not for the repudiation plank of the Democratic platform, our sympathies would be almost wholly with the Democrats, as it is we are reluctantly enough, we confess, compelled to express our satisfaction at the prospect of their defeat at the coming election. We believe the cause of popular liberty, all over the world, to be bound up in the success or failure of the American Republic. If the people of that Republic prove themselves unworthy of their great privileges, the cause of popular freedom everywhere will receive such a check as it will not recover for centuries.

The coming contest in Summerside is the all-absorbing topic of the day. Two better men could not, we think, be found to contest the Fifth District of Prince County than Messrs. Pope and McMillan. Mr. Pope's character, as a politician, is too well known in all parts of this Colony to need comment from us, and he has given so plain and so outspoken an expression of his views that the electors of that district cannot fail to see distinctly the issues involved in the struggle. Mr McMillan is a self-made man of great industry and sterling integrity. Few men in Prince County stand higher in the public esteem. both for moral worth and social good qualities, than Mr McMillan. As a politician he is yet untried. In politics he has always been a Liberal. The contest, as far as we can learn, is likely to be a close one. Both parties appear sanguine of success.

The election of a Legislative Councillor to fill the place left vacant by the death of the late Hon. James Yeo, takes place on the 5th inst. P Doyle and R. B Reid, Esqrs., are in the field. Mr. Reid has published his card. From it we see that he is opposed to Confederation, but non-committal on the subject of educational grants, merely expressing, in general terms, his intention, if elected, to sustain and improve our educational establishments. As Mr. Doyle has not published his card, we have no means of knowing his views on the various subjects which now agitate the public mind. We are not in a position to form an opinion as to the probable result of the election. Mr. Hunter Duvar was nominated, but resigned immediately afterwards; and we hear that Mr. B Rogers, though he publicly expressed his intention to contest the District, did not, the day of Nomination, come forward.

We wish to direct the attention of our readers to DAVIES & WEEKS' advertizement in to-days paper. We understand their Importation for Fall and Winter Trade is the Largest and Cheapest they have ever offered. Nearly every class of Goods that the farmer or housekeeper requires may be bought from them, and at lowest prices; in Carpets alone they have a splendid lot, from fifteen pence to ten shillings a yard. Any of our friends who may be contemplating the buying of such will do well to give them a call.

WE would direct the attention of our friends to the beautiful Stock of Goods received this season by Robert Young. The selection is A1, and the prices are remarkably low.

We understand the Ploughing Match will take place at Marshfield, at the residence of Hon. R. P. Haythorne. The Committe not having succeeded in procuring a suitable field near Charlottetown.—*Pat.*

H. M. S. *Barracouta* arrived at this Port on Saturday evening last.

Birth.

At Wheatly River, on the 20th September, the wife of Mr. Isaac Sellers, Saddler, of a son.

Married,

At the Manse, Georgetown, on the 13th inst, by the Rev. A. McWilliam, Mr. A. Webster, Bay Fortune, to Isabella Ellis, relict of the late Mr. Doughton Ellis, Maine, U.S.

At the Manse, Georgetown, on the 15th inst, by the same, Mr. Daniel McLaren, Flat River, Belfast, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. Thomas Cameron, Frazer's Mountains, N.S.

By the Rev Thomas Duncan, on the 27th inst, at the residence of the bride's father, the Rev James McColl, of Lismure, Scotland, to Caroline daughter of the Hon James Duncan, M.P.P, Charlottetown.

At Charlottetown, on the 27th inst, by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr Albert A. Webster, Cornwallis, N. S, to Miss Margaret Jane Clarke, Hillsboro River

On the 21st inst, at St John's Church, Crapaud, by the Rev Henry Sterns, Mr James French, of Crapaud, to Miss Elizabeth Wiggins, of St Eleanor's.

On the 6th inst, by the Rev T. Duncan, Mr David McGregor, to Miss Dorinda Higgins, both of Cove Head

At Charlottetown, on the 29th inst, by the Rev T. Duncan, Mr Kemble Coffin, Savage Harbour, to Miss Elmira Clark, of Pisquid.

By Rev. M. P. Freeman, on the 23rd inst, Chas C. Maxfield to Sibilla Carins, both of Freetown.

At the 'Ocean House,' Summerside, on the 21st inst, by H. C. Green, J. P, Mr James E. MacDonald, to Elizabeth Jane Milligan, both of Lot 9

On Wednesday, Oct. 28th, at the Minister's residence, Charlottetown, by the Rev. John Winterbotham, Mr William Henry Horne, to Phebe W Curtis, both of Milton.

Died.

At Bay Fortune, on the 10th ult. of consumption, Catherine Missella, the beloved wife of Mr John McKie, aged 25 years deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

On Thursday morning, 16th Oct, at the residence of her son, R. S. Lowden, Esq. Abigal, relict of the late Robert Lowden, Esqr, after a few hours illness; as in a peaceful slumber—prepared to meet her Saviour, whose summons she was awaiting; aged 88 years.

At Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Tuesday evening Oct. 27, 1868, after a painful illness of one week, caused from the effects of a kick from a horse, Robert Nathaniel Mitchell, aged 5 years, 5 months and 16 days, eldest child of Joseph W. and Catherine Mitchell.

On the 12th October, at Lennieton, Iowa County, Wisconsin, Daivd Simpson, Esq. formerly of Cavendish, P. E. I., aged 59 years and 7 months. He emigrated to the United States in the spring of 1854.

On the 10th inst, near St Peter's Bay, John Leslie, mill-wright, aged 83 years—he came to this Island about 1820, built the first kiln, and ground the first oatmeal made on the Island; and of whom the late Bishop McEachern, said in 1833 "he was the greatest blessing God ever sent to this Country."

At Summerside, on the 15th inst, of consumption, Daniel, son of Mr. William Chappel, of that Town, aged 18 years.

At St Peter's Bay, Marie River, on the 17th inst, in the 20th year of her age, Pamela Bowley, daughter of Mr. William Mobbs. Much regretted

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED.

Oct 24—Brisk, Cox, La Poile, Nfld, herring 26—Loyalist, McLean, Richibucto, deals, boards, &c. Wave, McDonald, Pictou, coal; St. Lawrence, Evans, Shediac, mails & mdze: Mary Ellen, Cooper, Port Mulgrave, herring: Dominion, Anderson Fishing Voyage, mackerel: Alexander, Mearns, Sydney, coal; Angelique, Robertson, Pictou, coal; Mary, Jane, Terrio, Pictou, coal; 27—Daniel, Walsh, Pictou, coal; Hope, Robertson, Pictou, coal; P. of Wales, Lund, Pictou mails; Spotless Queen, Arnold, Codfish; Athlete, Purdy, Fishing Voyage, mackerel; Model Bull, Gulf, bal. 28—Kate Moran, Caraquet, 945 Bbls herring; Wm. McLeod, Belleveau, Publico, N. S., Fish; Ranger, Matitil, Tatamagouche, boards; Pergium, Jenkins, Halifax, mdze; Ambrose, McDonald, Pictou, 45 tons coal; Mary Furlong, St. John's Nfld, bal; Charles Napier, McDonald, Fishing; 100 Bbls mackerel Mary Elong, Hardy, Boston, mdze. 29 — Banquet McNeill, Cape Canso, 150 Bbls. herring, &c. Brigt. Atlanta, McMillan, Boston. mdze; Telegram, Mathewson, Pictou; 140 tons coal. Talba, Campbell, Halifax, mdze; Margareta, Lavie, Fishing; 67 Bbls. mackerel. Constance, Stewart, Halifax, bal; Pleiades, McRae, Halifax; 20 tons coal 30—Villigher, Watt, Chatham, 48 m boards, 105 shingles. Hope, Griffin, Pugwash, 50 Bbls herring.

CLEARED.

Oct. 24—Wm. Taylor, Bellong, Tangier produce; Mary Edith, Thouburn, Ragged Islands, produce, 26—Spray, Veneau. Halifax, produce; Lucity Ann, McLaughlin Richibucto, bal; Adele, Patterson, Boston, produce, Antelope, Stoddard, Halifax produce; Velocity, Michean, Richibucto, bal. 27—St. Lawrence, Evans, Pictou, mails. 28—Dominion, Anderson, Nfld. 29—Sea Foam, McDonald, Halifax, produce; Caledonia, Nfld, do; Lettie, Hearn, do do; Sea Breeze, Hobbs, Halifax, do; Trophic Bird, Hobbs, do do; Flying Mist, Delaney, Nfld, do; Annie Paul, Cow Bay C. B, oats; Mary Louisa, Rogers, Halifax, produce; True Blue, McLeod, do do. 31—Emerald, McDonald, do do; Evelyn, McRae, Plymouth, do, and deals, &c.

Launched.

On the 22nd inst., at Head St. Peter's Bay, from the shipyard of Martin McInnis, Esq., a superior built Brigt. of 197 tons. N. M., called the "Underwriter," built under the inspection of Lloyds Agent, to class 5 years. She reflects much credit on the master-builder, Mr Donald Dimond. She glided into her destined element in majestic style.

At Chepstow, on the 22nd ult, from the shipyard of John Knight, Esq, a handsome modeled Brigantine of 193 tons, N. M. called the "Terrance Holloran" built for the Newfoundland seal fishery. She is iron sheathed and diagonally iron kneed, and built by Mr. Elisha Dingwell, for John Douse, Esq.

On the 17th ult., from the shipyard of Mr. Donald Ramsay, Summerside, for William Richards, Esq., of Port Hill, a Brig of 251 tons registered, to class 5 years at Lloyds, and yellow metal fastened, called the *Trot.*

CHARLOTTETOWN, October, 29, 1868.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb	3½d to 7d
Do by the quarter	3½d to 5d
Pork, (carcass)	4d to 6d
Do (small)	6d to 9d
Mutton, per lb	3½d to 6d
Veal, per lb	3d to 5d
Ham	9d to 10d
Lamb per lb	3½d to 6d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Do salt	1s 1d to 1s 3d
Cheese, per lb	8d to 9d
Tallow, per lb	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb	none
Flour per 100 lb	25s to 26s
Oatmeal, per 100 lb	20s to 21s
Buckwheat Flour	2d to 2½d
Eggs, per dozen	9d to 1s
Grain.	
Barley	4s 6d to 5s
Oats, per do	2s 6d to 2s 9d
Vegetables.	
Potatoes, per bushel	1s 6d to 2s
Apples	4d to 5d
Green Peas per quart	6d to 7d
Poultry.	
Ducks each	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Turkeys, each	3s to 7s 6d
Geese	2s 6d to 3s
Fowls, each	2s to 2s 3d
Chickens per pair	1s 6d to 3s
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel	25s to 30s
Mackerel, per dozen	3s to 4s
Lumber.	
Boards, (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 10s
Shingles, per M	10s to 15s
Sundries.	
Hay per ton	80s
Straw, per cwt	2s
Timothy Seed	none
Clover Seed per lb	none
Homespun, per yard	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb	7d to 9d
Hides, per lb	[illegible]
Wool	1s to 1s
Sheepskins	1s 9d to [illegible]

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk

DRY GOODS, &c.
AT AUCTION!

TO be Sold by AUCTION, THIS EVENING (Monday) at Half-past Seven o'clock, p. m., at the Subscriber's Auction Rooms, Reading Room Building—

20 Pieces WHITE COTTON, }
25 do GREY do } Slightly damaged.
50 do PRINT do }

—ALSO—

80,000 Paper Bags.
(assorted sizes,)

Carpenter's Tools, China Ornaments, Cigars, and a variety of other articles.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.
Nov. 2, 1868. 1in

AUCTION!
Tea, Sugar, Molasses, &c., &c.

AT SALES ROOM, on SATURDAY, the the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock,

10 chests Congo Tea, 10 bbls. Sugar,
20 boxes No. 1 Soap, 5 puns Molasses,
10 do T. D. Pipes, 8 bbls. Biscuit,
8 do Biscuit, 6 doz Pails,
5 kegs Tobacco, 2 nests Tubs,
10 boxes Lozenges, 50 sides Sole Leather,
5 do Candles, 3 doz. Hatchets,
10 gr Talisman Tobacco 5 do Shoe Brushes.

—ALSO—

20 gro Paper Collars 10 doz Neck Ties,
10 Ends Doeskins, 12 Reefing Jackets,
12 Felt Hats.

N. RANKIN, Auctioneer.
Nov 2, 1868 pl isl 1in

Ex "Helen Malcolm."

DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND CHEMICALS.
WARRANTED PURE
Nov. 2, 1868. W. R. WATSON.

40 DOZ. NEW PERFUMES, in Elegantly Cut Glass Bottles, at greatly Reduced Prices
Nov. 2. 1868. W. R. WATSON.

30 DOZ. POMADES, COSMETIQUES, FIXATURES, and HAIR DYES.
Nov. 2, 1868. W. R. WATSON.

50 DOZEN HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, CLOTHES and SHAVING BRUSHES, from the well known House of John Gosnell, & Co., London.
Nov. 2, 1868. W. R. WATSON.

48 DOZ. BRIAR ROOT, RUSTIC, CHARCOAL and MEERCHAUM PIPES, STEMS and CASES, all of which will be Sold *very cheap* for CASH.
Nov. 2. 1868. W. R. WATSON.

24 Doz. ROBINSON'S CORN SOLVENT.
Nov. 2, 1868 W. R. WATSON.

24 DOZ. BRONZONETTE.
Nov. 2. 1868. W. R. WATSON.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

MR. WILLIAM DWYER, of Charlottetown, having appointed the undersigned his Attorney for the purpose of collecting all Debts due to him; notice is hereby given to all Persons indebted to the said William Dwyer, that all debts remaining unpaid after the 10th NOVEMBER, inst., will be sued for, without distinction of persons.

WILLIAM KOUGHAN.