

By Electric Telegraph.

Another Earthquake in San Francisco.

THE AMERICAN ELECTION.

Amicable feeling in the Adjustment of the Alabama Claims.

Riots & Murders in New Orleans.

PROGRESS OF THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

More about the Shooting at Prince Alfred.

Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—There is good reason to believe the following is the substance of the protocol which has been agreed to by Johnson and Lord Stanley for the settlement of the Alabama dispute; a mixed commission consisting of eight persons appointed by Great Britain, and eight appointed by the United States to sit in London and examine every claim presented, whether English or American; each case to be signed by the claimant either in person or by consent; the commission will make a final award; the question of international is to be referred to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia, the protocol with the approval of Secretary Seward. Great Britain, France and Italy have recognized the present revolutionary movement of Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—It is reported that Cands (bands) in Alicante have proclaimed a Federal republic. Disturbances have broken out in Malaga, and Granada; troops have been sent to the latter place.

FLORENCE, Oct. 25.—A line of steamers between some Italian port and New York is projected to accommodate the increasing fruit trade.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—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, after penetrating to the 82nd degree of north latitude.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—A letter of the 12th says General Prim addressed a letter to the Paris Journal de Gaulis thanking it for the sympathy it has shown for the popular movement in Spain. The General expressed astonishment at the impudence of that portion of the French press which considers that Spain is not getting to her work fast enough. He adds, eight days are sufficient to overthrow a dynasty 300 years old and to establish a new government; we shall not delay now to consolidate our position through a constituent assembly, on the basis of our programme which is known to you; we shall then, have succeeded in attaining the political idea contemporary in Spain, namely, a real constitutional Monarchy founded upon the most extended and liberal basis, compatible with that kind of government.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A light shock of an earthquake were felt in various places in Cork county, Ireland on the 26th.

HAVRE, Oct. 27.—The closing exercises of the great maritime exposition occurred to-day which was considered a holiday and the markets were closed.

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 27.—John Bright opened his Parliamentary canvass last evening in an address to an immense meeting. The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce has invited Mr. Johnson, the American Minister to visit their city and partake of their hospitality.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—Some of the members of advanced liberal ideas advise the sale of Cuba to the United States as the most direct and speedy mode of solving the question of the abolition of slavery.

VIENNA, Oct. 27.—In a speech in the open session, urging the adoption of the army bill the Prime Minister alluded to the good relations existing between Austria and the other great powers, and intimated that in the event of a rupture between Prussia, France and Austria must be ready to guard her neutrality.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Constitutional says, the reorganization of the National guard is rapidly progressing in the departments, where the measure is received with great favor by the people.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The leaders of the Liberal party after careful examination of the field have become convinced that

they are sure to carry the elections by a large majority of liberal members in the new House of Commons. The following has been quietly named in liberal circles as the probable cast of the new ministry: Premier Gladstone, Foreign Secretary Earl Russell, Home Secretary John Bright, Chancellor of Exchequer Hugh Callaghan, Dudley Childers, (Hugh Callaghan), Lord Chancellor, Sir Roundell Palmer, Secretary War Marquis of Carrington (Hartington).

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Moniteur to day says the army bill which passed the Austrian Reichrath will be signed by the Emperor.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.—The announcement is made by the minister that the interpretation put on the recent speech of Baron Von Beust is false and that the policy of Austria is peace. The Diet passed a bill giving authority to the Government to recruit 40,000 additional soldiers, Baron Beust having given formal assurance that the men are merely to fill a deficiency in the standing army and not to swell it above the number fixed by law.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—A special cable message says loyal Americans and English friends of the Union are galled at the recent proceedings of Minister Johnson, and think he went too far in greeting Laird in such a friendly manner.

The National organ says: Ferdinand has declined the offered the Crown of Spain. The writer is certain the Duke de Montpensier would accept the crown.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The papers refer to the speeches of Beveridge Johnson and Lord Stanley. The Times believes that in a few days England and America will be united without a ghost of a quarrel. Some of Lord Stanley's prophecies are premature. The Daily Times says Johnson's task of settling matters at variance between England and America is light, for it was nearly completed by his predecessor Mr Adams. Referring to the meeting between Johnson and Laird, the News says: "Johnson's charity towards Laird who built the Alabama, applies equally to Semmes, who sailed her. The Telegraph rejoices in the new era of diplomacy as exemplified in the Ministers meeting and discussing in a friendly manner public questions. The Standard says: if the result of the negotiations pending between the two countries has failed, it will certainly not be the fault of either of the ministers."

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.—Minister Johnson was welcomed at the Town Hall yesterday by the Mayor, who presented an address from the Corporation. Johnson replied briefly to the effect that the peace of the two countries is not likely to be disturbed. Negotiations now going on, give assurance that nothing in the past or present will affect the peaceful relations of the two countries. Among the guests were Lord Stanley and Gladstone.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—In accordance with the recommendations of the central Junta, most of the provisional Justas have dissolved.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Prince Napoleon has written a letter to Gen Prim advocating the claims of the Duke of Aosta (1) to the throne of Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—At a large meeting held here to-day, speeches were made and resolutions adopted in favor of the abolition of slavery throughout the Spanish Dominion.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.—Some persons stayed away from the dinner to Johnson last night, because Laird was invited to be present. Laird was requested to stay and they would not. The climax of the banquet was reached, and when the Chairman introduced Laird to Johnson, they grasped hands cordially, and held each other by the hand while exchanging some words.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The authorities of Sydney have positive proof 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.

Mexico. Acapulco advices state that the port of San Blas was nearly destroyed by a hurricane and tidal wave, four lives were lost.

Valparaiso dates to Oct. 3d say, great damage was caused throughout Chili by heavy rains, forty persons had been drowned in the swollen rivers, and crops in the Southern provinces were seriously damaged, causing much suffering.

South America. Panama advices to the 19th say, the Provisional President of the State of Panama has issued a decree closing all ports in that State on the Pacific coast, except that of the Capital, owing to failure of cereals. In Guatemala the President of that State has caused a decree abolishing import duties on cereals, vegetables and lard, until 1870.

West Indies.

HAVANA, Oct. 29.—The steamer brings a copy of the proclamation, issued by the revolutionary committee. It has the most intense revolutionary spirit and concludes with a strong appeal to the Cubans to pronounce for a federal republic. It demands popular suffrage with coercion and dissolution of the permanent army establishment, a national militia, justice for the masses, liberty of the press, liberty of discussion and freedom of conscience, freedom to industry, freedom to emigrate, abolition of monopoly and slavery.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—Arrived, ship Windward, 60 days from Hong Kong; bark Tides; 155 days from Sunderland, England; ship Jeremiah Thompson, 148 days from Yokohama; bark Knowsly, 157 days from Liverpool; bark Forest King, Bellingham Bay.

Sailed, bark Gold Hunter, Puget Sound; bark Atlanta, Nanaimo; ship John Jay, Utsalady; bark Top Gallant, Burrard Inlet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Flour superfine, \$5@5.20; extra \$6@6.25. Wheat \$1.50@1.82; market dull, decline fully five cents. Barley \$2.35@2.40.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—Last night between half past 9 and 10 o'clock as the Freedom's Defenders were coming out of their hall on Bush street they encountered the Seymour guards, who immediately commenced to taunt and insult them, using the vilest epithets and daring them to fight; a row ensued during which several persons were beaten; a Democrat named Ryan, fired three pistol shots at the Republicans, Capt Seymour of the Defenders was wounded in the head by a bullet; Henry Kicker was stabbed in the shoulder; Mr Ginder was shot in the abdomen. The Defenders rallied and charging on the Seymour guards drove them out of their retreat and dispersed them. No weapons were exhibited by the Defenders. Mayor McCoppin and other leading respectable members of the Democratic party published a card, repudiating and denouncing the acts of the roflantly element in their party.

Z. Dutton a young merchant of this city while walking home was stopped by four men who inquired if he was Grant Inevitable. He replied yes, when he was knocked down, beaten with clubs and kicked until insensible; He is in a very critical condition.

Legal Tenders 734@74. Arrived, Oct. 29.—Bark Scotland, Port Blakely.

Sailed, ship Helen, Port Townsend. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The grand Union procession last night numbered ten thousand strong, and occupied an hour and a half in passing a given point. It is generally acknowledged to have surpassed any former demonstration in San Francisco, nearly every house upon the line of march was brilliantly illuminated.

Several unprompted and dastardly assaults upon the procession were made by the Democrats at different points, cobble stones in great numbers were thrown at the corners of Third and Howard, Market and Third, Montgomery, Mission and Second streets.

Cleared, ship Helois for Port Townsend. Cleared, Oct 27.—Steamer Orianna for Portland; bark Amethyst for Bellingham Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—A light shock of earthquake was felt at 13 minutes before 8 this morning. Last evening at 8 o'clock the fire walls and second floor of the Railroad Hotel fell in with a terrific crash. The building was made a crumbling heap on Wednesday and has been giving way ever since.

Honolulu, Pina.—Nervous Debility.—No part of the human machine requires more watching than the nervous system—upon it hangs health and life itself. These Pills are the best regulators and strengtheners of the nerves, and the safest general purifiers. Nausea, headache, giddiness, numbness, and general weakness yield to them. They disperse in a summary manner the distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains, fulness and flatulence of the stomach, abdominal distension, and overcome both capricious appetite and indigestion—the commonly accompanying signs of defective or deranged nervous power. Holloway's Pills are particularly recommended in cases of indigestion, and constipation habits which gradually sink into a nervous and debilitated state unless soon relieved. They are occasionally taken at 1000.

FRED PAYNE has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johnson street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

Letter from Mr. Waddington.

Dear Mr. P.—My letters of June 22d and July 15th, will no doubt have forwarded you, containing the debates and petitions I got up in Parliament. Since then I had been requested about a month ago, to attend the meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science, which was held this year at Norwich, and read a paper on my double scheme of an overland Communication, to be followed by a railroad, which is now beginning to attract some attention. This, I at last consented to do, though rather a formidable undertaking in presence of such a concourse of eminent persons assembling from England and all parts of Europe. The success, however, was complete, and has gone the round of all the papers; the hall was crowded, and to see the Secretary's own words, the paper produced "an immense effect." It will be embodied in the pamphlet I am about to print; and in the mean while I enclose you a short report from the Times of the 24th inst., [will be published in next issue.] I returned here on Friday evening, and have just received another invitation to attend the meeting of the Association for the advancement of Social Science, which is to take place Sept. 30th, at Birmingham, and speak there also. But before proceeding further with my various endeavors in our common cause, I must advert to an editorial in the WEEKLY COLONIST of June 20th, which has been placed in my hands.

This editorial is chiefly based on a long quotation from an article in the Pall Mall Gazette, which was kindly furnished by Mr Cheadle at my request and to oblige me, in order to keep the matter before the public. He read me this very quotation whilst writing it in his own room, and we agreed that it was better that he should not entirely concur in my views, in order to give me a better opportunity of answering him. And this I did not do, for the simple reason, that Mr Smith, the editor, declined for more than three weeks to insert the communication, as foreign to the general cast of his paper; and it was consequently useless for me to ask him to insert a second article, when he showed himself so unwilling to insert the first. This is the simple truth, as may be readily perceived by perusing Dr. Cheadle's letter. It overturns all that portion of the editor's argumentation which reposes upon it, and as to the remaining position, it will be still easier, I think, to demolish it. And in the first place: Dr. Rae's sweeping assertions concerning the rapids of the Upper Fraser were flatly contradicted at the Royal Geographical Society, by the overwhelming opinions of Alfred Perry, William Brewster, Mr. Sharp, and Sir James Douglas, as may be seen by referring to the debate published in the transactions of the Society, which the editor will of course have read before committing himself on the subject; so much so, that before the termination of the debate, Dr. Rae rose and explained apologetically what he had said. Besides, the navigation of the Upper Fraser has nothing to do with the future railroad, which would pass by its side through a fine open country, instead of the difficulties of the Selkirk range, and those much more considerable at Howe Pass, the altitude of which is 6847 feet above the sea. I am told that a pass has since been discovered by Mr. Ward in this direction; but as I am unacquainted with the details, it is impossible for me to judge whether it would obviate the main difficulties, so as to serve for an overland railroad which, however, seems to me most unlikely. But supposing this railroad to be possible, or supposing one to be taken from the Tete Jaune Cache down the North Thompson over 150 miles of unhabituated, unproductive country, and which though feasible would be very expensive; how is either of them to be carried over the Cascade mountains between Kamloops and Yale? This portion of the Cascade range has always been considered impracticable for a railroad, commercially speaking, and the continuation from Yale to Harrison river would be in many places difficult, and very expensive. As to the harbor, Mr. Richards, Inspector of the Admiralty, and learned the side, runs through the neck or entrance at the rate of eight knots an hour, thus requiring a

steam tug. Outside there is a good roadstead in English Bay, though rather exposed and less secure than the harbor at Bute Inlet. A railroad could be easily built from New Westminster to English Bay.

But to return to the editor's argumentation, I am at a loss to understand what he means, when talking of "the vast sums to be expended on the road from Bute Inlet to Quesnellmouth" when, with one short exception, the line presents one continuous level; and still more so, when he remarks upon the "monetary" and engineering difficulties beyond, that is to say, through the level open valley of the Upper Fraser, as compared, I suppose, with those at Howe Pass, or the mountain range between Kamloops and Yale. No facts are adduced; and on the strength of these strange and unfounded assertions he concludes that "these two grand points in favor of Bute Inlet are gone at once." I leave this extraordinary piece of reasoning to the appreciation of the reader. The editor asks doubtfully, whether the Bute Inlet road would intersect the same amount of arable, grazing, agricultural, and mining (?) land, as the Yale and Kamloops road. I say at once that it would open up ten times more; for it would cut through the great central plain of the Colony, instead of only intersecting one small corner. That corner is a fine sample of the remainder; and I will add, that it is a stain on the Colony that such a vast fertile plain should remain unoccupied, and still more so that there should be parties in the Colony, who advocate the continuation of anything so disgraceful.

I perfectly agree, that there exists a considerable amount of property invested upon the present road; but I do not see why that should hinder me from trying to open the other half of the Colony and the best for settlement and agricultural purposes. Let those who have property on the present road do as I have done, and take measures for establishing a branch line, to connect with the proposed overland railroad, at Tete Jaune Cache or Quesnellmouth; or, if they think it practicable and preferable, by a line over Howe Pass, and thus through their portion of the Colony. Let them devote their time and money to it, as I have done, and come to England to toil and worry themselves in trying to carry out their scheme, and they will be better employed than in trying to thwart mine. It seems they can do nothing themselves, but are ready enough to run down another man's endeavors, and ruin all I have been trying to do for the Colony by trying to discredit me. For my own part, I should have no objection, nor would any body here, to adopt their line, if we had the slightest idea (supposing it practicable) that it were the best for an Overland Railroad; that is to say, in an engineering, a commercial, a strategical, agricultural and therefore colonial point of view. All which it is not. It is not my fault if the best part of the Colony remains to be settled; and here I will repeat the very words quoted by the editor from a report by Mr. Trutch which I have not read; substituting the word interests for scheme. Namely: "The day has passed when private interests, however good, (say just) and laudable in themselves, can be put above the welfare of the entire country."

And now, my dear Mr. P., you may judge of my feelings, when you learn that this editorial was put into my hands the day after my return from Norwich, (where I had been doing all in my power for the Colony) by one of the members of a firm well known in the city and on Change, who have been assisting me in my efforts. Who gave it him I know not; but the effect produced in his mind was too evident to be mistaken, and though I tried to combat it, I am afraid it was in vain. Besides, I learn now that the article has been reproduced in the Canadian News, and that there have been other articles before I—And it is after this systematic attack and doing all in his power to destroy the confidence and deprive me of the support and co-operation of friends and capitalists, that the Editor of the Colonist gravely adds: "We are not opposed to Mr. Waddington." I am happy to learn that it is almost as incredible as to maintain his other assertions; and his readers must be very easy to persuade if they believe it. All I can say is, that if it be so, the least he can now do will be to insert my letter in his columns in order to prove that he and his right reparations for the injury he has committed. ALFRED WADDINGTON.