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TOMMASO SALVINI.

THE GREAT ITALIAN TRAGEDIAN AT HOME

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH BY HIMSELF.

An Actor by Birth, Breeding and Taste

NATIVE JEALOUSY AND LOVE OF OTHELLO.

His Admiration of Hamlet—Interesting Incidents in His Professional Career—His Wife and Children—Love for America—Determination Shortly to Retire from the Stage—His Study of Art.

The Florence correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* furnishes the following deeply interesting autobiographical sketch of the great Italian tragedian:

When Salvini was in Florence, in April, just before he began playing in London, I, in company with my niece, called on him. After entering the house we were shown into the drawing-room by a young man in waiting, who then withdrew, saying that Signor Salvini would be in at once. He had scarcely disappeared through one door before Signor Salvini entered another.

SALVINI AT HOME.

I greeted him in French, and asked him if he did not speak English. He laid his hand upon his heart in the most deprecating manner and answered, "Unfortunately, no." I then said that I would try to explain my errand in French. He answered that he understood that language "a very little," which meant that he never hesitated for a word but was perfectly at home in it.

I explained to him that I was a correspondent of an American journal, and that he knew, probably, that correspondents sometimes visit distinguished people to learn their impressions and notions about various topics, and that I hoped I had not done too much in venturing to visit him.

HIS FONDNESS FOR AMERICA.

He answered very graciously, and said that he was delighted with America and many of its customs, and that he hoped to return there in two or three years. He especially liked Boston, as he thought the intelligence and culture of that city were wonderful, and showed the capabilities of the American people in those directions, as the West represented its boundless energy. He seemed greatly to admire Longfellow, and said that he believed he could call him his friend, which was certainly an honor, as he (Longfellow) was a charming man and "un savant."

HIS YOUTH AND EDUCATION.

I tried to lead him to talk of his life in Italy, when he said that he had been on the Italian stage twenty-five years. As he expressed it, he was born on the stage. His father was an actor, loved a young girl who was an actress, married her, and (spreading his hands and bowing), "Behold the fruit of their union." "My father," he said, "greatly desired to have a son who should succeed him on the stage, and at an early age he began to train me. We were living in Leghorn, where we remained until my mother died, when my father brought me to Florence, and I took up my studies in good earnest. My heart was in the art, and I worked with a will. At the age of seventeen years he put me under the tuition of Modina, a great master, and little by little I gained my present success."

HE INTENDS SOON TO LEAVE THE STAGE.

After a few compliments were exchanged he added, "I intend soon to retire from the stage. I made a great tour in South America, but the heavy losses in consequence of the financial crisis, and have not enough to give up my profession immediately, but shall do so soon, I think." I expressed regret, and he answered, "But it is a very hard life, a very exhausting life. When I play I so enter into the part that for the time I am that person and actually suffer those emotions. For instance, when I am Othello one night stab me and I should not feel it."

NO FEAR OF AN "INTERVIEWER."

It seemed so impertinent to ask him personal questions that I could bear it no longer, and arose to go. He seemed rather disappointed, and said in an embarrassed, yet eager manner, "If you wish to write letters about me I should be most happy to afford you any information in my power; but what can I do, and how am I to do it? This is the first time that any one has asked me, and I don't understand what method to take." I wanted to answer, "I am sure I don't, for I never was in such a position before!" but I thought that would be too ironical, so I said, "I have very kind; pray do it in the manner that will be most convenient to you." He looked puzzled, and said, half to himself, "If I had your address—" I replied very quickly, "Oh, I will be convenient for you to call on us and talk a little we shall be most happy to see you, for whatever you could say would be of interest to the American public." He made two profound bows, and said, "I would give himself the pleasure, and asked when I would be at home. I replied, "Any evening." We shook hands, and I went to the door. He followed me, bowing all the way to my another bow, but still he followed, and I begged him not to trouble himself by coming down stairs, but he insisted upon opening the outer door for us, and stood there with bows until we took our place in the carriage: when we started off he made another deep bow and closed the door.

THE YOUNG LADY OF LUCCA.

There is a well-authenticated story about Salvini and a young lady whom he met at the baths of Lucca. She was a very clever actress, and took parts with him. Before the termination of the course incident to rehearsals, etc., she became interested in him and at length loved him. Soon afterward she died, and he had her body put in a marble tomb (which he showed me built and ornamented with a large bust of himself,) and caused to be engraved on the stone: "Here lies the body of ——, who died from excess of affection, and the man of her heart erects this to her memory."

SALVINI'S FAMILY.

Several evenings later he called on us. He told us that he was born in Milan, but had lived during most of his childhood in Leghorn, which was his father's native city. My heart was in the when twenty-nine years old to an Italian, who was also on the stage, but he has been a widower for the last seven years. He spoke of his wife in a very feeling manner, and though her loss was really a cause of perpetual grief. He has three sons and one daughter, the oldest child being a little more than fifteen years old. When I remarked that this child was a very handsome young man, Signor Salvini looked shocked and repeated, "Young man! Why, he is a child not yet sixteen!"

THE DISSATISFACTIONS OF THE STAGE.

Salvini does not like the idea of growing old, evidently, and repeated several times that "it is necessary to quit the stage when one is young."

I asked him if he intended to educate his son to be an actor. "Oh, no, no! To be an actor is the most unsatisfactory art one can cultivate. When I am dead, my friends shall have Salvini no thing; no lasting memorial. Nothing that one can look at, admire and say, 'Behold! Salvini did that.' How different it is with a sculptor! As he stone grows beneath his touch, it lives; it is not a thing of the past, but of the living present. So convinced am I of this that for the last ten years I have been devoting more or less study to that art. I have many artist friends: from them I gain much, and before I finish I shall succeed. Oh, yes, *I shall succeed;* and then I will write the name Salvini!" I argued that this art gave him present fame, and said that I thought it was better to have the praise when one was alive and could enjoy it. "But what is tranquil life," he answered; "and as an actor I am so frequently tormented by being obliged to act with persons who have no soul, no appreciation; there is so much turmoil, so much that is disagreeable."

HAMLET HIS FAVORITE PART.

I asked him with which character he liked best to personate. "Hamlet," he replied. I said that I should have thought a part depicting passion, jealousy, would have suited him better. "Jealousy! Oh, yes; that I can understand; that I can feel. But 'Hamlet' is a great part and requires immense study." Then, leaning forward in the most earnest manner, as though he would divine my thoughts, "Why is it," he said, "that 'Hamlet' is such a favorite? It is another that 'takes' more than any other. Why, Mr. Booth played it for a hundred nights and the public was not tired. Now, tell me, why is it?" I said that it was impossible for me to explain it. I thought, perhaps, that it was because "Hamlet" was melancholy and morbid, which enlisted one's sympathies, while his acts vindicated justice and commanded one's respect. "Oh, no! oh, no! The sympathies of mankind are always with crime. Take the characters of Francesca, Paolo and Aramine (in Dante.) One brother loves his brother's wife, the husband kills the brother and false wife. With whom do you think the public sympathize? Always with the lover. So invariably was this the case, that when Ristori, Rossi (a great actor, whom good critics say is much finer as "Hamlet" than Salvini) and I took the parts here in Florence in the Teatro Niccolini, I representing the husband and putting the public in sympathy with him, it was considered so remarkable that it was written on the walls of the theatre in gilt letters: "What a role for three such actors! and what a cast!"

HIS THEORY OF HAMLET.

Salvini has a very singular way of suddenly turning to one, asking a question and fixing his eyes intently on his companion, as if he would wrench the truth from the mind. This time, however, he turned to me in the most coaxing manner and said: "Tell me, how do you picture to yourself Hamlet?"

I answered: "Rather tall, slight, dark and sombre looking." He interrupted me with, "It is always the same, and why, why? The text even is different. It is not Shakspeare's conception, for he himself says, (act fifth, scene second,) 'He's fat and scant of breath.' Read the play, and you will find that Shakspeare intended him to be a stout man; yet all the world thinks that he is a thin, weakly man. If I were going to represent the character of Hamlet I should not make myself larger than I am, but I find that I am none too large for Shakspeare's conception."

I asked him what he thought the character of Hamlet was intended to portray. He answered, "Doubt. Shakspeare wrote his plays to represent in each one ruling principle of passion; Hamlet, doubt; Macbeth, ambition; Romeo and Juliet, love; Othello, jealousy."

I said, "Don't you find doubt a characteristic so neutral in its coloring as to be difficult to make forcible in its representation?"

"Yes; it requires an immense amount of study—an immense amount."

"I cannot understand," said I, "why you should prefer that character to Othello; for it seems to me that you are peculiarly calculated by temperament, *physique*, all, to represent emotion."

He answered, "As a young man I liked Othello, because I was Othello. I felt jealousy. But now I like Hamlet."

ANOTHER VISIT.

We thought it would be very pleasant to have his photograph given by himself, and so before he left I asked him where his photograph might be found. "I shall give myself the pleasure of presenting them," and thus we secured another visit. As he was going away I told him that the next time he came I should have a list of the most impertinent questions, and if he found them too very bad he must not hesitate to tell me.

THE FLORENTINE INSCRIPTION.

The next day we all went to the Teatro Niccolini to see the inscription of which he had spoken. The text of the inscription is as follows: "When Florence solemnly celebrated the sixth centennial of the birth of Dante, Adelaide Ristori, Rossi, and Tommaso Salvini here combined the brilliancy of their genius in reciting, to the admiration of all, 'Francesca, da Rimini,' the evening of the 13th of May, 1865. The academy wishes this to be kept as a memorial of the honor done to art by these three artists, who made the play of Silvio Pellico, inspired by the divine poet, appear as a new creation."

A BIOGRAPHICAL CATECHISM.

Before Salvini came again, I had, as I told him I should, written a list of questions; but I almost forgot them in the pleasure of his company. When there was a lull in the conversation I bethought me of my questions and, begging him again to tell me if I was too inquisitive, I began. I give questions and answers just as they came, for some of the latter were so piquant and characteristic in their likeness that I fear to mar them if I endeavor to arrange them less abruptly.

My catechism began thus:

"What event made the greatest impression upon you during your childhood?"

"A slap that my father gave me when I had broken a valuable plate."

"What event developed you the most during your youth?"

"Studying for the stage. I began at sixteen years of age."

"What event has formed, shaped your character the most?"

"I had a very unsuspicious, trustful nature and was capable of intense friendship. I had a friend to whom I was devoted; he deceived me and betrayed my friendship from motives of self-interest, and left me a doubtful, suspicious man. I have never recovered from that blow."

"As a youth, were you gentle, with a sweet disposition? or had you a quick, passionate temper difficult to control?"

"I was gentle."

"Were you gay and cheerful?"

"No, not gay; quiet and thoughtful."

"Are you fond of society?"

"No. I never liked what one calls 'society;' balls and parties I detest, but I am very fond of sociability, and love to talk and chat with my friends."

GOETHE AND SCHILLER.

"Are you acquainted with the works of Goethe and Schiller?"

"I should think so."

"Which have you found the more admirable—as a man rather than as an author?"

"As men, I know little or nothing about them: as authors I like Schiller better; he impresses me as being a man of heart, whereas Goethe is a man of science, philosophy, intellectuality."

"Schiller loved once, Goethe numberless times. Which do you think is the more natural?"

"I think that Goethe never loved—he could not—he had not sufficient heart."

JEALOUSY.

"You have told me that you had a doubting, jealous nature. Can you tell me of one of your jealous freaks, for example?"

(This was so horribly *intimate*, as the French say, that I blushed crimson and put my hands before my face to hide my confusion. Ella says that he was not in the slightest degree disturbed, but looked at me in a studying way, as though he wished to divine my motive.)

"Ah, it would take too much time to tell you them; I will give you one instance, however. When I was twenty-six years of age a woman made me jealous, and (taking a book from the table and holding it in both hands with his tragic expression of countenance) I took her so and held her out of the second-story window, intending to throw her upon the ground; but as I held her there, she begging for her life, I thought, 'Salvini, what are you doing? Are you about to commit murder?' and I lifted her in and sat her upon the floor. Poor women! She was ill for three months because of her fright. Her suspense was long, for I struggled with myself before I could make up my mind to let her live."

"You could in reality do Othello then?"

"Use Othello! I could be ten Othellos."

"In what character have you made the most reputation?"

"In the character of Othello."

THE GREATEST TRIUMPH OF HIS LIFE.

"On what occasion were you the most elated with your success?"

"That is difficult to answer, there have been so many. Upon consideration, I think that I was more gratified, felt more triumphant, in Naples than elsewhere, and the reason was this: When I first entered upon my career I was engaged to play in Naples. I had made no reputation, and was obliged to take whatever part they were pleased to give me. They gave me one so foreign to my taste that I would not take the trouble to learn it, and when I appeared upon the stage I not only did not know my part, but did not even know the text. The house expressed its disapprobation. Fifteen years later, when I had become more or less celebrated, I returned to Naples. They asked me what I would appear in comedy, melodrama or tragedy. I answered that it was immaterial to me. They insisted that I must choose; I said comedy. (At my exclamation of surprise he said that the character was sufficiently serious.) The second night I chose the melodrama; the third, tragedy, ('Zaire.') My success was overwhelming; I was called before the curtain again and again. Finally, the lights were lowered, the people dispersed, and after all had left and the theatre was dark the crowd collected and returned, insisted upon the theatre being relighted, and cheers upon cheers rang through the house. That pleased me, and that triumph remains the most vividly colored in my memory."

THE EMBERGENCIES OF THE STAGE.

"Have you ever been embarrassed because an actor has failed to meet an engagement at the last minute?"

(Disdainfully)—"No, never."

"Have you so netimes had comical accidents?"

"Numberless."

"Won't you please tell me of some?"

"There are too many: it would take too long."

"Can't you tell me of just one?"

"Well, one time I was playing the part of a jealous husband. My wife (in the play) had a lover who was poor, and she had sold a part of some jewels I had given her, to lend assistance to her lover and his family. I saw the jewels for sale, recognized them, brought home one from my home and demanded of my wife the favor of seeing the set that I had given her. She, terror-stricken, gave me the key of the *secretaire* where I am supposed to find the incomplete set. The terrible excitement I go to open it, I put the key in the lock, it won't turn; I try again, it is still immovable, I put my strength to it, the key broke, the audience breathed a sigh of relief at the difficulty. I must do something: I turn to her and say: 'If it is useless, madam, to seek the jewels; you know and I know that the set is broken. Behold!' showing her the knife that I found. The audience applauded. But it is exceedingly difficult to change the text and not make confusion."

PASSIONATE ACCIDENTS.

"When you have killed persons on the stage, have you ever had any accidents?"

"I have never seriously hurt any one else, but I have twice almost killed myself. Once in stabbing myself I was so excited that I forgot to simulate and plunged the dagger into my breast to within half an inch of my heart. I was almost dead, but with quick surgical aid and care my life was preserved, although I was very ill for several weeks. Again in Zaire, after I have killed her I give to her brother the dagger, wet with the blood of Zaire, and say:

"'Carry to thy family this dagger, the thing crazed aim plunged into a breast that should have been sacred to her; tell them that I have given the most frightful death to the worthiest, the most virtuous of women; tell them that at her feet I had put my country; tell them that in her blood this hand has been bathed. Say that, I adored her, and that she is avenged!'

"With the words 'and that she is avenged' I kill myself and fall. The scimitar, with which I am supposed to stab myself, tumbles upon the ground just as I fall. This time it so fell that the point stood up, and I fell upon it. It pierced my side, and, being semi-circular in form, not only run into my side but out again, making two large wounds. I screamed with the pain and grasped my side. The house applauded. I thought that I had killed myself, for the warm blood ran like water down my side."

AN UNLUCKY FRENCH IAGO.

"Are not persons afraid to act with you when you become so terrible?"

"Oh, yes, frequently, and sometimes they have cause. I was in Paris, and had an overflowing audience, half of whom were English: I wished to make a decided impression—to triumph. The play was 'Othello.' Iago should drop upon one knee in such a way as to beable to fall entirely a moment later. The poor fellow who took the part of Iago was unaccustomed to act with me, became frightened by my vehemence and forgot to kneel properly, and so could not fall. I told him in a low tone to fall; I repeated it; still he remained unmoved; I was furious. With all these English in the house, fall he must. I caught hold of him, lifted him, and threw him down with such violence that he bounded. When I raw him bound I was filled with terror. I leaned over him and said, '*Mon ami!* are you hurt?' He answered in a feeble, gasping voice, 'I can't rise; you lift me.' I took hold of his hand with a grasp of iron; he placed his foot against my knee, and in a moment the thing was done. I seemed to hurl him in scorn across the stage; it had the effect of almost superhuman strength. The house rang with applause, and from that night I adopted that style. Poor Iago's back was almost crushed, and for some time he was confined to his bed."

JEALOUSY.

"From what you have said I should judge you had no difficulty in imagining jealousy."

"No, indeed; it is my malady. I am jealous of all; jealous even of a child—a baby."

AMERICAN WOMEN.

On my remarking that my niece had not yet finished her studies, he said: "It is curious how American girls study. I have seen ladies of twenty-five years of age put their books under their arms and go to school. I suppose it is because of their studying so long that they are more cultivated than the American gentlemen, and, as they certainly are, altogether their superiors. Boys there leave school at fifteen to go

[See Fourth Page.]

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MINNESOTA STATE NOMINATIONS

RINGING PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES

ISHMAEL ITE DANA AND FRED CONKLING

Make Another Pilgrimage to Cincinnati.

Our Riflemen at Woolwich—Dizzy Will Prorogue Plimsoll on the 14th of August—French Committee of Safety—Carlists Spiking Their Guns—Heavy Rains in the West—The Mountain Meadow Massacre.

MINNESOTA.

Republican State Nominations and Platform.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 28.—The Republican State convention met to-day. There was a large attendance. The following nominations were made: For Governor, John G. Pillsbury; Lieutenant Governor, Jas. B. Weakfield; Secretary of State, John G. Irgers; Auditor, O. P. Witcomb; State Treasurer, Wm. Pfaender; Attorney General, Geo. P. Wilson; Railroad Commissioner, Chas. A. Gilman. It is conceded that it was a complete and sweeping victory of the regulars, or Ramsey men, over the Davis faction. Every candidate nominated was a strong friend of Ramsey during the Senatorial contest last winter. The convention made no nomination for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but instead adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, believing it a duty to elevate the choice of judges above whatever is debasing in party contests, this convention will make no formal nomination of the office of judge, but, in recognition of the unanimous voice of the legal profession of the State as well as the general judgment of men of all classes which has found expression in our previous appointments, we commend for election to that position the present incumbent, Judge Jas. Gilfian, a man pre-eminently qualified for the high position.

PLATFORM ADOPTED.

1. The Republicans of Minnesota reaffirm the cardinal principles of their party, which have become the established policy of both State and national governments—the unity and indivisibility of the nation, the equal rights and just protection of all men before the law.

2. That on prominent questions of the day we favor that policy of finance which shall steadily keep in view a return to specie payments.

3. A tariff sufficient for revenue, yet so adjusted as to be least burdensome and most favorable to the interests of home industry and labor.

4. We demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law making power, constitutionally exercised.

5. That we cordially indorse the progressive and liberal policy of the Republican party, in its well-defined and clearly-announced purpose to foster the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country, by a judicious system of internal improvements, having for their object the enlargement of the facilities and the reduction in the cost of transportation for inter-State commerce.

6. That to the Republican party is justly due the honor and credit of securing for the first time recognition by foreign governments of full and complete rights of citizenship, in reversal of the monarchical doctrine that the subject cannot absolve himself from allegiance to his sovereign by naturalization under our laws.

7. We heartily commend the honesty and efficiency of the present State administration, and point with satisfaction to the fact that it has reduced the expenses of the State to taxes twenty per cent. within the last two years.

8. That the example of Washington in refusing to be a candidate for a third Presidential term, and the affirmance by President Grant of that principle, is one we sacredly cherish, and we should regard a departure from it a dangerous innovation.

9. That we approve of the present Republican Administration and especially its efforts to collect the revenue, to prevent and punish fraud, to expose past violations and to guard against the recurrence in the future.

10. That we indorse the policy of adjusting difficulties between this and foreign nations by arbitration instead of war, and as friends of justice, peace and humanity we shall hail the day when this policy shall be adopted throughout the world.

11. A grateful people can never forget the services of the soldiers, and it is due to them that generosity should be exercised in matters of back pay, of bounties and pensions.

12. That it is the duty of the State not only to maintain the integrity of the common school system, but to do all that is needful to increase its efficiency so as to secure the blessings of wise and generous education to every child within its borders.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Interesting Gossip and Opinions Regarding their Failure.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Wm. Butler Duncan, senior member of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in an interview last night with a *Herald* reporter, said there was no truth in the report that about two or three months ago, anticipating what has happened, he went to Europe for the purpose of securing aid to negotiate new loans and extend the credit of the firm, nor was it true that he applied to Baring Bros., Brown & Bros. and other representative European banking firms, for assistance, and that such assistance was denied. Mr. Duncan also said that the Union Banking Company, of London, which, it has been stated, would sustain a heavy loss by the failure, is not involved even to a farthing. In answer to an inquiry as to whether

THE FALL IN COTTON

during the past three months had anything to do with the suspension, Mr. Duncan said: "All that will probably be made known by the proper authorities. I don't mean to keep back anything. Everything I have done in the service of all to whom I owe any debts. The statements of our firm will be rendered at the earliest possible moment. The public will not have to wait long." Regarding persons now abroad who have

THE FIRM'S LETTERS OF CREDIT,

Duncan said: "Assure all friends of such parties that every arrangement has already been made to prevent them from experiencing any trouble. They are all right; neither they nor their friends have any occasion to borrow trouble. They are in such a situation that they can move hither and thither precisely the same as if nothing had happened to us." Mr. Duncan was also asked if he could give any idea of the extent of his liabilities and assets, but he replied that he was at present utterly unable to do so, but that a statement would probably be issued shortly.

DREXEL, MORGAN AND CO. SAID

to a *Herald* reporter: It has been known that Duncan, Sherman & Co. have been largely engaged in cotton transactions, the magnitude of which can be seen from the fact that Mr. Kitchen, of Collins & Co., who placed the last million advanced by the firm, making his sales of cotton to arrive to spinners in England and on the continent. Within the last four weeks cotton has fallen about three cents per pound. Now, supposing the firm to have 25,000 bales *in transitu*, not a large amount for them, but a heavy amount for other firms, their loss would be about $375,000, certainly not enough to sink them under, as they are understood to be also largely interested in Mobile and Ohio, Atlantic and Great Western, and slightly in Erie. It is stated that among the heaviest losers is the Mexican consul at this port, whose individual and consulate funds were on deposit with the suspended firm.

A TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

On Monday last Mrs. Sarah M. (?) Sherman, widow, and William Butler Duncan, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., made transfers of their real estate in this city to A. Duncan, amounting to $65,000.

The entire clerical force of Duncan, Sherman & Co. are preparing a statement, but it is not known when it will be ready. The clerks are under an injunction of secrecy regarding affairs. Nowhere does there seem to be any impression that the failure will produce anything more than the monetary excitement which existed yesterday.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s assignee to-day declared their statement would not be ready for some time.

It is stated that the assets of the Commercial Warehouse Company, which are not available will probably foot up about $4,000,000. A full and complete statement of the affairs of the company is promised in about two weeks. The company has been in a shaky condition for some time past, and latterly, when matters were becoming worse, the firm asked their creditors for an extension of four months, with twenty per cent. interest as offset, which was refused, and accordingly the company was forced into suspension. The company besides does a large business in making advances on goods, which are stored in sixteen large warehouses which they own, and these goods were left on their hands. It is also stated that advances were made on Cuban sugar plantations which have been destroyed in the civil war.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BANK

of the State of New York, where the suspended firm kept their accounts, says that the suspension of the firm had caused him much surprise, as no intimation in any shape had been given to officers of the bank when they opened that suspension was contemplated. He thought he could say his bank held some $300,000 or $400,000 securities of Duncan, Sherman & Co., all of which was available stock.

THE EFFECT ABROAD.

LONDON, July 28.—The suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, has no appreciable effect on the general market here.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s failure has but little effect here. It is reported that their shipments of cotton will be protected.

FAILURE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN AND COMPANY ABROAD.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch from Paris says the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. has spread consternation among the Americans in that city. The Rothschilds gave notice early to-day that they would not honor the credits of the firm. They even attempted to recover moneys which were paid to-day at their house here before it was aware of the failure. Their agent took a gentleman who refused to refund before Minister Washburne, who supported the latter in his refusal. The feeling among Americans is very bitter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rifle Team—The Lockout—Cotton Mills Burned. Goodwood Races, &c.

LONDON, July 28.—The race for the Goodwood takes at the Goodwood meeting to-day, was won by Freeman.

The American rifle team will visit the arsenal and dockyard at Woolwich to-day, special permission having been granted them to do so.

Thirty-one mills are closed at Dundee, and 12,000 persons are out of employment. Both employers and operatives have held meetings and resolved not to yield. If the Oldham strikes should extend to all the mills in that district, 30,000 persons will be out of employment.

The trial of Alexander and William Collie, of the late firm of Alexander Collie & Co., on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, began at Guildhall this morning, but upon the conclusion of to-day's proceedings, was adjourned for one week.

GLASGOW, July 28.—Grant's cotton mills in this city have been destroyed by fire. Several girls and two firemen were severely burned. Three hundred of the employees effected their escape with much difficulty. Loss by the fire, $500,000.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

this evening, Sir Charles Adderly, President of the Board of Trade, introduced a bill further to empower the Board of Trade to prevent unseaworthy vessels from sailing. In presenting the measure, he stated that Plimsoll's bill was not acceptable to the Government, because it was based on wrong principles. Here he was interrupted by cries of "No." Continuing his remarks, he said the bill was also objectionable, because besides punishing offenders, it actually takes upon itself the conduct of the marine service. The act of 1872 already empowers the Government to stop unseaworthy ships. Since then 956 vessels have been stopped, of which 515 were found to be unseaworthy. The present bill was intended to strengthen the executive, facilitate more rapid and direct action, and provide a sufficient number of officers to visit unseaworthy ships.

It also allows a fourth part of the crew to dismand a survey. Finally, it was merely an earnest of fuller legislation to be had next session.

Mr. Sullivan thought the load-line provision for stowing grain should be enacted in the bill.

Mr. Roebuck denied that the bill would satisfy the country. He advocated continuing the consideration of Plimsoll's bill.

Various other members followed, more or less censuring the bill, while wishing to extricate the Government from its difficulty.

Finally the bill passed its first reading.

Its second reading will be fixed for Friday morning.

VISIT OF OUR RIFLEMEN TO WOOLWICH.

LONDON, July 28.—The American team, with Major General McCurdo, visited Woolwich arsenal to-day. They were received by Col. F. A. Campbell, the retiring superintendent, his successor, Col. Boxer, superintendent of the Royal Gunpowder factory, and Lieut. R. S. Fraser, the inventor of heavy guns, and Col. S. Lyons Fields and Gordon, who accompanied them through the works. The visitors took an opportunity of witnessing the manufacture of eighty-ton guns. Every facility and courtesy was shown them by the officers of the institution.

LONDON, July 28.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey are making a tour through North Wales. On Monday next they will assist at the laying of the corner-stone of a Presbyterian church at Roseth, near Wrexham.

DISRAELI HOPES TO GET RID OF PLIMSOLL AND COMPANY.

LONDON, July 28.—The *Post* says the Government hopes to be able to prorogue Parliament on the 14th of August.

FRANCE.

The Recess Committee—United States Indemnity.

VERSAILLES, July 28.—The proposed list of members of the permanent committee consists of thirteen deputies of the Right and twelve of the Left. M. Raoul Duval intends in the Assembly to ask the Government if the indemnity due French citizens for losses sustained by them in the United States during the late war has not been paid, while the claims of other foreigners have been settled.

SPAIN.

Bombardment of DeUrgel Continued.

MADRID, July 28.—The bombardment of Seo DeUrgel continues. It is reported that the Carlists there have mutinied and spiked their guns.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION SETTLED.

The Greeley Men Going to Cincinnati Again—F. A. Conkling at the Head and Charles A. Dana at the Tail.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A meeting of parties interested in a return to specie payments was held this evening; W. H. Wiley, chairman, and Abraham S. Earle, secretary. Mr. Sullivan introduced a series of resolutions calling for the appointment of twenty-five delegates from this city to attend the proposed convention at Cincinnati of the 25th October, to confer about measures to restore specie payments and to correct the evils of our national revenue system. The resolutions also declared that they inflexibly set their faces against all schemes for currency so long as that currency should consist of irredeemable promises to pay money, and that they would oppose any policy which had not a direct purpose to establish the currency on a par with and actually convertible with coins.

The resolutions were seconded in a long address by D. H. London, and unanimously adopted. The following were then appointed delegates to the Cincinnati convention: Messrs. F. K. Thurber, Lloyd Aspinwall, S. D. Babcock, A. L. Earle, George W. Clarke, Fred A. Conkling, George W. Schaff, Hamilton Harvey, J. Hubley Ashton, C. A. Algernon S. Sullivan, A. A. Low, William H. Wiley, G. A. Merwin, Thomas W. Evans, Percy Pyne, John F. Henry, William R. Kirkland, Charles A. Dana, Franklin Edson, Myer H. Myer, Clarkson N. Potter, John T. Agnew, O. De.amater and J. W. Seligman.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

More Confirmatory Evidence Against Lee—His Preparations for Escape.

BEAVER, July 28.—Several witnesses testified at the Mountain-Meadow massacre trial to-day. Their evidence was confirmatory of the preceding witnesses. Lee's cell was searched to-day, and was found to contain numerous articles to assist him to escape. This afternoon the defense presented an affidavit by telegraph, from Salt Lake City, to the effect that Brigham Young and Geo. A. Smith were in too feeble health to come to Beaver, and asked that their depositions be accepted, which was refused. The defense said they should take the affidavits any way and present them, and asked until to-morrow to open the case for the defense.

SUSPENSION OF J. B. FORD & CO.

The "Life of Christ" Again in Danger of Going as High as a Kite.

NEW YORK, July 28.—J. B. Ford & Co. have asked advice and assistance of the creditors of their publishing house, who are requested to meet to-morrow morning. The circular issued by the house says: "This circumstance is not to be confounded with the affairs of the Christian Union Publishing Company, which is a separate organization, and good for all it owes." It is stated that Henry W. Sage and Henry M. Cleveland, associated with Mr. Beecher in the *Christian Union*, are in no way connected with the publication of books. Ford's partners are Samuel Wilkeson, John K. Howard and Edward L. Ford.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Races at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., July 28.—The race to-day for horses of 2:18 class, purse $6,000, was won by Judge Fullerton; Lady Maud second, and Nettie third. Time, 2:20½, 2:18, 2:19¾.

BASE BALL.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Athletics 11, Mutuals 2.
NEW HAVEN, July 28.—New Havens 6, St. Louis Browns 3.
PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Philadelphias 4, Chicago 0.

CHEROKEE NATION.

Reported Assassination of Chief Ross.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—A special from Springfield, Mo., states that a report had reached there that Col. Wm. P. Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee Indians, and a candidate for re-election to that position, was assassinated yesterday, near Fort Gibson, by a party of Downing men. His political opponent, Col. Boudinot, who was in the Territory, is said to have fled North.

Failure of a Banking Company.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—Tobacco Exchange Banking Company, in this city, closed its doors yester day. The institution has been regarded for some time as in a precarious condition, and its present suspension has no connection whatever with the New York failure. As far as can be learned no bank or person in Louisville has been affected by the Duncan, Sherman & Co. failure.

Union Pacific Railroad.

BOSTON, July 28.—In accordance with the provision of indenture attached to the sinking fund bond of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, by which one per cent. of the bonds is to be withdrawn and redeemed at par every year, the first annual drawing took place at the company's office in this city this forenoon. The drawing was performed by Mr. Wesley, of the Union Trust Company of New York, in the presence of the officers of the company and of a notary public.

Painful Accident.

WATSONTOWN, PA., July 28.—Rev. Mr. Hudson, a Presbyterian minister from Williamsport, with his sister-in-law, Miss Bryson, were thrown from a carriage to-day by the horse running off. Hudson's back was broken, and there is no hope of his recovery. Miss Bryson was badly injured about the neck.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

"YELLOW JACK" SCORES FIVE AT BARRANCAS

CADETS TO FILL VACANCIES AT WEST POINT

Last Call for Five-Twenties of February, 1862.

EXECUTIVE ORDER RELATIVE TO JETTIES

Regulations Under Which Mr. James B. Eades May Obtain Government Material and Occupy Privileges on Military Reservations—Consolidation of Districts—Naval Orders—Appointments—Finances, &c.

The Virginius Indemnity.

The amount of the indemnity from Spain growing out of the capture of the Virginius has been received by this Government, and is ready for distribution. Claimants to any share therein should address the Department of State.

Internal Revenue Districts.

The President has issued an order consolidating the First and Second internal revenue districts of Pennsylvania, and Wm. B. Elliott has been retained as collector. The consolidated district will be known as the First district.

Financial.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $288,488.04. The customs receipts were $663,070.58. The Treasury at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Currency, $2,552,045; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $62,550,009; coin, $68,005,240; including coin certificates, $23,030,0000; outstanding legal-tenders, $375,771,580.

The syndicate has the option, until November 15, to take the remaining forty-eight and a half millions of the five per cent. loan under the refunding act.

Appointments.

The President has made the following appointments: E. S. Clasp, United States Marshal for the District of Nevada; Frank D. Schemerhorn, surveyor of customs for the port of Quincy, Ill.; Lovi Dagne, coiner of the United States mint at Carson, Nevada; Carroll Wright, of Iowa, to be consular clerk at Paris; Charles Hopkins, United States marshal for the Territory of Washington; William H. Baggs, postmaster at Smyrna, Delaware.

Naval Orders.

Commander F. M. Bunce, detached from the navy yard, Washington, and ordered to special lighthouse duty. Lieut. T. D. Bolles, from the navy yard, Washington, and placed on waiting orders. Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith has reported his return from the Omaha, and has been placed on waiting orders. Mate W. Boyd, detached from the naval station, at Legaie Island, and ordered to the steamer Rio Bravo, at New Orleans. Mate Henry O. Fuller, from the receiving ship New Hampshire, and ordered to the steamer Rio Bravo. Mates T. W. Benham and Charles Wingen, from the Fortune, and ordered to the steamer Rio Bravo.

Yellow Fever at Barrancas.

Commodore Cooper, commanding the Pensacola navy yard, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy yesterday that no cases of yellow fever have yet appeared at the navy yard or villages in the vicinity. Five additional deaths are reported at Fort Barrancas. Surgeon General Wyman received the following telegram yesterday afternoon:

FORT BARRANCAS, July 28, 1875.

Five death since my report of yesterday. Dr. Stienberger is down. We have had no new cases from Pickens for the last twenty-six hours.

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brevet Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

Examination of West Point Cadets.

The following persons have been designated to appear for examination on the 25th of August for admission as cadets to the West Point military academy: Arthur F. Sanborn, first district New Hampshire; Chas. H. Reavis, third district West Virginia; Wm. Hopkins Woods, second district West Virginia; John H. Stopley, Seventeenth district Pennsylvania; Lorenzo L. Brooks, Seventh district Iowa; Paul F. Gibbs, Fourth district Indiana; Edward B. Brown, Seventh district Michigan; James B. Aleshire, Eleventh district Ohio; John L. Goodall, Third district Tennessee; Andrew J. Sneider, Eighth district Missouri; Hanson W. Browder, Third district Kentucky; Wm. H. Anderson, jr., Seventh district Missouri; George L. Converse, Twelfth district Ohio; Wm. L. Burr, Sixth district New York.

Twenty-third Call for Five-Twenties.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as "Five-twenty bonds," will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 28th day of October, 1875, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, bonds of the act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds—$50, No. 23,801 to No. 25,088; $100, No. 73,001 to No. 91,697; $500, No. 38,201 to No. 44,248; $1,000, No. 108,001 to No. 120,936, all inclusive. Registered bonds—$50, No. 2,126; $100, No. 16,744 to No. 16,749; $500, No. 9,155 to No. 9,158; $1,000, No. 38,074 to No. 38,087; $5,000, No. 12,321 to No. 12,328, all inclusive; $10,000, No. 19,342.

Of the amount outstanding, embraced in the numbers as above, $14,830,550 are coupon bonds, and $1,000,000 are registered bonds.

The above-mentioned numbers include all the bonds issued under act of February 25, 1862, not heretofore called in for redemption.

United States coupon