

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

FT. LARAMIE, 26.—A detachment of troops, under the command of Lieut. Lawson, arrived here from the Black Hills yesterday. Professor Jenney is now prospecting on Rapid and Spring Creeks, and has found gold in paying quantities, and plenty of water with a sufficient fall in these creeks to use to advantage. Nuggets have been found worth over a dollar, and about six dollars worth of dust was sent in for Mr. G. H. Collins, of Omaha, now here, who sends it to friends east. These are, by all odds, the richest diggings yet discovered. The estimated number of miners in the Black Hills at present is one thousand, and still they are arriving at the rate of twenty or thirty a day.

CHICAGO, 26.—The *Inter-Ocean's* special correspondent in the Black Hills, under date of July 20, telegraphs from Harney's Peak, that "Prof. Jenny has discovered encouraging prospects along Spring and Rapid Creeks, where he has been working with his corps the past two weeks. There is abundance of water, probably from one to twelve inches deep, with a fine fall of 75 to 80 feet per mile, also a number of flats that promise from three to four and a half cents per pan from the grass roots to the bed rock. There are, it is estimated, on Spring and Rapid Creeks, not fewer than 300 miners, and disseminated throughout the hills about 800, although some place the number at 1,000 to 1,500. The gold in the new diggings is of a coarse quality, and greater in quantity than that discovered along Bench Creek. Miners are coming in at the rate of twenty daily, and new gulches of gravel are thickly settled. Col. Dodge left this morning with two cavalry companies for Prof. Jenney's camp; the remainder of the command will occupy Camp Harney for several weeks, or until the Indian commissioners arrive. It will then move north to Bear Butte, where the next permanent camp will be made."

TOLEDO, O., 26.—John Noble, a highly respected farmer, fifty years of age, living near Milburn, Ottawa County, killed his wife this evening by beating her with a club and cutting her throat; the alleged cause is infidelity. He surrendered to the authorities.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The Secretary of the Navy has received the following dispatches—

"Navy Yard, Pensacola, 26th. 'Keep strangers away from here; the fever is raging at Barrancas; sixty-five cases, seven deaths. (Signed) 'G. H. COOPER, 'Commandant.'"

"Pensacola, 26th. 'Secretary of Navy.—There is strict quarantine upon Fort Barrancas; no communication therefrom except through our quarantine post. The commanding officer's wife is sick. His duties in providing for the sick are arduous. The fever is of a very malignant type. The ladies and children of the post are nearly all down. Please inform the Secretary of War. (Signed) 'G. H. COOPER, 'Commandant.'"

A meeting of ministers and others was held here to-day for the purpose of considering the subject of inviting Messrs. Moody and Sankey to visit this city and hold a series of meetings. A committee was appointed to lay the matter before the churches.

The following mineral patents have been issued since the 1st inst. in Utah—Jno. N. Whitney *et al.*, the Alladin Mine; Isadore Morris, Ashland No. 2 mine; M. T. Grabern *et al.*, the Noyes mine; Seth M. Blair *et al.*, the Iron Claim mine.

NEW ORLEANS, 26.—The refusal, on Saturday evening, of the captain of the British steamer *State of Alabama*, to surrender three of his sailors charged with stealing, created a flutter of excitement in police circles. The British consul was appealed to, and in the meantime the *Alabama* sailed for Liverpool with the accused on board. Attorney General Fien states that when the legal points have been examined, should the law decide adversely to the captain, he will be made a party to the crime as having harbored the accused persons, and steps will be taken for his arrest on his return to this port.

ATLANTA, Ga., 26.—A man named Johnson, with his wife and five children, in a wagon, drove into

Coosawake river, got into deep water, his wagon bed floated off and all the children were drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—The failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., reported here about noon, causes intense excitement; gold jumped at once to 16½, but now, 12.30, it has fallen to 14.

CINCINNATI, O., 27.—A New Orleans dispatch states that a riot is apprehended at East Pelliceana, where the negroes have assumed the offensive and are collecting and arming throughout the parish, for the supposed purpose of capturing the town of Clarion; great excitement prevails throughout the parish. A number of whites have armed and are congregating to patrol the town. A bad feeling has existed between the races in that parish for some months.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—Wool quiet. Texas fine and medium 28 @ 32; Texas coarse 24 @ 25; California fine and medium 28 @ 35; California coarse 25 @ 30.

NEW YORK, 27.—A correspondent at Geneva gives an account, this a.m., of a terrible storm which broke over that city at midnight on Wednesday the 7th inst. At about 8 p.m. a few heavy drops of rain began to fall, and at the same time, while the circumference of the horizon was fitfully illuminated by flashes of sheet lightning, there was no thunder. Once only during the entire night was there one terrific clap of thunder, and that was when the storm was just over. The lightning gradually increased in intensity, and became continuous, the entire atmosphere seeming to be in flames, and all this time there was not the slightest movement of the air in the street. About 11 o'clock small objects lying on the roofs of the houses were caught up and whirled around as if by a cyclone, still there was no movement of air in the streets below. At midnight the tempest came, mainly from the Jura range and from the southwest, traveling in toward the basin of Lake Lemman. As it neared the lake it seemed to spread out into a fan-like form with a front sufficiently wide to embrace the entire city. It did not last much longer than ten minutes, and at the end of it Geneva was wrecked as no army of besiegers could have wrecked it in the same space of time. The storm came in the shape of an almost compact mass of sheet ice, driven horizontally before the tempest blast. In the first blast every gas light in the streets, save here and there one spared by reason of a protecting roof, was smashed to atoms and extinguished; but the city was not in darkness for the masses of coagulated hail reflected the blue light of the lightning in a ghastly and ominous manner. The windows of manufactories and residences were forced from their fastenings, besides having all the glass shattered, and bedrooms, stair cases and saloons were thrown open to the storm, and in a minute or two were half filled with masses of ice far beyond the immediate power of the inhabitants to remove, for the storm was marked with this peculiarity, that the hail stones or ice fragments compacted themselves into a solid mass as soon as they fell. In the suburbs of the city the tiles of many houses were absolutely beaten to powder, and stout partitions of wooden plank were pierced by holes, such as might have been made by musket balls. Three persons were killed by the fall of a farm house in the immediate vicinity of the city. Vast quantities of small birds have been picked up, killed by the storm, and the bodies of several foxes have been found. Geneva is surrounded by pleasure farms, vineyards and market gardens, and these have been destroyed as if a charge of cavalry had passed over them, involving the ruin and despair of the poor and industrious peasants, whose all is now taken from them as effectually as if it had been sunk to the bottom of the sea.

Gold jumped to 11½ upon the announcement of the suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and the rumored embarrassment of other houses, but soon fell to 11.

The *Evening Post* has the following in its financial column—

"The quietness of Wall Street was broken in the second hour of business by the announcement that the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., had closed its doors and suspended payment. A clap of thunder in a clear sky could not have caused more consternation, and at the Stock Exchange, Gold Exchange, and Cotton Exchange there was great excitement.

The liabilities of the houses are given at inside of six million dollars, and it is admitted that the assets fall far below this amount. The losses which have weakened the house are not entirely of recent making, but cover several years, the heaviest, it is understood, having been in cotton, and the next in securities which now have a doubtful value. It is due to William Butler Duncan to say that had he had a disposition to take chances of credit his house was sufficiently good to have enabled him to get the means necessary to have bridged over. His bills on London sold yesterday, close on those of the four prime names. As a man of honor, however, he took an honorable course, and stopped while he had something to divide, refusing new business. He endeavored to get new capital enough to pay every demand which could possibly be made on him, but failing in that he concluded to suspend."

The *Post* will publish this p.m. the following statement to the creditors, prepared by Mr. Duncan, and read at the Stock Exchange—

"New York, July 27th, 1875.—A careful examination of our business and affairs shows us most unexpectedly that, through losses and misfortunes, our available assets are so reduced that we are compelled to get into liquidation. We reach this conclusion with deep regret, but the fact is, that up to the latest moment our most unexampled credit having remained unimpaired, would have compelled us, if we continued business, to hazard new obligations and new confidences, which we were unwilling to assume. For the protection of all our creditors, without distinction or preference, we have this day made a general assignment to Wm. D. Shipman, of this city, whose address for all matters connected with our affairs will be our late counting house, 11 Nassau St. (Signed)

"DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO."

The greatest excitement prevailed in the lower part of the city as soon as the rumored suspension began to be circulated. It was at first hardly believed, as no idea of suspension had been entertained; the truth, however, was soon made apparent by the closing of the iron doors of the great stone building on Nassau St. A large crowd of people soon collected, a majority of whom however, were attracted by feelings of curiosity rather than interest. The suspension was everywhere the subject of talk, and most contradictory and absurd rumors were in circulation. Some made attempts to gain admission to the building, but the doors remained obstinately closed.

CINCINNATI, 27.—The *Times* special says that an express train on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, this a.m., when near Zanski, Ohio, ran through a culvert, which had been washed out by rain, killing Jas. Powell, fireman, and breaking the thigh and arm of engineer Cutler. No passengers were injured.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 27.—Secretary Bristow has appointed James Gilfillan, long employed in the Treasury Department, Chief Clerk, in place of Avery, to take effect August 1st. Mr. Gilfillan is now cashier of the Treasurer's office. His successor, the Secretary states, he will appoint upon the recommendation of the Treasurer.

A dispatch received this morning from Commodore Cooper, commanding the navy yard at Pensacola, says—"The yellow fever epidemic at Barrancas is fearful. Keep all strangers away. We are doing, day and night, all we can to care for the sick there. If we are spared, I hope there will be a thorough and close investigation of the cause, as it is feared that there is some local cause for this disease."

ST. PAUL, Minn., 27.—News has been received in this city that a mixed train on the N. P. Railway, consisting of 22 cars, went through a bridge across the Mississippi at Brainard, this morning, killing five persons. The bridge is about 80 feet high.

BOSTON, 27.—State Street has not witnessed, since the war, such a degree of excitement as prevailed there this a.m. on the announcement of the suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of N. Y. The gold market opened at 11½, and when the news was received gold was selling at 11½, but within fifteen minutes the quotations bounded to 16½, and afterwards receded to 12½. The effect was entirely to demoralize the market. The highest trans-

actions reported were at 15½. The stock market was also affected, and stocks declined from 3 to 5 per cent., followed by a slight rally.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 27.—An express train on the I. B. and W. road, which left here at midnight last night, met with an accident half a mile west of Jamestown, by running over a cow; the engine and baggage car were wrecked, and Thos. McWilliam, fireman, was killed.

OMAHA, 27.—The heavy rain, last night and this morning, which fell in this vicinity and in Western Iowa, undoubtedly did much damage to the grain, and will delay the harvest.

Governor Fletcher, Hon. Chas. Faulkner, B. W. Harris, and J. B. Millett, the commission appointed to investigate Prof. Marsh's charges, are in this city; they leave in the morning for Red Cloud.

PITTSBURG, 27.—By an explosion at the Pennsylvania Gas Coal Co.'s shaft, near Irwin's station this a.m., John Humphrey was burned to death and five others badly injured; the works were but slightly damaged.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—The Centennial board of finance announce that in addition to the collections and subscriptions already made, one million dollars will be required for building purposes alone in the last four months of this year, and they make a further appeal for aid to the citizens of Philadelphia and the country at large.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 27.—The following special to the *Pioneer Press* is all that has been received from the railroad accident at Brainard since this a.m.:

"The railroad officers throw every obstacle in the way of obtaining news, and at present it is impossible to say what was the direct cause of the accident, whether the car jumped the track as was stated by a passenger, or whether the train was too heavy for the bridge. The train went down near the middle of the bridge, the engine and forward part of the train backing into the break on the rear part and piling it on the top of the wreck of the bridge. The dead are Engineer Peterkin, and Fireman Aiken. An Indian woman and her sister were injured; Mrs. Warren, mother of Tyler Warren of White Earth, hurt her head and chest; Miss Johnson, of Motley, had her skull fractured and her hip broken. These went from the top of the bridge into the river. The caboose struck on the pier and broke in two. J. F. Sawyer, of Duluth, Dr. Lloyd, of Waterville, Mich., and a stranger from Mohead were among the debris on the top of the pier, where they remained till lowered by ropes. Sawyer is hurt in the face and limbs, but not seriously; Lloyd was hurt in the feet; the stranger was not seriously injured. A coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow."

NEW YORK, 27.—A private cable dispatch announces the failure of the Union Bank, London, the largest joint banking firm in the city, and one with which Duncan, Sherman & Co. transacted a large portion of their foreign business.

Among the rumors afloat as to the cause of the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., is one to the effect that their difficulties have been precipitated by the failure of A. & W. Collie, of London. Another report says that their principal correspondents abroad were the Union Bank of London and Baring Bros. In 1873 arrangements were made with the Baring firm by which Duncan, Sherman & Co. were to be protected, and it is supposed that the withdrawal of that protection this a.m. was the immediate cause of their failure. They had opened their counting house, when a cable telegram from London decided the firm to suspend.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—A fire at Grass Valley, last night, destroyed the Golden Eagle Hotel and other business property; loss \$30,000.

As far as can at present be ascertained the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., produces no marked effect here, except in a slight depression, mainly confined to mining stocks.

A passenger by the steamer *Eastport*, wrecked off Point Arena on Friday morning, reports that the disaster was owing to neglect to sound the fog whistle on the Cape, and that the fog had been thick for seven hours at the time of the disaster.

James Carson, of Buzzo & Carson, a prominent mining firm of Salt Lake City, was run over by the cars at Oakland this morning,

and died this afternoon; he was well known throughout the east.

NEW YORK, 28.—A cable dispatch announces that the steamer *Adriatic* has reached Queenstown with her forward engine disabled, having been delayed forty-eight hours thereby.

Officers of the secret service have arrested four counterfeiters, who have been some time making and passing counterfeit trade dollars, five dollar gold pieces, silver half dollars, etc.

On Monday last Mrs. Sarah M. Sherman, widow, and Wm. B. Duncan, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman and Co., made transfers of real estate in this city to H. Duncan, to the amount of \$385,000.

It is stated that drafts and checks of the First National Bank of San Francisco on Duncan, Sherman & Co. will be paid by Eugene Kelly & Co., of this city.

It is reported that the Commercial Warehouse Company have failed, the cause assigned being heavy advances on Cuban crops, which early rains destroyed; the House also advanced largely on railroad securities, which have depreciated.

The *Post* says that the losses of Duncan, Sherman & Co., on cotton, exceed a million of dollars. The Union Bank of London and Baring Bros. & Co. have both been guaranteed by Alexander Duncan. The Commercial Warehouse Co. began business in May, 1867, with a capital of \$2,000,000; Paul J. Armor is president and governor and F. Navarro vice-president. The stock is owned mostly in Cuba. The officers of the company say the suspension has been hastened by the political disturbances in Cuba, although directly caused by advances on sugar, and that the company had no connections or relations with Duncan, Sherman & Co., and that it has no European correspondents, nor any agencies in this country. Fisk, of Fisk & Hatch, says that careful inquiry has been made among the banks, who report that not more than a hundred thousand at the outside of the firm's bills is held in the city. Mr. Duer, president of the Bank of the State of New York, where the suspended firm kept their accounts, said his bank held some \$300,000 or \$400,000 of the securities of the firm, all of which was available stock. The secretary of the company stated to-day, that the probable liabilities of the company would be one million five hundred thousand dollars, and its assets, which are not available, four million dollars. A full and complete statement of the affairs of the company will be ready in about two weeks. The company has been in a shaky condition some time and lately asked its creditors for an extension of four months, with 20 per cent. interest as an offset, which was refused. The company does a large business in making advances on goods stored in their 16 large warehouses, and these goods were left on their hands. It is also stated that advances have been made on Cuban sugar plantations, which have been destroyed in the civil war, and that the firm had been dabbling in Cuban bonds.

CHICAGO, 28.—A Washington special says that when Spinner and Bristow quarrelled it was on account of Spinner wanting to have his own way in administering the affairs of his own office; Secretary Bristow declined to indulge him, and he was finally thrust aside, and now comes John S. New, the new treasurer, and he threatens to have either his own way or to resign, and the difference is that Bristow, while declining to give up to Spinner, graciously yields to the Indianapolis banker. It appears that Bristow has been making appointments in the treasurer's office without consulting its head, and likewise on his own authority making dismissals. New stood it as long as he could; a day or two ago, however, he determined to stop it or throw up his office. He went to see Bristow, who began to reason with him as to the wisdom of the course that had been pursued, but the plain spoken treasurer failed to discern the force of the Secretary's logic, and with much feeling told him that he must either have entire control of the appointments in his office, or that the treasuryship would be vacant at once. The result of the interview was that New retired the victor; to-day, however, he again became a little bellicose because the Secretary transferred James Gilfillan, his cashier, to the office of chief clerk. It was done, too, without asking the treasurer, and he did