THE EARTHQUAKE.

Further Details of the Disaster.

Total Destruction of the Cities of Arequipa, Arica, and Iquique -Thousands of Lives Lost-Immense Destruction of Property.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

In addition to the account of the earthquake in South America, given on our inside pages, we bave the following later reports of the terrible catastrophe.

The New York Tribune's correspondent writes as follows from Panama, September 4:-

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th About 5 o'clock in the atternoon of the 13th ult., in the most mountainous part of the country back of Arica, a scaport town of Peru, with a population of about 30,000, a sensation was experienced like the collision of two heavy masses, and from this point radiated north and south to the distances I have already indicated, with consequences as terrible as they were immediate. Three undulations of the earth followed this unseen convulsion of nature, and each undulation was accompanied by a tidal wave—the second of greater lateral extent than the first, and the third greater than the second. Before proceeding to give any account of the disaster in other places, it may be well to relate all that I have been able to gather of the character and extent of the catastrophe at Arica. A gentleman who was at that place when the

disaster occurred gives a vivid description of the scene. He says:—
The hour was that when by custom most of the inhabitants had just closed their daily labors and were at their homes. The instant the startling indications of an earthquake were felt there was a general rush for uncovered spaces, which were reached by many uninjured; but not by all. The streets became a scene of terror. All the houses in the city trembled like a person affected with the ague. Then they surged, and some of them fell to pieces with crash after crash. At this juncture, when the undulations were active, the earth opened in several places in long and almost regular lines. The fissures were from one to three inches in width. The sensation was distinct as though something was rolling underneath. From every fissure there belched torth dry earth like dust, which was followed by a stifling gas. Owing to the demolition of buildings and the general destruction of all kinds of property, and the dust belched forth as well as that set in motion by the general tumult, a dense cloud was formed over the city and obscured the light. Beneath the cloud was the gas, which severely oppressed every living creature, and would have suffocated all these if it had lingered longer stationary than it did, which was only about 90 seconds. The undulations were three in number. Each succeeding one was of greater magnitude than the former. When the undulations ceased, the cloud of dust ascended and dispersed, and light was restored. Then quakes at short intervals succeeded, as though subterranean explosions or collisions were taking place. At this time people from all parts of the city fied to hills, amid falling stones and timbers, which descended from swaying walls and broadly-rent buildings, just on the eve of crumbling into perfect ruin. Some were struck down deat by the falling materials, and others were maimed, while all were made to others were mained, while all were made to starger from side to side like people in a state of intoxication. Many of both sexes carried children in their arms, and those who had not these carried articles of value. The avarice of some was stronger than fear, even amid this terrible confusion, and hence there were those

who dallied to collect valuables, many of whom suffered for their temerity, either by the sacrifice of their lives or otherwise. As the rush for the hills continued, and stones and materials of all kinds were falling, and houses and parts of these were crashing, numerous people were struck down and either killed or daugerously hurt. The water in the harbor was now receding from the shore, carrying with it all the shipping at rapil speed. Then the current changed, and before an almost overhanging, tremendous wave, the vessels came back, tossed one way and then another, or whirled about as though they were only floating logs, and on the very summet of this immense volume of water rede the United States steamer Wateree. The huge wave dashed against the stone mole or pier, and shattered it all to pieces, then swept from its path what was standing of the Custom House, and almost every vestige of the ruins of other buildings. It rolled over the already destroyed houses of the city, and set a myriad of articles afloat, which eddied in every direction, while at the same time the ves-sels and floating materials were forced ahead of the wave's at this time curling and foaming summit. Everything which it encountered in its course was swept away in an instant. Even great masses of stone were rolled over and over. When the force of the wave was spent, it retired, and in a short time the equilibrium of the water was restored, and then it occupied about the same line, and presented pearly the same ap-pearance as it did before the earthquake. The vessels carried inland were a terrible sight. The most of them were bottom upward. Their masts had been snapped like sticks. All this dreadful picture the refugees on the hills were now bepicture the reluxees on the fills were now beholding. Many of them did so with the most
marked evidences of fear, because quakes
of the earth were still felt at short
intervals. The Wateree was grounded
inland at a quarter of a mile from
the beach, on the line of a railroad. As far as heard from only one life was lost on board. Near the Wateree, a Peruvian war vessel was also grounded, and so gently that none of its rigging nor any of its timbers were impaire). On board the Peruvian war steamer America, which is a total wreck, 80 lives were reported to have been lost. The United States storeship edoma was upset, and all her crew excep three drowned, according to report. Those who master, who were on shore when the earthquake occurred, and sought refuge on the hilfs. British vessel, called the Chanarcillo, many of her crew, who were tumbled overboard.

A United States brig, name unknown, was foundered with all on board. The vessel, it is reported, was laden with guano. The rest

had happened, he took on board a number of people, and left with them for Callao; thence one of the parties got to Panama.

The following ships of war and merchantmen were in the harbor at the time: —United States donble-ender Wateree, the Peruvian corvette America, United States storeship Fredonia, Eng-lish barque Chanarcillo, American ship Rosa Rivera, French ship Eduardo. The Wateree is high and dry a quarter of a mile on shere; the

of the shipping destroyed were South American coasters. The fatal casualties in the city were

coasters. The fatal casualties in the city were about 50 and the other casualties about 100. The total loss on shipboard was about 300, prin-

cipally fatal. The refugees remained on the

bills for two days, during which time they suf-

fered greatly for food; at the same time the

males had to go in search of food, a limited quantity of which they found in a damaged condition, and with this they succored their

quake, a light draught coasting vessel entered the harbor, but did not remain long at anchor.

As soon as the captain became aware of what

continued as before, at intervals. ime their sufferings became so intense that the

The second morning after the earth-

FIRST EDITION | Fredonia is a complete wreck; the Bosa Rivera was discharging guano, and the Chanardillo was Fredonia is a complete wreck; the Bosa Rivera was discharging guano, and the Chanarcillo was receiving cargo, and was to have sailed in a few days. The Eduardo is also high and dry on land. The entire crews of the merchant vessels were drowned. The Wateree lost one sailor, and on the Fredonia all were drowned except the Captain, T. W. Doty, Dr. F. L. Dubois, Paymaster Williams, and two sailors, Augustus Jensen and Charles Leoville, who happened to be on shore at the time.

sen and Charles Leoville, who happened to be on shore at the time.

The destruction of Arequipa—a city numbering 119,000 inhabitants, was, save the destruction of Arica and Iquique, on the coast, the most appailing scene presented by the earthquake in Peru. It is thus family described by an eye-witness—At about four minutes past b P. M. last Thursday, the 13th, a slight movement of the earth was noticeable here by persons who chanced to be seated; there was no rumbling. In about eight to ten seconds more the movement became strong enough for persons not sested to notice. This movement gradually increased in strength until, after about thirty seconds, pieces of timber began to fall from the houses. In a minute all were satisfied that a great earthquake was at hand. Then

that a great earthquake was at hand. Then began a terrible rumbling, similar to the noise of an avalanche—every one ran to the open spaces. It seemed as it the earth was about to open; the earth shook and every structure swayed to and fro from north to south. It seemed in my own house as if the walls were about to meet and smother us. In about three minutes the soil shook so that it was almost impossible to hold one's feet. The strongest build ings began then to cast off stones, bricks, pieces of wood, etc., and the weakest began to fall, almost all of them level with the ground. In about five minutes from the first movement the whole city was enveloped in clouds of dust and darkness, and resounded with the crash or falling buildings. There is not one house left standing in Arequipa. The only church tower left is that of Santa Catalina, but it, like the cathedral, will have to be pulled down. Santa Domingo church is down to the ground. The Portal de Flores is all down, as well as the surrounding blocks. Nearly

down to the ground. The Portal de Flores is all down, as well as the surrounding blocks. Nearly all the inmates of the prison and hospitals perished. Many persons are known to have been crushed to death in the streets. We are now living in a tent on the river bank. No one dares to go to town, as the shocks still continue to bring down what little is left standing. They occur at intervals of half an hour each. This evening some of the shocks bave been very violent. So far there have been about seventy-six shocks up to 8 P. M. The river Pau-carpata has changed to three colors, which makes us believe that the volca-noes are at work. Everything is confusion, and the cries and lamentations that we hear are heart-rending. Thus the work of the Arequipe nos for three hundred years has been destroyed in a few minutes; it will take five hundred years m a few minutes; it will take are nundred years to do the same work over. The debris of the Jesuit church was hurled to a distance of one hundred yards. The picture presented by our desolate city is sad indeed. God grant that our fears be not realized, for Mount Misti syomiting fears be not realized, for Mount Misti syomiting for any clouds of smake and quantities of mud.

lava, clouds of smoke and quantities of mud, and darkness hides its belching from our view. We hear the constant noise of falling rocks and

earth, and the river is impassable, owing to its black color and sulphurous odor. At Lims, the capital of Peru, as at Callao, the neighboring port, the shock was terrible, but the damage comparatively slight. A writer gives the following account:—The duration of the movement was about three minutes and a the movement was about three minutes and a half, and the shock, instead of following the usual vertical motion, appeared to be lateral, and, consequently, was regarded as all the more dangerous. The aspect of the city during the movement was truly exciting. Every one in Lima, at the first coming of the shock, always seeks the protection of an arch, or the threshold of a door is selected as a safe refuge, and on this occasion these favored spots were much occupied. In an incredibly short space of time the great public plaza was filled with frightened men, women, and was filled with frightened men, women, and children, and, as if by common instinct, all assumed a suppliant position—every one on their knees—and the air resonant with the shileks, lamentations, and petitions, addressed principally to Heaven; the houses shook visibly, and the high towards of the control of the standard of the s and the high towers of the cathedral swaye I to and fro like a ship's masts in a storm. The great length of the shock was particularly alarming; but fortunately no damage took place

Great Earthquakes.

During the first halt of this century 3240 of these visitations were noticed, or about one every week. In Europe, during the last ten years, there have been 320 earthquakes, or one every nine days. At the commencement of the fifteenth century only 750 of these shocks had found a place in history. During the next 300 years 2804 eartbquakes were recorded, or almost four times as many as during all the preceding ages. From these facts it has been inferred that, whatever may be the origin of these upbeavings of the crust of the earth, the phe-nomena are greatly increasing in number, and

Among the earliest carthquakes reported is that by which the famous Herculaneum and Pompeli were destroyed in the year 63. Fiftytwo years after this. Antioch, in Syria, was almost entirely destroyed, the calamity occurring just at the time the Emperor Trajan was on a visit to the place. In 458 it was ugain visited with an earthquake, and then again in 526, the number of persons perishing in the ruins on this latter occasion being estimated at a quarter of a

In 1692, Port Royal, the capital of Jamaica, was entirely submerged by the force of an earthquake, which swallowed up over a thousand acres, and drove ships so is inland that they floated above the buried city.

In 1772, an entire volcano sunk into the earth in the Island of Java, carrying with it forty villages, the mountain itself, which was fifteen

miles long and six broad, accompanying the hamlets and their 2957 inhabitants.

On the lst of November, 1755, occurred the memorable earthquake at Lisbon, by which 60,000 persons perished in the twinkling of an eye. Here also was the great tidal wave seen of an altitude of fifty feet. One of the most awful an attitude of this earthquake was the sinking incidents of this earthquake was the sinking of the city quay. This had just been constructed of marbie at an immense expense, and to it, as a last refuge, flei thousands of the hapless inhabitants. Without a moment's warning the earth opened suddenly to receive it, and after sucking in the mass must have closed over it, as not a single body of all the thousands that went down, nor the east spar or ark from any of the ships near by that were sucked into the chasm, ever came to the top. The water there is near 600 fathoms deep, and at an unknown distance beneath the bottom repose the hapless Lisbonese. This Lisbon earthquake, Humboldt estimates, affected a portion of the earth four times as large as Europe, and was felt in the Alos, on the coast of Sweden, in the West Indies, on Lake Ontario, and along the coast of Massa-

In 1811 the earthquakes on the Mississippi. severest at New Madrid, Mo., shook the ground for many days, and alternately raised and de pressed it bere and there, the latter sections orming a section called the sunken country to

On the 26th March, 1812, a violent thunder storm, with incessant flushes, was observed by the people of New Madrid, and at the same time the city of Caracoss, in South America, was laid in ruins, 12,00 of its people perishing. The great eruption of Vesuvius in 1857, with

accompanying earthquakes, will also be remem-bered as leading to an immense destruction of human life, variously estimated at from 22,000 to

In 1858, June 19, the valley of Mexico was also devastated by one of these devastations, demolishing houses throughout its length, and destroying the costly aqueduct supplying the city with water. with water. March 22, 1859, Quito, in Ecuador, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake and thousands of lives were lost. SOUTH AMERICA.

NEWS FROM THE ATLANTIC COAST.

By a late arrival at New York, we have the following advices from the Atlantic coast of South America:-

THE PARBGUAYAN WAR. The Battles Preceding the Evacuation of Humaita

From the Anglo Brazilian Times, August 7. In the boat attack at midnight of the 9th of July the Paraguayans had twenty canoes fastened together in pairs, each boat with twelve men and an officer in it, and they came from the river Bermejo, edging along the island of Monte-vita and coming out behind a great collection of aquatic plants, which lay not far from the leading vessel, the Barroso, which, with the Rio Grande, lay above Tayl. As soon as they came beyond these plants the officer on duty on the Barroso perceived them and called the men to quarters, so that by the time the boats got slongside the forward part of the vessel the crew were able to keep up a severe muskerry fire from the inside and top of the casemate, and as soon as a sufficient number had got on deck as soon as a sufficient number had got on deck the two forward guns of the casemate were dis-charged, loaded with grape, into them, causing great destruction. The Paraguayans fired re-volvers, and they also attempted to throw inside the battery asphyxiating and inflummatory grenades, but without success, and then finding they could effect nothing forward, the boats dropped astern, but were repulsed in like man-ner by the fire of the detenders. Meantime the vessel had gathered way sternwards, by the working of her screw, and the Paraguayan boats were all upset or filled with water.

During the engagement the Barroso was set

on fire twice by asphyxiating and inflammable matter thrown down through the gratings on deck. Among the articles captured were many oblong rockets and some brass tubes filled with the asphyxiating and inflammable matter. Thirteen boats were captured and the others sunk. Seven Paraguayans were made prisoners

on board the two vessels. On the 15th, according to a letter from the Marquis de Caxias, an advanced post of the Paraguayans in Humaita, comprising from fifty to sixty men stationed in a small redoubt on the alifed left, was surprised at daybreak by a squadron of cavalry, and forty were killed, assistance from the fortress arriving too late to succor the post or inflict in ury on the cavalry. In the same letter the Marquis release they

In the same letter the Marquis relates that at two A. M. of the 16th he received information from General Rivas, in the Coaco, that Commodore Alvim had informed him that boats full of men were seen passing over from Humsita. Orders were then given for a general bombard-ment of Humaita to be kept up, and that at break of day General Osorio, with all the van-guard and furnished with ladders, etc., required for an assault, should approach as near as pos-sible to the trenches of Humaita and enter if he could, as a reserve for which force the Marquis stationed himself with five battalions of infantry and a division of cavalry. Orders were also sent to the Argentines and to the Second corps to the south to advance and co-operate with the main

attack of Osorio.

According to the letter the Paraguayans had really commenced their evacuation, but were forced by the bombardment to return. They, however, made no sign of life until the troops however, made no sign of life until the troops of Osorio reached the first ditch, when they opened with grape, sweeping along the ditch, and causing much loss. Osorio then asked for further instructions, but received answer that those he had were plenary as to advancing or retiring, and that if he wanted aid the Marquis would march at the head of the reserve and take it to him. Soon after, however, Osorio sent word that there was no opportunity for an sent word that there was no opportunity for in assault, and accordingly orders were sent for a general retiral on the part of the allies. The letter says that "our troops, some ex-tended in line, others en echelon, commenced

their retiral at the ordinary pace, their banners flying, and their bands in front, as though marching on parade, until they got out of reach of the enemy's muskets and cannon. The loss stated by the Marquis de Caxias is about 600 killed, wounded, and bruised, which, with the exception of seven men in the Second

corps, occurred in Osorio's command, the Argentines not being engaged. The Excavation—The Bombardment of Tebleuari.

The New York Herald's correspondent writing from Rio Janeiro, August 8, says:-

A special steamer was sent from Buenos Ayres with the news. On the 21st the iron-ciads Silvado, Colombo, and Plauby passed up by the fortifications of Humaita to join the division Little opposition was encountered. On the 25th it was discovered that the Paragnayans had evacuated the fortress, the garrison crossing unnoticed over to the Chaco, on the opposite side of the river. The tortress was at once oc-cupied by bodies of all the allies. Some 200 nnon of all sizes were left, but all were spiked and those of the river batteries were thrown into the river. Large amounts of amountion were found, but very little food. It is said trains were found to have been laid from the river to the magazines, but had not been fired. Fourteen wounded Brazilians were left behind in the homostly ruised by the bombardments, only the church remaining comparatively uniquired owing to its situation. What had become of the 4000 men in garrison is not yet clear. The short announcement received from General Geliy y Obes says they were on the peninsula in the Chaco, across which the allies held the strong position and whose force had been raised to 10,000 men; that all the vessels had surrounded it and had bombarded the peniusuia, but that at night the Marquis de Caxias had ordered a cessation of the bombardment and had summoned them to surrender. The part where the allies are fortified across the peninsula is about a mile across seven-eighths of which is taken up by a large and tolerably deep lake, so that it is impossible the garrison of Hun aita could force or evade the position of the allies and gain Timbo while escape in boats by the river is impossible

in view of the fleet of steamers around. Six of the iron-clads were bombarding the Paraguayan works at the mouth of the Teble cuari. Osorlo had gone up the Upper Parana in the gunboat Mearin, on what mission was unknown. The Brazilians have about three those sand men in observation upon that river, at Candelaria, the head of open navivation. At the last moment a telegraphic despatch was received at Montevideo, reporting the fall of Timbo and the capture of four hundred men. It is yet doubtful, as it is a very strong position, scarcely assailable by land, and the telegram says it surrended to General Rivas, in command of the land forces in the Chaco. Another vesset in trem Montevideo this morning brings the report of the surrender of the Paraguayan garrison, and also confirmatory reports of the surrender of Timbo.

The Conspiracy in Lopez's Camp.

From the Anglo Brazilian Times, Aug. 7. It was current, and a supposititious bulletin of Lopez, in some degree confirming the peliet, is published, that a conspiracy of Berges, Lopez' chief minister, and of Carreras and other Argentine and Montevidean retugees, was discovered at Asuncion, that Carreras was taken by force from the American Minister's house, and that all the conspirators being brought in irons to Tebicuari, they were there shot. Carreras was one of the chief actors in the butchery of prisoners at Quinteros by the Biancos of Monte-

Official Announcements of the Fall of

Bumnita. From the Official Gazette of Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 3. Burnos Avres, July 26 - From the Envoy Extraordinary in special mission of Brazil to the Brazilian Minister in Montevideo:-Humaita in power of Ailies. 200 guns taken. 4000 Para-gusyans who defended the town dead or prison-ers. Details later. It is convenient to have a steamer ready to start to-morrow for Rio de Janeiro with the news, if no other comes down; twenty-four hours in advance are of great im-

portance. Paraguayan forces which abandoned Humaita are in the peninsula facing that for-tress, and are being shelled by our vessels. It seems that the Marquis (Caxlas) ordered firing to cesse, probably to intimate to them to surrender. Few of them could escape, and Timbo will be in a short time in our power. Artillery of Humaita spiked.

The following telegrams were published in

Montevideo:—
Burnos Ayres, July 28.—From the Minister of
Foreign Affairs to the Charge d'Affaires of the
Argentine Republic in Montevideo.—Humaita
in power of Allies, with all the artillery, the
garrison, 4000 men, in the Chaco, shelled by
iron-clads. Communica'e this news to the Oriental Government and the Brazilian Minister.

Another talegram Another telegram. The abandonment of Humaita took place on

the 24th to the 25th inst. Garrison crossed to Chace in boats. Paraguayans were 4000 strong: are on a peninsula, the only outlet of which is kept by the forces commanded by Rivas. The squadron shells them. All the squadron went up the river, cutting six thick chains. Left at Humaita all the heavy artillery and immense quantities of ammunition. The cause of the abandonment was famine. On the 25th twelve battalions of the allies slept at Humaita. The news is confirmed of the conspiracy against Lopez, and of Berges, Carrera, and Rodrigues,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Sept. 14, 1868, The Money Market continued easy at 4@5 per cent, on call, the former rate on Govern-ment collateral. First-class mercantile paper ment collateral. First-class mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges from 6@7 per cent, per annum. The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were firmly held. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 403.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 45@45 l-16, a slight advance; Philadelphia and Erie at 25½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54½, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 32½, no change. 128 was bid for

ferred at 324, no change, 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 564 for Minehill; 55 for Lehigh Valley; 354 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; and 49 for Elmira preferred. City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 50½ was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 14½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; and 9½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Consolidation sold at 44½, no change. 240½ was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 128½ for Farmers' and Mechanics': 31½ for Mechanics'. for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 31; for Mechanics'; 106 for Southwark; 116 for Kensington; 61 for

106 for Southwark; 116 for Kensington; 01 for Girard; 91½ for Western; and 73 for City. Canal shares were dull. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 19½, no change. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for Lehigh Navigation; 69 for Morris Canal preferred and 141 for Spacepagana Canal. ferred; and 141 for Susquenanna Canal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

South Third Street :-

South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M. . 144½ 11·57 P. M. . 143¾
10·25 " . 144 | 12·00 P. M. . 443½
10·36 " . 143½ 12·18 " . 444½
11·00 " . 143½ 1·00 " . 144↓
11·30 " . 143½ 1·25 " . 144½
—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers,
No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of Exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—
United States 6s, 1881, 113½@114; U. S. 5-20s,
1862, 113½@113½; do., 1864, 109½@109½; do., 1865,
11½@111½; do. July, 1865, 108½@109½; do., 1865,
11½@111½; Compound interest Notes, past due,
119·25; September, 1865, 119·25; October, 1865,
118½@119. Gold, 143½@143½.

119·25; September, 1865, 119·25; October, 1865, 118i@119. Gold, 143i@143i.

—Messre. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 113i@114i; do. 1862, 113i@113i; do., 1865, new, 108i@109i; do., 1865, 11i@111i; do., 1865, new, 108i@109i; do., 1867, new, 108i@109i; do., 1868, 109@109i; do., 5s, 10·40s, 104i@105; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119i; do. October, 1865, 118i. Gold, 143i@143i. Silver, 136i@133.

—Messre. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Gevernment securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s ot 1881, 114@114i; old 5-20s, 113i@114; new 5-20s, 1864, 109i@110; do., 1865, 111i@111i; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109@109i; do., 1867, 108i@109i; do., 1868, 109@109i; 10-40, 104i@105. Gold, 144.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 14.-There is no vitality in the Flour Market, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at \$6.75@7.25 for superfine; \$8@8.75 for extras; \$9.871/@11 for low grade and good Northwestern extra family; \$10@12 for Pennsylvania and Onio do. do.; and \$12.75@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$9@9-50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn

Meal.

The Wheat Market presents no new feature, and the demand is confined to prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of 1000 busnels red at \$2.20@2.30; and 1100 busnels amber at \$2.35. Rye is steady, with sales of new Western at \$1.60. Corn is quiet, but firm. Sales of 3000 busnels mixed at \$1.31@1.32, and yellow at \$1.35. Oats are held with much firmness, but there is less activity. Sales of new Pennsylvania and Western at 75@77c. Nothing doing in Bayley or Malt. in Bariey or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is seiling at \$8.50@9
per 64 lbs. Timothy sells at \$2.80@3 25 per
bushel. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers

at \$2.70@2.80.

Bark is in good demand at the recent decline.

Sales of 70 hhds No. 1 Quercitron Bark at \$50 per ton. Tanners is unchanged. We quote at \$16@20 per cord for American and Spanish lots.

Whisky is selling at \$1.27@1.30 per gallon, tax

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Sept. 14. -Beef Cattle were dull this week, and prices were unsettled and lower-About 2900 head arrived and partly sold at 81/4 @ 9kc. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers: 7@8c. for fair to good do., and 5@8kc. Hib., gross, for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:-

are the particulars of the sales:—

Head

184, Owen Smith, Virginia, 7@8%, gr.
96, A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 8@9%, gr.
26, Dengler & McClees, Chester co., 8@3%, gr.
125, P. Hathaway, Chester co., 7%@8%, gross,
122, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 8@9, gross,
122, B. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9, gross,
123, McFillen, Chester county, 8@9, gross,
124, B. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9, gross,
125, E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9, gross,
126, E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9, gross,
127, Martin Fuller & Co., W. Penna, 7@9%, gross,
128, Mooney & Smith, Penna, and Onio 7@9%, gr.
129, Chain, Onio, 6%@7% gross,
120, H. Chain, Onio, 6%@7% gross,
120, H. Chain, Onio, 6%@7% gross,
121, Martin Fuller & Co., Virginia, 6@8%, gr.
126, L. Frank, Virginia, 6@8, gross,
127, M. Dryloy & Co., Chester county, 7%%, gr.
128, M. Dryloy & Co., West Pa., 7%8% gross,
129, M. Dryloy & Co., West Pa., 7%8% gross,
120, Demson, Pennsylvania, 8@9 gross,
121, Madesit & Crossiand, & Chester county, 7%%, gross,
122, M. Gallagher, West Penna, 5%8%, gross,
123, Latts, Chester county, 7%%8%, gross,
124, Gallagher, West Penna, 5%8%, gross,
125, Madesit & Crossiand, West Penna, 5%8%, gross,
126, John McArdie, Onio, 5%7 gross,
127, W. Duffy, Onio, 5%6%, gross,
128, J. Latts, Chester co., 6%8%, gross,
129, J. Latts, Chester co., 6%8%, gross,
120, James Aull, Onio, 5%9%, gross,
121, Madesit & Crossiand, West Penna, 5%8%, gr.
129, James Aull, Onio, 5%9%, gross,
120, Jenson party, coling and at 101 prices, 8000 head sold at the different yards at \$15,015.50 per 100 lbs, net.
120, Bs. net.
120, Bs. McGillen, Chester county, Gr.
120, Bs. net.
120, Bs. McGillen, Chester county, Gr.
125, Bs.
126, McGillen, M

Sheep were also in fair demand. 12,000 head arrived and partly sold at 4@5c. per lb. gross, as

to condition.

Cows were unchanged. 150 head sold at \$40@ 85 for springers, and \$45@85 per head for cow and calf.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs on the Pacific Coast-Political Troubles in the Society Islands-The Great Tidal Wave.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE GREAT TIDAL WAVE. Earthquakes on the Islands in the Pacific.

San Francisco, Sept. 13 .- The steamer Idaho, from Honotulu, August 29, has arrived. The great tidal wave on the Pacific coast was experienced on the shores of the entire group of islands on the 14th of August, and for several succeeding days the water in some places rising from 10 to 12 feet above usual high water mark, and doing considerable damage. Earthquakes occurred in several islands, but not sufficient In force to have caused a tidal phenomenon.

FROM SOCIETY ISLANDS. Political Disturbances—The King Ar-rested.

Late advices from Society Islands bring news of an important political disturbance there on the 23d of June. The King of Husbine made a visit to Pomare on the 4th, to the Queen of Society Islands at her capital, and when the King was about to return, the Governor of Tahiti arrested him, and compelled him to go on board on a French war steamer and sign a new treaty with the French Government, the exact purport of which is not known. The King was then set at liberty and returned to his island, when his subjects revolted, took him prisoner, and chose another king.

FROM TAHITI.

Serious Political Disturbance—Officials Dismissed—A Criminal's Reward. A very serious political difficulty also occurred at Tahiti between the Governor and mem. bers of the Protectoral Government, resulting in the dismissal of the chief officers of all the departments, who were ordered to be sent back to France by way of San Francisco, on the transport Emgole. Several officers who had not been dismissed resigned their places rather than continue in service under the revolutionary regime of the present Governor of Tabiti.

Count Emil de la Rouciere is said to have been convicted of some criminal offense in Paris in 1865, and sentenced by the court to ten years' imprisonment, but through the influence of a brother who held a high position in the Government service, the Count received instead of the punishment awarded by the criminal court, the appointment of Governor of Society Islands.

Queen Pomare's chiefs in Tahiti and Morea have written to the Enperor of the French petitioning for the removal of Count de La Rouciere from the Governorship of the Island. Business is entirely suspended in Takiti, in consequence of political disturbances.

The English residents in Tabreto express themselves fearful that they shall be compelled to leave the islands unless the present goverament shall be recalled.

The United States barque A. C. Wylie arrived at Honolulu August 11, from Bremen.

The Chinese emigrants employed in Honolula refused to work unless the full amount of thei wages is paid to them at the end of each month. The Board of Emigration have decided to acqui esce to the demand, although the contract with the coolies called for payment of their wages one half monthly and the balance at the end of their time of service. Business in the Sandwich Islands is stagnant, and commercial news is unimportant.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Mutilation of the Naturalization Law-Preparation for Fraud.

HARTFORD, Sept. 14 .- Facts have just come to light showing that the Naturalization bill which was passed by the last General Assembly has been tampered with, and that, too in the office of the Secretary of State. It has been relieved of its vital part, that clause prohibiting any alien from being admitted to become a citizen of the United States before any city Court. The clerk in the Secretary of State's office engrossed the bill correctly after its passage, and the Engrossing Committee examined it and found it correct. During the Committee's stay in the office there was some skilful manipulation somewhere, and the result was that they took to the Speaker's table a bill with the vital part omitted. Governor English had this mutilated bill before him when he wrote his veto message, and yet two-thirds of that message was made up of a labored argument against this expunged section. Another curious fact is that the bill, as sent from the office of the Secretary of State and published in State newspapers, is all correct. It may be remembered that the new election law was similarly tampered with, but that the traud was discovered in time to have the proper corrections made. The mutilation of the Naturalization bill seems to be a part of some plan to defeat the will of the people and prevent a fair election in Connecticut. Governor English and Secretary of State Pease will have a hard job to

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable.

clear their skirts of the transaction.

LONDON, Sept. 14-A. M .- Consols for money, 94: for account, 94;. U. S. Five-twenties, 72; Illinois Central, 901; Eries, 30. FRANKFORT, Sept. 14-A. M.-U. S. Five

twenties, 754@751. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14-A. M. -Cotton flat. Sales to day probably 8000 bales. Shipments to Bombay for the week ending September 11, 14,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions steady. Tallow 454. Sugar heavy.

A Man Shot Dead by Burglars. CLEVELAND, Sept. 13 .- Joseph Skinner, of Independence, near Cleveland, was shot dead on his own horse, by burglars, who escaped without any booty. Jacob O'Nelli, a noted burglar and thist, was arrested on suspicion.

FROM MAINE.

The Election Progressing Speculations on the General Result.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14.-The fall campaign closed on Saturday night in a blaze. In nearly every town in the State meetings were held by one or both parties, with torchlight processions. fireworks, etc. To day opens with fair weather and a promise of a heavy vote, probably the largest ever cast in the State.

The vote last year was 103,694. This year the

vote will exceed 120,000.

The Democrats expect to cut down the Republican majority from 10,000 to 6000 or 8000. The Republicans, on the other hand, hope to

gain from 3000 to 5000. The Republicans' can vass has not been made public.

Blaine, Representative, who is chairman of the State Committee, sets the figures of the Republican majority at 20,000, and considers this a moderate estimate. He counts upon an average of 5000 in the Second, Third, and Fourth Districts, and 2500 each in the First and Fifth.

The canvaes of Portland, which last year gave 700, shows a little over 100 Republican majority, from which figure it will not vary much.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Gpposition to Governor Swann for Congress - Reverdy Johnson Endorsing Grant.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Sept. 14. - The Democrats in the Third Congressional District opposed to Governor Swann, seeing his power, have grown frightened, and will not likely oppose him with an independent caudidate, but assert that if the Republicans nominate a good man they will be a seen much to sail the case Samp much to th

support him. In this case Swann might easily There is great anxiety to hear from Maine to-day. Republicans throughout the city and State are becoming hopeful, and will make a

vigorous campaign. It is well understood here that Reverdy Johnson favors Grant's election. His son-in law, Andrew Ridgeleu, our United States District Attorney, goes for Grant, and it is believed that Reverdy Johnson posted bim.

Arrival of Steamers.

New York, Sept. 14.—Arrived, steamships Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall; Holsated, from Southampton; Nebraska and City of Cork, from Liverpool; Caledonia, from Glasgow; and Circassian, from Bremen.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegroph.

New York, Sept. 14.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 1(1)5; Reading, 90%; Cantob, 43%; Erie, 46%; Cleveland and Toledo, 10.%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 80%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107%; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 83%; New York Central, 124; Idinois Central, 140; Cumperland preferred, 30; Virginia 68, 54; Missouri 68, 92%; Hudson River, 189; 5-208, 1862, 113%; do. 1864, 109%; do. 1865, 111%; do. new. 101; 10-40s. 105. Gold, 143%. Money, 3 @ per cent. Exchange, 9 % per cent. Exchange, 9 % New York, Sept. 14.—Cottendall at 25%@25c. Flour dail and declined 10@15c; State, 47@5-30; Ohio, \$8 60@ 10 90; Western, 97@5-55; Southern, 56 85@14; California, \$925@11 25. Wheat dull and declined 10@20. | Gorn dull and declined 1c; salss of 28 000 bushels at \$1*16@ 124. Oats firm; sales of 43 900 bushels at \$1*16@ 124. Oats firm; sales of 43 900 bushels at \$974c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at \$29 25. Lard quiet at 20%@ 20%c. Whisky firm.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Probabilities of General Grant's Resig-

nation.

The New York Herald's special from the Capital yesterday contains the following:

Frequently when conversation has turned upon the propable issue of the coming Presidential contest the question has arisen whether tial contest the question has arisen whether General Grant will resign his position in the army before the 5th of November, or on the day the election is to take place. Whenever this question comes up it is generally conceded that Grant will resign at some time before the result of the closure is reached. It is rarely if ever Grant will resign at some time before the result of the election is reached. It is rarely, if ever, supposed that he will not resign at all, although if the matter is given a careful consideration no good reason can be assigned to establish the point that a resignation under the circumstances is absolutely required, arguing either from the nature of the case or the law of precedent. General Grant himself seems to have given this subject a thorough examination, for it is understood that his mind has been decided for some time past in reference to his duty in for some time past in reference to his duty in the matter of resigning the chief command of the army before the day of election. Certain gentlemen whose relations with the General, both social and official, afford them an excellent opportunity to know his views, have recently stated—one cr two of them quite positively—that General Grant will not resign his army rank unless he shall be elected to the office of

Chief Executive of the United States. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA SEPTEMBER 14.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque Eliza, Patrick, Liverpool, N. S., E. A. Souder
& Co.
Barque Mary Bentley, Clark, Dunkirk, D. S. Stetson
& Co.
Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, Beverly, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr S. Washburn, Cummings, Dighton, Andenried,
Norton & Co. Schr S. Washburn, Cummings, Dighton, Andenried, Norton & Co. Schr Willie Mowe, Hilton, Newburyport, E. A. Souder & Co. Schr J. L. Leach, Stafford, St. Mary's, Ga. Fiorence Nowell, Fennimore, Roxbury, Weld, Naglee & Co. Brig E. H. Rich, Hopkins, Cape Ida, Louis Auden-ried & Co.

ried & Co.
Schr Eim Matthews, Boston,
Schr G A. Pearce, Farro, Truro, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Charles Cooper, Nickerson, Castham&Co., do. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Castnamacoo, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING,
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New
York, with mose, to John F. Ohl.
Steamship Norman, Cr.weil, 46 hours from Boston,
with mose to H. Moser & Co.
Brig Etta M. Tucker, Patterson, '0 days from
Nuevitas, with sugar, molasses, etc., to lasse Hough
& Norris.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Beadley, 18 days from Clenfuegos,
with sugar to Madeira & Cabada.
Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams from Beverly,
Bohr S. Washburn, Cummings, from Previdence.

Barque Meaco, from Cicofuegos.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York

Steamanip Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.

Ship Alaska, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, spoken off Georges Banks by pilot boat James W. Elwell No. 7, September 2

Schr Berjamin Strong, Brown, for Philadelphia from Fail River, at New York yesterday.

Schr Flyaway, Flynn from Bridgeport for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr Rappahannock. Corson, from Bridgeport for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, hence, at Boston 12th lost. Schr Mary McKee, Sharp, hence, cleared at Boston 13th lost. Schr Marcus Orr, Hunter, hence, at Portland 11th instant.

DOMESTIO PORTS.

NEW YORK Sept. 13.—Arrived, steamship City of Baltimore. Lettch from Liverpool.

Steamship Napoleon III, Lemaric, from Havre and

Breat, Steamship Caledonia, McDonaid, from Glasgow, Steamship Celia, Gleadel, from Loudon and Havre, Steamship Chroassia, Ellis, from Bremen, Barque Ceres, Greundurg, from Liverpon, Barque American Esgle, Lindsley, from Aspinwall, Brig Katle, Townsend, from St. Croix, Brig Katle, Townsend, from St. Croix, Brig Joseph Grans, Warren, from Windsor, N. S.