

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES:

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

A TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE

Thirty-Two Thousand Lives Destroyed.

\$300,000,000 of Property Destroyed.

WHOLE CITIES DESTROYED

UNITED STATES STORESHIP CAPSIZED.

OTHER VESSELS LOST.

PEOPLE FLYING FROM THE DEAD.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Render Existence Desirable.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The steamer Gaiding Star has arrived, bringing the following news:

There was an earthquake on the 13th along the coast of Peru and Ecuador, whereby 22,000 lives and \$300,000,000 of property were lost.

A rumbling sound preceded the shock, and the sea was terribly agitated. Arequipa city with 25,000 inhabitants, passed away, leaving scarcely a vestige of the place; four hundred lives were lost here.

Africa, 12,000 inhabitants, was destroyed—not a house left standing—five hundred persons perished here. There was a tidal wave forty feet high, carrying vessels farther ashore than ever before known.

A United States store-ship with 15,000,000 worth of naval stores aboard was capsized and all hands lost. The vessel rolled over and over and smashed to atoms. The United States steamer Watress was carried half a mile inland, and is hopelessly high and dry—one sailor drowned.

The Peruvian corvet America was carried ashore, losing 30 lives.

The American merchantman Rosa Rivera, the English ship Chancellor, and the French bark Edwards were lost.

The towns of Iquique, Moynage, Loembra and Pesagua were all entirely destroyed, and over 600 persons perished at Iquique. American merchants lost heavily, but they were nearly all insured.

Trotros, Horta, San Pablo, Atantigua and Matra are in ruins. Where Cotacachi stood is now a lake. The populations of the above named towns were almost entirely lost. Pampico, Paclardo and Casaguanga were also destroyed. The dead are so numerous that the survivors are compelled to fly from the stench.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—Advices received here announce that Genoa and Peru have been visited by the most terrible earthquake ever known. It lasted only five minutes, but in that short time 25,000 persons perished and large numbers are still missing. The S. S. steamer Keenage was rendering assistance to the sufferers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A DEMOCRAT ELECTED FROM COLORADO.

The President Sustains the Civil Authorities of Tennessee.

PERSONAL AND FINANCIAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Later Colorado advices elect a Democrat as delegate to Congress.

The Tennessee committee on making but little progress here. Reinforcement of Federal troops will involve changes in command not all satisfactory to them.

The final meeting between the Tennessee Legislative committee and the president, the president stated that he had given their application mature consideration and concluded to instruct Gen. Thomas to furnish whatever troops were necessary to maintain peace and sustain the present Tennessee government. Gen. Thomas can call on the secretary of war for additional troops when necessary. The committee afterwards visited.

The following is the dispatch of the committee to the Legislature: "The president will sustain the civil authorities. Orders have been issued to department commanders to sustain and aid the civil authorities, and sufficient force will be furnished to accomplish the purpose."

\$1,280,000 in bonds were issued to day to the Central Pacific Railroad.

Gen. Thomas, Hancock and Terry constitute a court of inquiry to try Gen. Dyer, chief of ordnance, on charges brought by the congressional committee. The court will convene here October 5th.

Internal revenue receipts to-day \$243,000.

FROM MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

Progress of the Revolution—Ortega Renounces his Claims to the Presidency, Etc., Etc.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—Additional Mexican news state that Antonio Gomez, Carpio, of Jalisco, who was impeached and deposed by Congress for having sanctioned the summary execution of some robbers, on the ground that by so doing he had violated that article of the Federal Constitution which throws a safeguard around the life of citizens, had been reinstated.

The assassination of Gen. Paton is confirmed. It is reported that the general had been dragged by order of Gen. Canto previous to his assassination. Justice ordered the immediate arrest and trial of Gen. Canto.

The papers state that Canto's intention was to do away with Gen. Ortega also. The latter preferred to return to prison than accept a conditional release.

He issues a manifesto in which he renounces his claims to the presidency and declares adhesion to the Jurist government.

The late conspirator against the life of Juarez had been liberated and ordered into banishment; also a priest who had delivered seditious discourses at Tebascan.

The government was occupied with the question of military colonies for the northern frontier.

The press of the capital declare any treaty on the subject of a foreign protectorate is unnecessary.

Senor Ignacio Vallerto, minister gubernacion, has resigned. His successor will probably be Senor Rafael Doude.

An American citizen named Pierce, who suffered indignities at Cordoba, had made formal complaint and application for redress to Charge d'Affaires Plumb.

Strong efforts were made to have the commission for the settlement of American claims at the capital of Mexico, instead of New York.

Coleman Grandos and Toledo, who had taken a leading part in the Sinaloa revolt, had been sentenced to death, but reprieved.

A consular with two and a half millions in specie arrived at Vera Cruz.

Senor Augustin Ortega, chief of the rural police around Medellin, had been assassinated near that place.

A dispatch from Port-au-Prince, Sept. 5, says: The siege of this capital by the Cacos and other rebel forces is at length raised. The Cacos retired to St. Moore.

The Monitor repeats the story that ex-President Cabral, of St. Domingo, has been shot on the frontier.

Key West, Sept. 11.—Three days later news from Hayti has been received by the United States steamer "Cassin." Capt. H. H. Hays, of St. Nicholas and Gonzalez still hold out for President Salnave. The port of St. Marie is still held by the rebels. The latter met a severe defeat at the village of La Coupe. They had also abandoned the siege of Port-au-Prince, leaving their guns and all their camp equipment in the hands of Salnave's troops. Salnave issued a proclamation granting amnesty to theretobes, except to the leaders in the

late rebellion. Numbers have profited by this process. The rebels are losing ground rapidly, and Salnave's prospects are improving.

FROM EUROPE.

The Queen at Home—Spanish Troops for Rome.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The queen has arrived safely at Windsor.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—It is reported that Spain offers \$300,000 troops to garrison Rome in case of European war. Insurgents have appeared in the mountains about Rome.

FROM ATLANTA.

Negro Senators Ineligible—Death of Dr. J. L. Grant.

ATLANTA, Sept. 12.—The Senate to-day declared Campbell and Wallace, negro senators, ineligible by a vote of 24 to 21. Campbell, concluding a speech in his own defense, said he knew his doom was certain, but he claimed the right to enter a respectful protest at the proper time.

The protest of Campbell and Wallace was received by the Senate and entered on the journal.

Dr. James L. Grant, the celebrated railroad bridge builder, died here to-day after an illness of three days.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Passage of a Modified Militia Bill.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 12.—The militia bill, modified by the Senate, was rejected by the House. A conference committee will be appointed, with little probability of reconciling the wide differences.

Last night the Legislature remained in session until midnight and passed the modified militia bill which is now a law. Before the militia can be sent to any county application must be made to the governor, by ten unconditional Union men or three justices of the peace belonging to said county, based upon allegations that the civil law cannot be enforced without military aid.

FROM NEWBERN.

Burning of the Steamer Patasco.

NEWBERN, N. C., Sept. 12.—The steamer Patasco, from New York for Savannah, loaded with hay, when eight miles north of Cape Lookout at daylight this morning was discovered to be on fire. It enveloped the steamer suddenly, hardly giving the crew time to escape to the boats. The steamer was completely destroyed. Nothing saved. The crew are at Morehead city. The captain is sick in hospital at Port Macon.

FROM PORTLAND.

The Election on Monday—Radical Estimate.

PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 12.—The Republican State committee, through Congressman James G. Blaine, after a canvass of every township, estimates the Radical majority at over 21,000.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Southern Pacific Rail. road.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—F. P. Haze, of Boston, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad and associate directors, arrived this morning and held a meeting to-day at the Irvington. Several portions of the Missouri division of the road were placed under contract, the work to be commenced on Monday next. The above mentioned parties are en route to Indian Territory to perfect arrangements with the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Osage and Tuckahoe Indians for lands in their country, and to carry into effect measures for the speedy construction of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad through to San Francisco via the 35th parallel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fire in New York—Outrage by New York Roughs—Masonic Reception in St. Louis—Maid on St. Louis Gamblers—Tobacco-Fraudulent Checks from the West.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Phelan & Colender's bill for the election of 1867. Loss \$200,000. Two hundred workmen thrown out of employment.

A gang of roughs attached to the Irvington Base Ball Club attacked the Atlantic Club which had meeting to-day at the Irvington. Several persons were shockingly beaten with clubs and cut with knives, among whom are Bulkeley and McGoigie, members of the Brooklyn Assembly, probably fatally. No arrests were made.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—Preparations for the reception of the Knights Templar next week are completed.

Eight prominent gambling houses were simultaneously raided on last night and many persons and much property captured.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—Buyers and sellers of leaf tobacco have decided that the owner may make one bid, but the fall of the auctioneer's hammer closes the sale.

Tobacco inspected in other ports need not be re-inspected before sale in Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Fraudulent checks, purporting to be drawn by Philadelphia firms on the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, are coming from the West.

The fraudulent checks are lithographed, according to imprint, by Mayer & Co., Fulton street, New York, in pale ink, entirely different from the checks issued by the bank customers.

RIVER NEWS.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 12.—Passed down: Bismarck at midnight last night; Ruth at 1 p. m.; Raleigh at 4 p. m.; Up: Fargood at 10 a. m.; River rising.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 12.—River swelling slowly. Six inches in the canal by the mark. Weather warm and showery.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Sept. 12. 6 p. m.—Barometer 29.65. Weather calm. Sailed: Steamships Matagosa and Clinton.

MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Holiday.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.—Cotton steady. Sales 19,000 bales. Other markets unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.—Afternoon—Cotton declining. Middling uplands 16 1/2; middling Orleans 16 1/2. Beef steady. Pork firm. Bacon advanced to 5s. Lard quiet. Naval stores firm.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—Cotton nominal at 27c. Flour extremely dull—no demand. Wheat dull—not quotably lower, except for low grades, which are declining. Corn firm; prime white \$1.21. Oats 70¢/72c. Provisions unchanged. Bonds—Virginia 4 1/2; U. S. 5 1/2; U. S. 6 1/2; U. S. 7 1/2; U. S. 8 1/2; U. S. 9 1/2; U. S. 10 1/2; U. S. 11 1/2; U. S. 12 1/2; U. S. 13 1/2; U. S. 14 1/2; U. S. 15 1/2; U. S. 16 1/2; U. S. 17 1/2; U. S. 18 1/2; U. S. 19 1/2; U. S. 20 1/2; U. S. 21 1/2; U. S. 22 1/2; U. S. 23 1/2; U. S. 24 1/2; U. S. 25 1/2; U. S. 26 1/2; U. S. 27 1/2; U. S. 28 1/2; U. S. 29 1/2; U. S. 30 1/2; U. S. 31 1/2; U. S. 32 1/2; U. S. 33 1/2; U. S. 34 1/2; U. S. 35 1/2; U. S. 36 1/2; U. S. 37 1/2; U. S. 38 1/2; U. S. 39 1/2; U. S. 40 1/2; U. S. 41 1/2; U. S. 42 1/2; U. S. 43 1/2; U. S. 44 1/2; U. S. 45 1/2; U. S. 46 1/2; U. S. 47 1/2; U. S. 48 1/2; U. S. 49 1/2; U. S. 50 1/2; U. S. 51 1/2; U. S. 52 1/2; U. S. 53 1/2; U. S. 54 1/2; U. S. 55 1/2; U. S. 56 1/2; U. S. 57 1/2; U. S. 58 1/2; U. 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