

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

DU QUOIN, Ill., 18.—The latest news from the seat of war, Franklin Co., says that two arrests have been made since the fight of the night before last, and that great excitement prevails in and around Benton. The sheriff is still in close pursuit of the remainder of the band, and it is hoped he will succeed in capturing them and bringing them to justice.

AUGUSTA, Ga., 18.—Eighty negroes were arrested to-day, and lodged in jail, on account of a reported attempt at insurrection by them; it is alleged that the plot contemplated the massacre of the whites on the 20th inst. No further trouble is anticipated.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 18.—The *Pioneer Press* special from Bismarck says that advices from the Bismarck Black Hills party have been received. They were sixteen days from Bismarck. The Indians attacked the party near Bear Butte, but no lives were lost. They report that gold, in large paying quantities, has been found in French and other gullies, also that gold bearing quartz exists in large quantities. Hundreds of miners were pouring in. The miners were ordered by General Crook to meet at the stockade at Custer's gulch, Aug. 10th, to make laws for the regulation of claim taking; the miners were then to leave the Hills until a treaty was made with the Indians. The Indians won't treat until all the miners depart. Great excitement exists, and all the gold bearing lands yet discovered have been staked out and claimed. A nugget was taken from Custer's gulch weighing 18 dollars; thirty to fifty dollars per day have been taken from that gulch. Prof. Jenney found one nugget weighing 36 dollars. There is implicit confidence in these statements and in the reports made by the Bismarck citizens.

HARTFORD, Conn., 18.—A flood at Waterburg has damaged the street and property to the extent of \$75,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 18.—President Grant was entertained at a clam bake at General Burnside's this p.m.; there were present two hundred guests from various parts of the State. At six o'clock the President and party embarked on the cutter *U. S. Grant*, and steamed down the bay, intending to make a brief call to-morrow at Block Island, and proceed thence to Long Beach.

CHEYENNE, W. T., 18.—Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and Slocum arrived here to-day, and were met at the depot by the officers and band from Ft. Russell. General Sherman, with his daughter, and Gen. Slocum, lunched with Col. Stanton, after which they drove to Ft. Russell, and at four p.m. departed for Denver. General Sheridan is accompanied by his wife. Colonel and Mrs. M. Sheridan went west, en route to California and Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—A private telegram, received at San Diego, says that James S. Giles, postmaster at Prescott, Arizona, absconded on Saturday night. The safe has not yet been opened. Money orders to the amount of thirty-seven hundred dollars were unaccounted for. The deputy U. S. Marshal is in pursuit.

NEW YORK, 18.—A West India letter says that the American minister, Mr. Bassett, in Port Au Prince, daily expects an outbreak among the Haytian people. He has General Carol lodged in his house, under the protection of the American flag, and he refuses to surrender him to the government. He has requested the United States government to send him a man-of-war for his protection. Mr. Bassett's house is surrounded by a guard of soldiers, who daily insult him and his family. Carol was one of the chief leaders of the outbreak recently against the president, and has been condemned to death by the authorities.

The *Times* has a special from Augusta, Georgia, about the reported attempted insurrection of negroes. It says that two days since a letter was found at Williamson's store, in Washington County, a place where a colored militia company drills, ordering a massacre of the whites on the 20th inst. The order was signed by a man named Harris, and stated that Rivers, colored militia general of South Carolina, would be present and direct the movement. The or-

der says—"Kill every white man and take every gun you can get; have all your companies ready, and kill with axes, hoes and pitchforks, and get gunpowder and shot as you kill." After commencing the work in Washington County the negroes were directed to move towards Bartow, in Jefferson County, where they would be joined by General Rivers. At first many thought this was a hoax gotten up for the purpose of scaring the whites, but yesterday a letter was found in Jefferson County, directed to the colored companies and giving substantially the same instructions. The whites, apprehending danger, telegraphed to Macon for ammunition, which was promptly furnished and distributed to local companies, and every preparation was made for a conflict, but measures were also taken to prevent a collision and, by dusk this evening, eighty negroes charged with being the ringleaders in the movement, had been arrested. It is alleged that the correspondence captured indicates the existence of a conspiracy among the negroes, extending through the counties of Washington, Jefferson, Johnson and Burke. It is now feared that the whites will not await the process of the law, but will lynch the prisoners. Moderation is counselled, but fears for the worst are entertained. Many believe the affair has been greatly exaggerated, and that no mischief was intended. A letter, somewhat similar to the above-mentioned, was intercepted in Hancock County some time ago, and the whites then armed for a conflict, but none came. At present there is the greatest excitement prevailing in the counties threatened, and the slightest imprudence may cause the most disastrous consequence. In an editorial notice of the above despatch the *Times* says—"Up to the present point the alarm seems ludicrous, but when we think of the possible fate of the negroes in the hands of the militia, crazy with fear, it has a serious look."

A young German, giving the name of John Kane, alias Stilling, surrendered to the police of Newark, last evening, saying that on the 20th of May last, with three other tramps, he was concerned in the murder and robbery of an elderly German, about forty miles this side of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 19.—A dispatch from Wilmore, Pa., says that the Hon. Samuel Henry, a member of the legislature from Cambria Co., while going from one car to another on the Pittsburgh express this a.m., fell and was instantly killed.

POTTSVILLE, 19.—At Tamaqua, last evening, the rain poured down in torrents for two hours. Cellars were submerged, billiard tables floated, and a number of saloons have been compelled to suspend business. Trains were delayed by land slides in the lower portion of the borough, where scales are located for weighing coal, and the coal dirt covered the tracks for a long distance five feet deep. The central R. R., of N. J., was washed out, and culverts and bridges destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, 19.—Dispatches from McLeansboro, Ills., say that Mrs. Chas. M. Oglesby, living near Walpole, was found in her house last Monday, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and a razor, with which the act was done, lying on the floor; her husband, a young man twenty-three years old, formerly from Po-ey County, Ind., was arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed.

ALTOONA, 19.—Samuel Henry, a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, from Cambria Co., was found dead on the railroad track near Johnstown, this morning; he is supposed to have fallen from the train.

CHICAGO, 19.—A Washington special says that the State Department people are much chagrined over the escape of the *Uruguay* with supplies for the Cuban volunteers. There has been a most perfect system of co-operation between the Spanish authorities here and Hamilton Fish, in all endeavors to prevent anything in the way of substantial sympathy being extended to the Cuban insurgents. The *Edgar Stuart* was the last privateer that attempted to assist the Cubans, and she was prevented by the careful spy system of the Spanish service in this country, and the earnest efforts of our government as represented by Mr. Fish. The Spanish people complain very much at the administration, as represented by the President, being so much in sympathy with

the Cubans, and they openly claim that if Mr. Fish had been in town at the time they received their first information concerning the *Uruguay*, the departure would never have been permitted. The State Department is at present under the charge of young Cadwallader, and his management of affairs has given a great deal of dissatisfaction there, and there is no belief here that the *Uruguay* will be captured, as the naval officer detailed to pursue her would not make any capital for himself by being too zealous in the discharge of his duty.

The navy department people are making much out of the affair at Tripoli, where reparation is to be demanded for an insulted consul, and it is expected that, by this time, every man, woman and child in Tripoli has been ground into the dust, in being taught that no insignificant power can venture to insult the United States with impunity.

DENVER, Col., 19.—General Sherman and party arrived here last night. He will remain a week or ten days in the Territory, visiting points of special interest, and will return east by way of Leavenworth. General H. W. Slocum is a member of the party.

Heavy rains are prevailing throughout Colorado and New Mexico, and the prospect of an abundant grain crop is unusually promising.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The following letter was received at the Indian Bureau this morning, from Prof. Janney:

"Camp on Spring Creek, Black Hills of Dakota, July 31st.

"To Hon. E. P. Smith—Sir—In my telegraphic dispatch, dated July 17, I briefly informed you of my explorations in that section of the Black Hills, north and northeast of Harney's Peak. In order to more rapidly explore the Hills I have divided my party, Mr. Newton, geologist, going south from French Creek with the astronomer and photographer, to map and explore the southern portion of the country as far as the Cheyenne river; and I, with the assistance of my miners, have prospected the Hills to the north region, hitherto unexplored and unknown. I found gold in placer deposits on both Spring and Rapid Creeks, from their headwaters to the point where they emerge from the Hills, and more extended prospecting and exploration shows that in some localities in the valleys of these streams, the gravel bars, especially those of the older formations and elevated above the present level of the streams, contains gold in quantities sufficient to yield fair remuneration for labor economically and skillfully applied, assisted by proper tools and mechanical appliances, with at least a moderate amount of capital or its equivalent, and such a system of working as an experience of twenty-five years has taught the miners of the Pacific slope to employ. Fortunately there is an abundance of water in both of these streams, with a good fall and, in most places, a rapid current. Spring Creek will yield from 300 to 1,000 miners' inches of water, according to the season, and Rapid Creek, at least twice that amount; and while the valuable placer deposits, as far as discovered, are by no means rich or very extensive compared with those of California, still there is enough of the precious metal to develop the country, and stock-raising and agriculture will do the rest.

"Among the flat hills along the eastern slope of the Black Hills there are large gravel deposits, in some places thirty feet in thickness, often cemented by lime into hard conglomerate, and capping the high hills of the Jurassic sandstone and red beds, the decomposition of this conglomerate has in places yielded the gold which it contained, and which has been washed by heavy occasional rains down the dry gulches, and caught and concentrated in the dry gulches in the lower sandstone of the red beds, affording the only crevicing yet found in the hills, and which may be worked during the spring months, while there is water flowing out of the hills in nearly every stream on the top lands; but in the summer scarcely a single stream carries its water in an unbroken current to the Cheyenne; they all, except perhaps Rapid Creek, sink in their beds on reaching the foot of the hills. Should these conglomerates be found to contain gold in paying quantities, it will require

the employment of capital to work them successfully.

"Several enormous ledges of a mixture of slate, ferruginous quartz and quartzite cross the valleys of Spring and Rapid Creeks, extending for miles in a northwesterly direction. The oxide of iron contained in the ledges has resulted from the decomposition of iron pyrites, and specimens of the quartz show occasionally visible particles of gold, and give, on crushing and panning, a track of the color of the much-sought-for metal.

"It is remarkable that, so far among the valuable minerals which have been found in the hills, although the country is overrun by miners, and everything in the shape of rock in any way peculiar in its appearance is brought to me for identification, I have not yet seen any mineral containing lead, copper, or silver, only iron pyrites. The iron ores resulting from its decomposition are m'spickel, graphite, black tourmaline, rose, quartz, garnet and stamohide, which I regard as mineralogical curiosities.

"In testing the deposits on Spring Creek, I worked out a particularly rich spot, where an old channel had been cut across by the present beds of the creek, and in ten hours work, with a small sluice, obtained five-sixths of an ounce of gold, or about fifteen dollars and fifty cents. The soldiers had previously panned out of the same place not less than two ounces of coarse gold, and on measuring the amount of gravel washed, I found that the total yield was at the rate of four dollars per cubic yard, or about three cents to the pan as an average for the whole thickness of the deposit. It was truly said of the region that there was gold in the very roots of the grass, but it is not in the gold of gravel bars or quartz ledges, not in the gold of the miner or the geologist, in which is to be sought the future solid worth of the Black Hills, but in the luxuriant growth of the fine grasses that are everywhere spread over the beautiful country.

"Of the climate of the Black Hills, the severity of the winters, the danger of crops being injured by frosts, and of the agricultural products best suited to the soil, I can only judge by examining the flora of the region along the eastern slope, where the elevation is from 3,500 to 4,500 feet above the sea. The valleys are filled with a fair growth of burr oak, elm, hornbeam, box elder, white birch, aspen and hazel. The conspicuous plants are the tiger-lily, poison ivy, and Virginia creeper. Grape vines, wild flax, hops and oats, white raspberries, black and red currants, gooseberries, plums, strawberries and serviceberries are in places quite abundant, from which I assume that the climate is not more severe than that of Maine and New Hampshire, where many of the same plants grow and ripen their fruits; and that while the season is not long nor hot enough for corn, yet wheat, oats, barley, flax, hops and potatoes would grow there luxuriantly. The rain fall is quite remarkable: scarcely a day passes without a shower of rain, though perhaps lasting only a few minutes; heavy rains of long duration only occasionally occur, but thunder storms are very prevalent, and numerous trees may be seen all over the Hills showing marks of lightning. The elevation above the sea makes the climate cool and healthy, while heavy dews and frequent showers of rain keep the country carpeted with a luxuriant growth of grass always green.

(Signed) "WALTER P. JANNEY,
E. M., Geological Ex-

ploration Black Hills."

A suit has been entered by the district Justice against Captain Maddox, of the marine corps, and the bondsmen of the Messrs. Barnum, contractor for furnishing clothing to the marine corps, to recover funds alleged to have been illegally paid said contractors.

AUGUSTA, Ga., 19.—Arrests of alleged negro insurrectionists in Johnson, Washington, and Jefferson Counties were continued to-day. Thirteen armed negroes came into Wrightsville and surrendered themselves. In Burke County a collision between whites and blacks seems hourly imminent, both races being under arms, and the negroes are reported to be massed a few miles from Waynesboro, while scouts were fired on by negroes this a.m. The Burke people sent here, to-day, for troops, but Governor Smith declined to let any compan-

ies go. A number of volunteers left for Waynesboro to-night, it is feared that a fight will take place. About a hundred rests have been made in different counties.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., 9.—The *Register*, of to-day, publishes a following in relation to the crop—

"We learn that grave apprehensions are entertained as to the approaching corn crop, owing to cold, cloudy weather; the corn growing rank, but is not filling it should, and warm sunshine what is now needed. The corn not ripening, and unless this comes commences soon the frost will catch it. There is much anxiety regard to this matter among the leading producers, and it is hoped that a more favorable season will speedily set in and put all things right before it is too late."

Nothing further has been heard by the State authorities from Franklin Co. Kuklux. The action of the authorities of this county has stimulated the Williams and Jackson Co. authorities, who are now organizing the militia in their counties, to be supplied with arms by the State, which the Governor has promised to send them.

CINCINNATI, 19.—To-morrow morning's issue of the *Cincinnati Price Current* will contain, where claims, is the fullest and most comprehensive presentation of weather and crop reports yet published, comprising about three hundred and fifty special returns from nearly as many counties in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan and Kentucky, together with some other States. They relate chiefly to wheat, oats, corn, h. g. s. Of the wheat the reports indicate that in Ohio and Indiana there is a full average acreage, while the yield is somewhat short owing to large losses by rain, and of inferior quality; in Illinois there is below an average condition, of largely bad quality; in Iowa acreage is about as usual, generally harvested in good condition, so damage done by the blight (other causes, but the yield is low but in many places the crop is a full average, and in quality inferior; in Missouri the crop will be considerably short and materially damaged; in Kentucky the yield is an average amount, but largely and badly damaged; in Michigan fair crop; in Wisconsin a very good crop and condition. In oats, where the acreage was much increased there is large destruction and damage in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and portions of Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa show a large production of there being a largely increased acreage, very promising outside portions of the Ohio valley, and the crop matures in the north-west it will be much greater than usual.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—The repairs of the *City of Peking* is practically completed. The repairs will probably cost one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and make her stronger than when she left. She will probably go on the next week. The train is attributed to bad stowage on the pass from New York.

A fire at Sacramento, last night, destroyed the wood and coal of the railroad company, five cars, loaded with wheat, and damaged the Pioneer Flour Mills gas work; loss \$30,000.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 19.—John Leavitt, of the Courtney Bay Works, and Allen Brothers, fiddlers, have made assignments.

CHICAGO, 20.—A Washington special says it appears that two Cuban coast, the *Ocavia* and *Pedro Zarilla*. The latter escaped from New York about August 1 and has not hitherto attracted notice. This vessel, as well as *Ocavia*, was well provided with arms. Cuban agents here are sanguine of the success of the vessels.

The Department of Justice is preparing papers to bring against the bondsmen of the of Barnum Bros., N. Y., who swindled the government out of \$23,000 for clothing for the marine corps; a suit will also be brought against Captain Maddox, the Inspector at Philadelphia. Friends of this officer claim he was deceived by a dishonest one who presented the voucher for signature; this excuse, however, will not relieve the officer from prosecution and court-martial.

NEW YORK, 20.—The *Sun* re-