

VOLUME LXXXIII.

FIRST EDITION. TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKES.

Many Thousands of Lives and Millions of Property Destroyed.

CITIES ON THE SOUTH AMERICAN COAST SWEEP AWAY.

Two U. S. War Vessels Destroyed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Gazette.) NEW YORK, September 12, 1868. The steamer Guiding Star, from Aspinwall, brings the Evening Telegram the following: On the 13th of August a terrible earthquake visited the cities along the coast of Peru and Ecuador, whereby thirty-two thousand lives were lost, and property valued at three hundred millions of dollars was destroyed. A rumbling sound preceded the earthquake, and the sea was terribly agitated and flooded the land for a great distance.

Aréquipa, a city of 35,000 inhabitants, passed away, scarcely a vestige was left. Only four hundred lives were lost here. Arica, a town of 25,000 inhabitants, was also destroyed, leaving not a house standing. In all, three hundred thousand lives were lost. Tidal waves forty feet high rolled with terrific roar on the shore, carrying ships farther on land than was ever before known. The United States steamer Fredonia captured and all on board were lost. The Fredonia had a million eight hundred thousand dollars worth of naval stores on board. The vessel was rolled over and crushed to atoms. The United States steamer Wateree was carried a half mile inland and left high and dry. Only one sailor was drowned. Owing to the great distance the steamer never got to anchor again. The Peruvian corvette America was also carried ashore, and the American merchantman Rosa Rivera, the English ship Chamouler, and the French bark Edwards were also lost.

The towns of Iquique, Moquegua, Leruma, and Pisagua, were all utterly destroyed. Over six hundred persons were lost at Iquique. The towns of Yaguajay, Atunogui and Imantani are in ruins. Where Cocacocha formerly stood is now a lake. The population of the above named towns is almost entirely destroyed. Pampco, Puelaras and Cachiquana are also destroyed. The dead are so numerous that the surviving inhabitants are forced to bury them in the stench of the putrefying bodies. In Guayaquil the earthquake was felt, but no damage done. Letters from Quito dated the 19th announce that earthquakes continue at intervals of a few hours. The President has issued a proclamation to the people to come forward and help the sufferers.

HAVANA, CUBA, Sept. 12, 1868. Advice has been received here announcing that Earthquake has been visited with the most terrible earthquake ever known. The shocks occurred on the 13th of August and lasted only ten minutes. In that short time twenty-five thousand perished and thirty thousand were made homeless. The sea rose forty feet and swept the coast with irresistible force. The citizens of Aréquipa, Iquique, Tehuilla and Chacua have been utterly destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at fifty million dollars. The United States steamer Kearsarge was rendering assistance to the sufferers.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Letters from Lima, Peru, give additional details of the earthquake and the extent of the damage. It commenced at half past five on the thirteenth of August, extending from Bolivia to southern parts of Chili on the coast and over one hundred miles inland. The towns and cities mentioned in the foregoing articles of last night were literally ruined, as all the buildings which were not destroyed were so badly damaged as to require demolition for practical reasons. All public edifices in Lima were destroyed, including the Custom House, which contained more than four million dollars worth of goods, all of which are lost. The loss of the Fredonia, and landing of the Wateree are described as follows: The Fredonia, a large schooner, was on the coast near each other. After the final shock had occurred on land, which created great consternation on both vessels, the Fredonia's boat and went on shore to inquire for the welfare of their friends, and offer the aid which the captain and crew were able to leave the vessel a great upheaving of the waters of the bay commenced, and the Fredonia, in the midst of the sea, and finally dashed to pieces on the reef. Nothing of the vessel was saved. Her officers and crew were saved. Her name was Mrs. Dyer, wife of the Lieutenant commanding. The officers' names are: Lieut. B. Dyer, D. O'Connell, J. G. Cromwell, Purser; B. O'Connell, Surgeon; J. G. Cromwell, Purser; B. O'Connell, Surgeon. The vessel had nearly five million dollars worth of naval stores on board, all totally lost. The Wateree was more securely anchored, but dragged her anchors and the great tidal waves swept her four hundred and fifty yards inland, about two miles north of the ruined town. She now lies between two hills of sand very slightly elevated, but it will be utterly impossible to extricate her, and Admiral Turner is only hopeful of saving her battery and stores. Only one sailor was washed overboard and drowned.

At Pisco, Peru, the Wateree, was also damaged by the same causes. Coahuila, the Magellan Straits, suffered more or less from the terrible earthquake. It was at Pisco that the volcano at Cotapaxi was at work, but nothing definite is stated to that effect. Further of the South American Horror.—Other accounts state that an American bark, laden with a cargo of guano, named the Kearsarge, was swallowed up by the harbor of Arica, and nothing more was seen of her. Terror, hunger and desolation reign: where Arica once was, now there is a vast waste of sand. The town of Arica, with its legions from Aréquipa, was destroyed. Taona, in the same neighborhood, lost sixty houses and one hundred and fifty lives. The town of Mejia was swept away, only twenty out of five hundred inhabitants escaping. The

burned nearly all that was not demolished by the earthquake, and a drunken ruffian robbed and despoiled what remained. Heavy cannon were cast up from the shattered battery and now lay buried in sand on shore. The stench is sickening. At Lima there was not much damage done, although the streets laid about four minutes, creating the utmost consternation, the inhabitants fleeing to open places where they sought protection from the earthquake.

Admiral Turner, with the frigate Powhatan, left Lima with a full cargo of provisions and had a party of six hundred American seamen and inhabitants. She will also save the effects of the Wateree. The Kearsarge had reached Arica from Coahuila with provisions. Two French men-of-war also left Lima to aid the inhabitants at Arica and other places on the Coast who were suffering.

The Congress of Peru unanimously passed a resolution giving the President unlimited power to succeed the inhabitants of the southern coast. The President has issued a proclamation, and the Archbishop pastoral, calling on the Peruvians for liberal contributions, which have been nobly responded to. Over one million dollars have been raised. The business houses of Iquique having connections on the coast suffered immensely, one house, that of Gibbs & S. M., losing over a million dollars. Nearly all the towns and villages in the mineral provinces of Huanoac were destroyed and reduced to shapeless masses. The cities of Puno and Cuzco, however, were not damaged. The port of Mollendo, where were stored materials for building the Meigs railway, was completely destroyed, nearly all the tools, rails, and provisions being ruined by the earthquake and succeeding tidal waves. At Callao the sea burst over the line of houses skirting the shore at ten o'clock at night on the 13th, completely cutting off the contents. The panic was extreme. Four vessels collided, but no damage was done, nearly all putting to sea. Next morning a fire broke out and destroyed houses in the business part on were destroyed, entailing a loss of a million and a half dollars. No lives lost. The Chincha Islands felt the earthquake and waves, but not so seriously as yet known. The cities of Ica and Pisco also suffered heavily, forty houses being overthrown and twelve lives lost. All of the former.

Nearly all the population of Callao fled to Lima. The steamer Santiago, bound from Callao to Valparaiso, put into the port of Callao, where on the 13th, she was seized by the great wave and never came out. The vessel carried to sea. In a few moments the wave returned toward the shore, carrying the steamer with it and taking with it all the passengers safely over a high cliff and leaving it inside of the channel port of Callao. The vessel was completely wrecked. At Iquique, on the 13th, at four minutes, after which the wave came and destroyed about three-quarters of the place with many lives. The great majority of the houses and buildings were completely ruined, and in three minutes nearly every house was leveled to the ground. The only thing left standing, and that will have to be pulled down. Nearly all the inmates of the prisons and hospitals perished in the destruction of these buildings. The shocks continued at intervals, nearly one hundred having occurred in the course of the night. The river was changed to three colors, showing volcanic eruptions, and Mount Misthu, a volcano, threw out a large quantity of mud. The river emits a sulphurous odor, and rocks are constantly falling into it. No one dares to go where the city was, the people living in tents on the banks of the river.

Pasariata hundreds of lives were lost by being crushed to death by falling houses when the earthquake occurred. From Guayaquil under date of August 26th, we have brief accounts of the earthquake in Ecuador. In the city of Guayaquil little damage was done. The towns of Mitoa and San Antonio were in ruins, and a lake of water is now occupying the site of the town of Mitoa. The population of these towns, and of Ovalo, perished, amounting to nearly three hundred thousand souls. At Quito, on August 26th, a tidal wave, which was only a few minutes in duration, on the morning of August 10th, and continued at intervals of a few hours. The capital of the province of Quito are already in ruins and the people were living in tents in the great square. Coahuila, Peru, and Cachiquana have almost entirely disappeared with their inhabitants, the few left after being obliged to flee to some place of safety. The towns of Pisco and San Antonio have also disappeared. The entire population of these towns, and of Ovalo, perished, amounting to nearly three hundred thousand souls. At Quito, on August 26th, a tidal wave, which was only a few minutes in duration, on the morning of August 10th, and continued at intervals of a few hours. The capital of the province of Quito are already in ruins and the people were living in tents in the great square. Coahuila, Peru, and Cachiquana have almost entirely disappeared with their inhabitants, the few left after being obliged to flee to some place of safety. The towns of Pisco and San Antonio have also disappeared. The entire population of these towns, and of Ovalo, perished, amounting to nearly three hundred thousand souls.

The Main Election. There was no quorum in either house of the Legislature to-day, and an adjournment was made until Monday. The Metropolitan Police bill having finally passed will probably become a law to-morrow. The South American Horror. NEW YORK, September 11.—Valparaiso was swallowed up by the harbor of Arica, and nothing more was seen of her. Terror, hunger and desolation reign: where Arica once was, now there is a vast waste of sand. The town of Arica, with its legions from Aréquipa, was destroyed. Taona, in the same neighborhood, lost sixty houses and one hundred and fifty lives. The town of Mejia was swept away, only twenty out of five hundred inhabitants escaping. The

earth had opened in several places on the plains and pampas and water has appeared. In some places hot water is coming from the chasms. All the habitations at Tilo were destroyed and three lives lost. Three vessels with their crews were also lost. All the Nitrate Works at Iquique were destroyed, as well as those in its suburbs, entailing a great loss. Among those killed at Iquique were British Consul Billinghurst. The American barque Contador was lost by collision, but the crew was saved. The British barque Henrietta was also lost; crew saved. At Chincha Islands there was first a hurricane, next an earthquake and then the tidal wave. Several English vessels were damaged and a Peruvian bark wrecked. Four hundred tons of silver ore and all the expensive works of the Peruvian Mineral Company, owned in London, were completely swept away at Iquique. The towns of Cancha, Pampay, Chincha, Callao, and other smaller places, were also destroyed. The port of Los Lomas was united to Chincha by the action of the tidal wave. Over 300,000 persons are without shelter and brooding over two millions. The Government is making clothes and the government of Peru is straining its utmost to alleviate the distress. The steamer Santa Rosa left for home on the 17th of August.

NEW ORLEANS. A Great Political Demonstration—Apprehended Trouble—Troops Under Arms—All Peaceable so Far. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Gazette.) NEW ORLEANS, September 12.—There is intense excitement here to-day over the proposed Republican procession. The Governor will apply to Gen. Buchanan for such disposition of troops as may be necessary to preserve order. Gen. Hatch has issued the following: "FEDERALS' BUREAU, New Orleans, September 11.—There will be a large meeting here to-morrow night, in which many colored men will participate. Intense excitement exists, which forces me to instruct the several companies to be instructed to dispose of the troops so as to prevent an assault, which may result in widespread and general destruction of life and property. There will be an immense turn out of colored men, who are arriving in crowds from the interior. They are enthusiastic and determined, and in case of outrage it is feared they will inflict terrible retribution. Latest reports from the interior indicate a further postponement of the Republican demonstration is in progress here. Everything is quiet and orderly thus far, but the excitement is still very high. The Custom House, and other troops are disposed in different parts of the city. A strong body of police are also on duty during the procession. The procession was on a high passing a given point. There were three white clubs only in the procession, numbering less than three hundred, all Republicans. There was but a thin sprinkling of whites in the rest of the procession. The colored men were dressed in white, decorated with flowers, representing the Southern States. The parade was described on the transparencies: "Remember Lincoln," "Men Emancipated," "No Compromise with Slavery," "Let Us Have Peace," "Let Us Have Peace." A band from the neighborhood was playing participating. All the saloons were closed at an early hour in compliance with the proclamation of the Mayor. The streets were comparatively free from the streets. A considerable apprehension is felt of a disturbance this evening. All the small fire arms on sale in the retail stores were bought up to-day. There was but little excitement in the streets to-day. The Democratic clubs universally agreed to refrain away from their club rooms and off the streets. The Republican torchlight procession last night continued quiet, throughout and was dispersed at late hour on Monday night. There were between five and six thousand persons in the line. A considerable force of police was on duty, but not directly on the route of the procession. The presence was due to orders from Washington, though no apparent necessity existed. The Democrats held a cheering. The Democratic journals commended them for their general orderly behavior. The torchlight procession was very orderly and well conducted, probably not numbering over five hundred.

THE LEGISLATURE. There was no quorum in either house of the Legislature to-day, and an adjournment was made until Monday. The Metropolitan Police bill having finally passed will probably become a law to-morrow. The Main Election. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Gazette.) NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—The torchlight procession culminated last night in two grand torch light processions, each composed of uniformed companies with music. The torchlight procession started at four o'clock in Market Square and the Republicans held a meeting in City Hall. Each speaker was very warmly received, and the enthusiasm was great on both sides; but everything was orderly. The torchlight procession of each other on the night of the proper time. A heavy vote is anticipated to-morrow than has ever been shown in the States. The largest vote was in 1850, being Republican 67,000; Democratic 62,350; Straight, Whig, 1,735; scattering, twenty; total, 124,185.

Bridge Swept Away—Trains Delayed. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Gazette.) NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—Last night at half past one o'clock the bridge over East Canada Creek, six and a half miles below Little Falls, was swept away. The western express and freight trains had just passed safely over the structure. Three passenger trains containing five hundred passengers were delayed in this city until ten minutes past noon. The freight trains were sent East as far as the creek where they were transferred to the other side.

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Steamer Burned at Sea. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Gazette.) NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The steamer Palatine from New York to Havana, loaded with Hay, when eight miles north of Cape Lookout at daylight this morning was discovered to be on fire. It was completely destroyed. The crew had hardly time to escape to the boats. Nothing was saved. The crew are at Morehead city.

Lottery Office Cleaned Out. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Gazette.) NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The State Comptroller to-day cleaned out a lottery office in Congress square and arrested J. W. Snow, Charles Snow, Stephen W. Smith and Jno. Waterston, charged with dealing in policies.

SECOND EDITION. FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

The President Will Sustain Civil Authorities in Tennessee—The Indian War—Court of Inquiry—Surratt—Another Supervisor Appointed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Gazette.) WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1868. The Committee of the Tennessee Legislature took final leave of the President to-day, and forthwith telegraphed to the body that the President will sustain the civil authorities, and an order has been issued to the Department Commander, Gen. Thomas, to sustain and aid the civil authorities. Also, that a sufficient force will be furnished to accomplish that purpose. This is in accordance with the orders heretofore issued for the government of Gen. Meade, Thomas and Buchanan. The Committee, however, are satisfied with the result of their mission. Reporters were excluded from the room during the interview. Following is a telegram sent this afternoon by a Committee of the Tennessee Legislature to the President: "The Senate and House of Representatives of Tennessee, and also to Gov. Brownlow: Washington, September 12, 1868.—Mission accomplished. President will sustain civil authority. Orders have been issued to the Department Commanders to sustain and aid the civil authorities. A sufficient force will be furnished to accomplish such purposes." The Committee received this afternoon from the Secretary of War, Henry T. Sibley, a letter addressed to him by the Committee, together with a copy of the orders sent to General Thomas.

THE INDIAN WAR. General Sherman has called upon the Secretary of War to furnish him with an additional regiment of cavalry for service against the Indians. It is framed that the 10th regiment of cavalry, commanded by Gen. Emory, has been ordered to report to him for that purpose. Owing to the scattered condition of the reports from will proceed to Omaha by companies. The company stationed here will leave in a few days. The companies of the 10th regiment are not to be relieved for the present. This call for cavalry on the part of Gen. Sherman is regarded as proof of his earnestness in prosecuting the Indian war with vigor. The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, J. S. Silliman, has dispatched from Montana, representing that the Indians are all peaceable. No disturbances had occurred during August against the Indians, within the last week. Superintendents are urged to abstain from further depredations on the whites.

FINANCIAL. The receipts of fractional currency during the week amounted to \$435,000; shipments, \$697,215 and the shipments of notes to \$1,124,715. National bank currency issues for the week amounted to \$3,850,000. The actual circulation at this date, \$299,874,953. One million two hundred and eighty thousand dollars of fractional currency issued to-day by the Central Pacific Railroad.

INTERNAL REVENUE FEARDS. In response to a telegram from Secretary McCulloch, of Friday last, U. S. District Judge W. B. Brown, of New York, has this morning and was engaged with the Secretary this afternoon with reference to the Internal Revenue cases pending in the court of the case. Mr. Courtney left tonight for New York. COMMISSIONER ROLLINS. Commissioner Rollins will postpone his visit to New York until the next week, until it is definitely settled whether there will be an adjourned session of Congress this month. No compromise is yet made in the case of the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the appointment of Supervisors of Internal Revenue. COURT OF INQUIRY APPOINTED. By direction of the President, the Court of Inquiry is appointed to examine into the nature of the transactions of General Dyer, of Ohio, and the conduct of the officers connected with the case. The report of the Select Congressional Committee on Ordinance. CASE OF SURRETT. In answer to a telegram consulting with his counsel relative to his trial, which takes place on the 21st inst. He will probably only be tried on an indictment for conspiracy. CONCISENESS MONEY. The Treasurer of the United States has received communication from a Catholic priest of Cincinnati, enclosing fifty dollars in currency, conscience money, due the Government. ANOTHER SUPERVISOR APPOINTED. Colonel James Maribon has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the district embracing the State of Missouri. ORDERED TO DETROIT. Captain Henry Warton, of the Engineer Corps, has been ordered to Detroit and report to General Grant for orders.

INDIANAPOLIS. Man and Wife Murdered—No Clue to the Murder. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Gazette.) INDIANAPOLIS, September 13.—A double murder was committed in the woods about five miles North West of this city yesterday morning. A man named Jacob Young and his wife left town some time during the afternoon in a buggy, and were found murdered in an out of the way place this morning. Mr. Young was shot in the head with a shot gun, the whole side of his face being torn off. Mrs. Young was shot through the head with a pistol, her clothes set on fire and her body partially burned. The whole affair is a mystery, and the evidence before the coroner's jury gives no clue to the perpetrators of the crime. It is thought that the man had a large amount of money, variously reported from two to seven thousand dollars, in his possession yesterday morning, and only ten dollars were found on his person this morning. His horse and buggy and a shot gun were found near the scene.

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FROM EUROPE.

Peace or War Question—Rumors—Alliance Between France and Spain—Napoleon at Camp Chalon.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Gazette.) ENGLAND. LONDON, Sept. 12.—It is generally considered that the events of the last fortnight have made little change in the political condition on the Continent, either to lessen or increase the chances of war. While on the one hand the press of Germany have assumed a quieter tone and profess to be more confident of peace, on the other hand it is known that France has refused a formal demand made by Chancellor Riga, the Italian Ambassador, for the recall of the French troops from Rome, and at the same time France has been brought to Paris, the proposal of Spain to cement an alliance with France by sending 30,000 soldiers to Rome. This proposition, and the approaching interview which is shortly to take place at Bayonne between Emperor Napoleon and the Queen of Spain, are looked upon as foreshadowing a treaty which, in case of success, should be placed into effect, so that this means France, if without any other ally, could make Spain useful. There are rumors, too, that several fighting regiments have been recalled from Africa, and that General Labadie has been sent on a special mission to Germany, and that Prussia has determined to annex the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, and in the event of success in the annexation of the existing peace. This feeling is faithfully mirrored in Paris by the depression on the Bourse, and the consequent decline of rentes. The diplomatic circles here the situation is plausibly summed up in these words: No fear of war, though it may begin to-morrow.

FRANCE. BREST, FRANCE, September 12.—The steamship St. Laurent, which sailed to-day for New York, has an Opera Bouffe company from Paris among the passengers. PARIS, September 12.—The Paris of yesterday thinks that the report that the Prussian army is to be reduced by one hundred and fifty thousand men is false. The Grande Armée is on leaving camp at Chalons the Emperor summoned the General officers to his presence. He then thanked them for the great part they had taken in the campaign, and he had passed in camp had given him great pleasure and satisfaction. Emperor Napoleon, Emperor Eugenie and Prince Imperial have left this city on a visit to Biarritz.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. PARIS, Sept. 13.—The Bourse last evening closed heavy. Rentes 70 francs, 30 centimes. FRANKFORT, Sept. 13.—Bonds heavy. Five-Twenties of '62 last quoted at 75 3/4. NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Petroleum market quiet; standard white quoted to-day at 48 francs, 75 centimes.

NEW YORK CITY.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Gazette.) NEW YORK, September 12, 1868. The total loss by the burning of Frelan & Co's billiard factory is \$250,000. The billiard factory is unknown and is believed to be mostly in country offices. The tools of the workmen were lost, averaging a loss of each from fifty to a hundred dollars. The receipts at the Custom House for the last four days were \$2,841,000 in gold. The stock market to-day was thinly attended and the sales were light. The steamship Guiding Star brought \$62,000 in treasure to-day from California. The Water Street prayer meeting to-day was largely attended by sailors from the ship of war Vermont. The number of deaths during the week was 569. The counsel for Reverdy Clark, who is under indictment for conspiracy to defraud the National Bank, has been ordered to appear at the Department of Justice, in connection with other parties, in Washington and Detroit, Michigan, moved for his discharge to-day before Commissioner Osborne. After a hearing on both sides the case was ordered till Tuesday, when a decision is to be rendered. A German, was smothered on Broadway to-day. The heat to-day has been excessive.

Presidential Canvass in Tennessee. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Gazette.) NASHVILLE, Sept. 12.—Hon. H. H. Harrison, representative elector for the State at large, opened the canvass with a highly satisfactory speech at the Capitol this afternoon. The Democratic Executive Committee has appointed Hon. E. D. Cooper elector for the State at large, vice Geo. W. Jones, declined, and agreed upon a vigorous prosecution of the canvass in a general election districts to appoint electors immediately. Georgia Legislature—Colored Senators Debarred. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Gazette.) ATLANTA, Sept. 12.—The Senate to-day declared Campbell and Wallace, colored Senators, ineligible by twenty-four to eleven. Campbell, in concluding his speech, said: "He knew his doom was certain, but 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.

Railroad Depot at Chicago Burned. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Gazette.) CHICAGO, September 13.—The freight depot of the Chicago and Northwestern railway in this city was completely destroyed this afternoon, together with a large quantity of flour and wheat. The loss is estimated at four hundred to four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; insurance not known. Fire at Troy, N. Y.—Damage by Rain. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Gazette.) TROY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Ferguson bleaching establishment and millinery works were burnt to-day. Loss \$3,000. A sudden and heavy shower caused considerable damage in the lower part of West Troy yesterday, occasioning a freshet which carried off lumber and other property to the value of \$5,000.

Adams Express Robbery. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Gazette.) DENVER, Sept. 13.—The evidence in the case of Reno and Anderson, charged with the robbery of the Adams Express Company in Indiana, is May last, on trial at Sandwich, C. W., for extradition to the United States, closed yesterday, and the argument closed to-day. Justice McKinley, stipulated that the magistrates had reserved his decision until next Friday.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Eleventh Ward Nominations. The primary meeting of Republican voters of the Eleventh ward (old Seventh) for the purpose of nominating candidates for Council and ward officers, was held on Saturday evening and resulted as follows: Select Council, for two years, James M. McEwen; for one year, Charles A. Kehoe; Common Council, Nelson F. Ross, W. J. Moorhead. A third remains to be elected, a tie vote resulting between A. G. McCandless and W. C. McCarthy; School Director Henry F. Ford; Judge of Election, John Wand; assessor, Wm. B. Hays, Jr.; Return Inspector, Robert King; Assessor, John B. Crawford; Constable H. N. Hoyt. A special election will be held next Saturday to nominate a third candidate for Common Council.

Twentieth Ward. The following persons were nominated by the Republicans in the Twentieth ward, Saturday evening, at a primary meeting of the voters: Select Council—A. H. Gross, two years; G. W. Hailman, one year. Common Council—C. W. Batchelor, John Barton. School Directors—Thomas Aiken, G. F. Rahauser, J. K. B. Wm. S. McElroy, R. M. McClarren, W. G. Johnson. Judge of Election—W. H. White. Inspectors—W. B. Negley, J. J. Lawson. Return Inspectors—William Fullwood, L. Dichter. Assessor—David Aiken. Assistant Assessors—J. R. Bown, J. R. Light. Alderman—Isaac J. McKinley. Constable—Wm. Reynolds.

Twenty-second Ward. At a primary meeting held at Irwin's School House, Twentieth ward, on Friday evening, Sept. 11th, the following Republican ticket was nominated: Select Council—Jas. B. Murray, 2 yrs.; Jas. Murdoch, 1 yr. Common Council—Bandal Morton, John Johnson. School Directors—Eugene K. Hines, Springer Harbaugh, 3 yrs.; Bobb. Phillips, John B. Sueathorn, 3 yrs.; W. H. Irwin, Lewis J. Fleming, 1 yr. Alderman—Jno. Alderson. Assessor—Eugene K. B. Wm. Judge of Election—W. H. Irwin. Inspectors—John M. White. Constable—Thos. J. Andrews.

Ormsby Borough. At a meeting of the citizens, held on Friday evening, in the new borough of Ormsby, part of Lower St. Clair township, the following Citizens' ticket was nominated: Ward Burgess—John B. Lutz, Charles McNulty. Council—(5 to be elected)—James S. Aikman, John Burr, Martin Jones, Joseph Mahler, William Coleman, G. W. Jones, George Weyer, Robert S. Alston, Hugh Lafayette, John E. Mann. Assessor—(1 to be elected)—Joseph Millard, John A. Snyder. Assistant Assessor—(2 to be elected)—Louis Coleman, Morgan Evans, George Geyer, John Burr. Auditor—(1 to be elected)—Jos. Dasebach, John Wilson. Judge of Elections—(one to be elected)—Robert S. Alston, Edward C. McTierman. Inspector of Elections—(2 to be elected)—Robert C. Dabell, John Evans. Constable—George Mayer.

Return of the Firemen from Ohio. The Neptune, Niagara and Relief Fire companies returned from Sandusky, on Saturday, where they were attending in Ohio State Firemen's tournament. A report is current that the Neptune boys were engaged in a riot at Sandusky and that they "cleaned out the town in an unchristian way" and moreover that the Sheriff of the town had to "read to them the riot act" before order was restored. This is a gross slander, and no such occurrence took place. The Neptune members, like their fellow firemen from this city, conducted themselves in a manner calculated to reflect credit to themselves and the department at home. They were, as a body, engaged in no street fight or exhibition of rowdyism, but conducted themselves in a gentlemanly and orderly manner, making many friends and winning with the Relief and Niagara, decorated themselves with the press of Sandusky in their treatment of their visitors exhibited a sorry lack of hospitality. Our boys paid their way to and from there for their and engaged in no street fights, and their way into ball rooms where dances were given in their honor! The Neptune boys did not receive a premium of \$100, although throwing much further than \$100. The Judge held over his decision until his work in not toward the proper measurement, 234 feet to the Neptune, owing to the fact that the steam blow over the paper line, waiting the sale beyond, and the fact that the final decision will go to that way through State pride. The Neptune boys, however, brought home a grand silver horse as a prize. Of the heroic conduct of the Relief fire company at a desk active fire in Cleveland on Friday the Herald of that city says: "The Relief Fire Company of Pittsburgh, on its way home from Sandusky, turned out with the true fireman's instinct and generosity, and worked vigorously, shoulder to shoulder with the Cleveland firemen."

Shipment of Flour. During the present rise in the Monongahela river our coal merchants have run out considerable coal to the lower markets, and much more will follow should the water hold out. It is highly probable that the rains of Saturday and yesterday will cause a fresh rise. The following shipments have been or will be made to-day:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Quantity. Includes entries like G. Gilmore, J. S. Neal, A. J. Baker, etc.

Congressional Nominations. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Gazette.) BOSTON, Pa., September 12.—The Congressional ticket was to-day nominated for the Eleventh district by the Republican Convention, Twelfth District.