

FRANCE.

FRANCE'S CURRENT DIFFICULTY WILL, MAINTAINED—THE ASSEMBLY BECOMING ANXIOUS. PARIS, March 7, 1875. It is again asserted that M. Buffet will be Vice President of the Ministerial Council if the negotiations now in progress are successful. The main obstacle—the question as to who is to be Minister of the Interior—has not yet been removed. The Left propose to submit an interpellation in the Assembly as to the cause of the delay in the formation of a Ministry.

ENGLAND.

THE "STROKE OF WAR" RUMOR CONTRADICTED. LONDON, March 7, 1875. The London Observer to-day says the war rumor which appeared in the *Unionist Englishman* of Friday has no foundation.

RELATIONAL CONGRATULATION ON THE PROGRESS OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCH. LONDON, March 7—5:30 A. M. The Archbishop of Canterbury and York and all the bishops, with the exception of two, have issued a charge congratulating the clergy and laity on the prosperity and progress of the Church and strongly admonishing the former against illegal ritualistic practices which tend to isolate the clergy from the people.

THE U. S. S. MONONGAHELA. LONDON, March 7, 1875. The United States steamer Monongahela arrived at Cape Town February 6 and was to sail for Rio Janeiro March 1.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN. WASHINGTON, March 7, 1875. The following telegram has been sent by Speaker Blaine:

Hon. DANIEL HALL, Chairman Republican State Committee, Concord, N. H.: The condition of my voice renders it impossible for me to take part in your campaign, otherwise I would be with you now.

The Republicans of the whole country are watching New Hampshire with interest and anxiety. They hope to find in the result of your election the best vindication of the policy which they have followed in the temporary reverses of last year, and the promise of a safe, honorable and useful future for that great party which conducts the country through the perils of war, and which can best administer its affairs in time of peace. JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE ILL-FATED GIOVANNI. BOSTON, Mass., March 7, 1875. A despatch from Highland Light, Cape Cod, says the debris of the hull and cargo of the wrecked vessel Giovanni have been sold for \$300. The valuable part of the cargo, wine, &c., was appropriated by the banditti on the beach, where at one time the life of no one was safe. Men held their drunken orgies without limit, and either killed themselves or were murdered by their frenzied companions. Yesterday the body of an Irishman was found on the beach, surrounded by empty bottles and with the means of the thing torn off it. Two others are reported to be dead on the beach, and a fourth reached Provincetown, but will die from the effects of his debauch.

Provincetown Bay is clear of ice and there is no news of the fishing fleet.

DESTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE. A span of a bridge, 100 feet in length, was destroyed at Elm Valley, on the western division of the Erie Railway, last night. The accident was caused by a broken rail and part of a freight train running into the bridge. No one was injured.

Through travel over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad will be disturbed by the break for not more than twenty-four hours. The line is open, via Buffalo, to the West.

COLLISION OF TRAINS. HUNTON, N. Y., March 7, 1875. A collision took place here on the Hudson River Railroad at two P. M. to-day. An extra freight train while taking water was run into by a regular engine No. 51, telescoping the caboose of the freight train and wrecking the whole train. Engine No. 51 was badly injured. The engineer and fireman of the oil train jumped before the collision. The down trains are delayed.

FATAL RESULT OF A RAILWAY ACCIDENT. PORTLAND, Me., March 7, 1875. Whitehouse and Parker, two of the men injured by the accident to the Grand Trunk Railroad, Saturday, have died, the former on Saturday night and the latter to-day.

THE CASE OF LOTTIE WARREN. WASHINGTON, March 7, 1875. Lottie Warren, the woman who was recently shot by Dempsey, has so far recovered from her injuries that she will be removed to-morrow to her home in Baltimore. She has been required to give bonds to appear as a witness against Dempsey, for whom a warrant has been issued charging him with assault and battery with intent to kill.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, March 7, 1875. The dead body of Julius Weiske, a saloon keeper, on West Lake street, was found in his saloon early this morning, with a deep gash in his skull above the right eye, from which the brains were oozing, and another cut from mouth to chin. A hatchet was lying on the floor, and the victim's pockets were turned inside out. The object of the murderer was evidently money, as Weiske expected to receive \$1,000 Saturday evening. No clue to the murderer or murderers has yet been discovered.

THE YOST TRAGEDY. UTICA, N. Y., March 7, 1875. The watch stolen from Mr. Edward Yost, the victim of the Johnstown, Fulton county, burglary, murder, robbery and arson case, on Saturday morning, was an eighteen carat gold hunting-case watch, engine-turned nickel movements, made by Thos. & Son and numbered 31,915. These details are the information of police detectives and jewelers with the hope that, if the watch is offered for sale, they may be led to the arrest of the perpetrator of the horrible tragedy. No arrests have been made up to Sunday noon. The coroner's inquest will be continued on Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRY. SCRANTON, March 7, 1875. The Scranton Morning Republican of to-morrow will publish an account of the action of the Dickinson Manufacturing Company. A meeting was held here yesterday for the purpose of considering the question of rebuilding the C&D Works, which were destroyed by the recent disastrous fire. The meeting in question was well attended, and after a lengthy discussion it was unanimously resolved to rebuild the works at once. It is expected that a portion of them will be fully equipped by the 1st of July next. The Dickinson Works, another important portion of this company's industries, which have been operated on the eight-hour system for some time past, will resume work on full time to-morrow morning, with a full force of hands, working ten hours a day.

CHARGES AGAINST A STATE TREASURER. CHARLESTON, S. C., March 7, 1875. Both branches of the Legislature have adopted resolutions for the appointment of a committee to prepare an address to the Governor demanding the removal of the Treasurer from office on account of irregularities in the execution of the law for funding the State debt. The Treasurer denies the charges and an investigation will take place.

FATAL ACCIDENT. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 7, 1875. Alfred Holland died last night of injuries received by being thrown from a sleigh.

THE NEW SENATORS.

Political Views of the Recently Elected Members.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S MISSION

A Bearer of the Olive Branch, the Constitution and Balm from Gilead.

Danger and Possibility of an Empire.

GRANT CHARACTERIZED.

Both Democrats and Republicans Conservative and Moderate.

JUSTICE TO THE SOUTH

The Financial Needs of the Nation.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1875. At the present time, anxious eyes are turned toward the Senate Chamber, in the Capitol, for symptoms of the characteristics which are to mark the new struggle of parties on the issues raised by recent events and acts of the government.

The dominant sentiment in the minds of the newly elected Senators will indicate, partially at least, the controlling spirit of the coming political campaign, both in Congress and without, and will also show what new influences will act upon the future destiny of the country, which at this moment is involved in a crisis of opposing and changing opinions and theories. All of the Senators who have arrived in this city and who are to-night accessible, have been visited by the Herald correspondent and the information obtained will not fail to interest the reader. It has direct reference to the topics which are uppermost in the political thoughts of every citizen of the country.

SENATOR CHRISTIANITY, OF MICHIGAN. The Herald correspondent cordially and responded to an interview as to his political position that he was a republican, and acted with that party, and probably should in the future; yet he was not what is known as a party man. He had supported republican principles because he thought them right and not because they were republican. He was in no sense radical, and was glad to find a number of men of his thinking already in the Senate. He believed emphatically in equal rights to all men, but also in equal rights to all States, a theory that he thought some men had forgotten. All laws must be general, and he was unalterably opposed to any legislation for Louisiana, which might not be applied to Michigan, were the circumstances the same in both States. He favored all proper legislation to carry out the amendments to the constitution, but would not be an extremist. He would not be bound by any caucus to vote against his convictions, but should endeavor to vote and act on the merits of each case as presented. When asked what he would do in the event of a caucus, he promptly answered that he has a question upon which he declined to be interviewed, as he should not give it any weight in marking out his course in the Senate. The effect of any vote or act upon his party was a much less consideration than the question of right involved. Before him as he spoke lay an open copy of the Louisiana testimony, which he had been studying intently, with a view to guiding his vote when the case comes up for consideration.

SENATOR KERNAN, OF NEW YORK. Senator Kernan, of New York, is still strong in his convictions of the right of the democratic party to promote peace and prosperity in all sections of the country. In regard to the political outlook he said that it was not yet time to predict what would take place or speculate as to who would be the nominee of the next democratic national convention. So important a matter, he was confident, would fight itself at the proper time, and his prayer was that the next Congress would not err in any legislative act, so that the party could go before the people in 1876 with a record that would challenge the admiration and support of those who think they are good haters of whatever belongs to democracy.

SENATOR EATON, OF CONNECTICUT. Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, though always a democrat, renewed his allegiance to the democratic party when his party friends chose him to represent them in Congress, and he did not think it necessary at this time to attempt to give a definition of what the democratic party was, or should be. He was hopeful that the nominee of the party would be successful at the next Presidential election, but deemed it prudent not now to express any opinion as to whether the candidate should come from the East or the West. He thought the Senate should finish the work for which the President had convened it and let political parties also. The country needed prosperity and not political agitation.

SENATOR DAWES, OF MASSACHUSETTS. Senator Dawes was confident nothing he could say would be of the slightest interest to the Herald. Though a republican he was proud that the New England Congressmen had so positively and unequivocally disapproved of the proposed revolutionary legislation of the last Congress. It was his impression that moderation would do more to establish peace in the Southern States than all the political agitation the extreme party men could propose. He was positive, too, that the republican party would triumph at the next Presidential election, and would bring until it had finished the work which called for its existence.

SENATOR CAMERON, OF WISCONSIN. Matt Carpenter's successor, has been a lifelong republican, has acted with the republican party and proposes to continue to act with that party, but was opposed to extreme measures in the government of the South. He was not a State Rights man as it was understood before the war, though he must confess that now the term had a different significance. He believes in a policy toward the South which will encourage industry and establish prosperity in that section, a generous and magnanimous policy that will establish good will and carry out the object of the reconstruction measures. As to the future he was not enough of a prophet to venture upon predictions, and would leave that to those who made political matters a study.

SENATOR PADDOCK, OF NEBRASKA. Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, succeeds Tipton, but is not a liberal republican after the ex-Senator's pattern. He thinks the Southern States should have been held as military provinces until such time as the people were prepared to establish new relations with the federal government, his confidence in the republican party is unshaken, though he does not consider it necessary to test his fidelity with those who are more radical or extremists in regard to Louisiana, and he commends itself to his approval, neither does the effort to seat Pinchback. The future of the party depends, in his opinion, upon a moderate policy toward the South and an honest regard for the needs of a people, already burdened with taxes and threatened with greater troubles.

SENATOR McDONALD, OF INDIANA. Senator McDonald, of Indiana, was raised in the democratic school, and had never been a democrat. It was his opinion that the democrats of to-day were as true to their political allegiance as were the founders of the party, though the times had changed many of the leading issues. He opposed the President's financial policy, yet he was in favor of hard money, when the country was able to resume specie payment, while he was also opposed to inflation, and would not countenance it in any form. As to the future of the democratic party, he did not care to speak, but of one thing he was certain, that what the Herald had left undone to accomplish the defeat of Grant's re-nomination for a third term, the retiring Congress, by its mad efforts to enact partisan laws, had finished. The failure of the Force bill in the Senate, and the adoption of the Arkansas Report in the House, had in his opinion consigned General Grant to the archives of history. Everything looked bright for democratic success next year, and he did not doubt that wisdom would guide the friends of the party, and prudence enable them to gather the fruits of their industry and patience.

SENATOR M'ILLIAN, OF MINNESOTA. Senator M'illian, of Minnesota, said he did not

know what the custom was in Washington, but until he was more democratized than at present he should decline to be interviewed on Sunday by anybody.

SENATOR RANDOLPH, OF NEW JERSEY. Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, excused himself by saying that he was busy and previous engagements demanded his entire attention.

SENATOR WHYTE, OF MARYLAND. Senator Whyte, of Maryland, was suffering severely with neuralgia and could not talk politics or anything else while so affected.

SENATOR JONES, OF FLORIDA. Senator Jones, of Florida, is apparently a young man, and was before the war, a Douglas democrat. He did not then and does not now approve sectional measures, whether proposed by republicans or democrats. In speaking of his immediate political friends in Florida, he called them "conservatives," a term which he thought would be generally accepted in the next Presidential campaign, in lieu of the old-fashioned word "democrat." The opponents of radical republicanism did not like to be classed with the democracy, and he thought the term "conservative" would give those opposed to ultra-partisan legislation an opportunity to unite with the democratic element of the South. The Southern States are anxiously awaiting the advent of the democratic party, the certainty of which, he thought, was assured by the manner in which the Forty-third Congress attempted to impose bad legislation upon the country.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1875.

HUMBLER TONE OF THE ADMINISTRATION REPUBLICANS—A MEER EFFORT TO COAX THE LIBERAL AND MODERATE REPUBLICANS INTO THE CAUCUS—SALUTARY EFFECTS OF DEFEAT.

The administration's defeat on the Arkansas question begins to bear substantial fruit. The administration Senators begin to eat humble pie. When they came to prepare the call for the caucus they discovered that it would not do to make the caucus an exclusive body, and it was determined, after consultation, to open the doors and invite republicans of all stripes, liberal and moderate as well as administration men. During the last session liberal republicans, like Schurz, Fenton and Tipton, were carefully excluded, the invitation to caucus being extended only to "all republicans who abide by the declaration of principles set forth by the Philadelphia Convention." This sentence was omitted from the call of yesterday, and some anxiety was expressed to get into the caucus all the republicans, of every stripe. Those who drew up the call even consulted moderate republican members of the House about its wording, and it has been observed that since the victory of the moderate men over the administration members of the House, whose "opposition to the President" and "opposition to strong measures for the South" was before that bitterly denounced, have been treated with kindness and consideration by administration men. There was a time, but a few weeks ago, when the administration men in the House carried matters with a very high hand and banded together to oppose every motion or suggestion made by a moderate republican, but the defeat of the Arkansas Message and the Force bill has changed all that. It is now even thought desirable here that Mr. Charles H. Foster shall be the republican candidate for Governor in Ohio, though only three weeks ago he was bitterly denounced here and by the administration organs in his State as a recalcitrant republican.

PARTISANSHIP REWARDED.

Per contra, the President has nominated Jasper D. Ward to be United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, which includes Chicago, and is one of the most important districts in the West. Mr. Ward made the minority report in the Arkansas Committee, and moved the resolution which was so overwhelmingly defeated in the House, declaring Brooks the rightful Governor of Arkansas.

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED OF THOSE WHO RAN AS ADMINISTRATION MEN IN THE LAST HOUSE WERE NOT TRYING TO OBTAIN THE SEAT OF CONGRESS, THEREFORE, TO BE PROVIDED FOR.

REPUBLICAN DEVICES TO REGAIN THE FAVOR OF THE PEOPLE—PROPOSED DISAVOWAL OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SOUTHERN POLICY.

There is some talk among members of the last House, who are still here, and Senators of moderate views, about the propriety of holding a meeting of prominent moderate republicans at an early day for consultation, and, possibly, for a declaration of policy, with the intention of setting the party right before the people, and relieving it of the odium of such measures as the Force bill, and of the imputation of countenancing the use of military force to suppress measures in the South. It is thought by many moderate men that such a declaration is advisable and even necessary; that without it the party will be in a false and indefensible position before the country. Others, however, argue that the platform in the fall elections will suffice, if they are properly made and if moderate republicans like Foster in Ohio, are nominated, to show where the party stands. Nothing is, therefore, as yet agreed on, but it is evident that the moderate republicans mean to rule the party and are not hereafter going to be put down or allow the extremists to rule or browbeat them.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1875.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE TO BE PERFECTED IN NEW YORK.

The Louisiana Committee, changing their intention last week, for the purpose of the perfecting of the Wheeler compromise in this city, have decided to adjourn to New York. If the duplicate returns and other papers necessary to the task can be obtained from New Orleans in time the first session of the committee will probably be held on Thursday next at Mr. Phelps' office, No. 26 Exchange place, New York.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH SPAIN—MINISTER CUSHING'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The presentation speech of Minister Cushing to King Alfonso will contain only the customary formal expression of friendship on the part of the United States for Spain. He, however, has specific instructions to govern him in the negotiations which were initiated under the late republican government, and now remain to be consummated. These negotiations contemplate a full settlement of all questions pending between the two governments, while Minister Cushing, like his predecessors, will also exert himself to negotiate a new treaty of commerce and navigation, none of the character having been made with Spain since 1795. Some favorable arrangements respecting our trade with Cuba continue to be pressed by our government. It is probable that the Department of State will, during the present executive session of the Senate, transmit to that body sundry documents on the subject of our affairs with Spain.

CALLED BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury will issue a call this week for \$30,000,000 bonds on account of the sinking fund under the act of March 3, 1875. Interest on called bonds will cease at the end of ninety days; but it is understood that bonds, with accrued interest, will be paid on presentation at any time after the call.

FACTORY BURNED.

BOSTON, March 7, 1875. The factory of the American Butter Company, at South Framingham, Mass., was burned this morning. Loss, \$28,000; insurance, \$16,000. The Boot and Shoe Shank Company lost \$4,000 and the surrounding property is considerably damaged. The total loss will be about \$35,000.

ANOTHER FACTORY BURNED.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 7, 1875. A fire in Fenton this morning completely destroyed the boot and shoe factory of Bigelow & Son and injured one or two other buildings. The building was insured for \$5,000, and the contents for \$25,000.

BILL KING.

His Presence in Washington and What He Says.

"A VICTIM OF DEFAMATION."

Silence Enjoined by His Lawyers, but an Explanation Coming.

"DO YOU UNDERSTAND, EH?"

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1875. King, of the lobby, arrived here on Friday night from New York. Not the far-famed Uncle Sam, whose life is partially spent in sleeping cars between the metropolis and the capital, but William S. King, alias Bill King, ex-Postmaster of the House and Congressman elect of the Forty-fourth Congress—the identical King Mr. Dawes desired so much to behold before he departed from his humble station as a member of the last Congress—the veritable King the athletic for whom Ordway searched in the far West and finally found in Her Majesty's Dominion. He has come to Washington not to answer the questions of an inquisitorial committee, but to look after "a little personal matter of no earthly importance except to myself."

Whatever else may be said of Mr. King, he has excellent taste, as evidenced in the selection of his Washington residence. It overlooks the beautiful park fronting the Executive mansion, and is one of the most aristocratic dwellings in the fashionable part of the city. When I called this afternoon the servant informed me William was up stairs in his office, somewhere near the roof. For a stranger to be found roving about a private residence in search of a gentleman's office, even in the daytime, is not an amusing occupation; but as the Ethiopian was too busy to act as my guide the venture was made, which resulted in discovering an occupied room, one story below the roof, and ended in my being escorted down stairs to the parlour. All the time the thought that I might be a suspicious envoy from the Sergeant-at-Arms lessened the embarrassment, which might have continued for some time had not the long lost King rushed to my embrace.

A PECULIAR INTERVIEW.

With his left hand familiarly resting upon my shoulder, his right grasped in mine, he exclaimed, "Old fellow, how are you? Glad to see you! Been well since last December, eh?" To which salutation your correspondent modestly replied, "You bet." "Sit down," said Bill. "Come to interview me, have you? Well, I guess not. My interview was the street of Washington, and not a strikingly resembling that of Colonel Sellers," said, with great earnestness, "How's the boys?" Not perceiving anything improper in the question, I answered, "Your side partners in that little transaction?" "What transaction? What do you mean? Do you insinuate that I had anything to do with the so-called correspondents, eh?" Which interrogatory is still unanswered.

"Now, to be plain, William, what have you got to say about your connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy business?"

"Not a word; not a word; not a word. You see, or rather you will see when the truth comes out, that I have been maligned, been lied about; you see, sir, lied about all over the country. You know how rapidly the press of these United States could lie before it. It beats all creation. Why, I will be—no, I won't say it. I expect to take my seat in Congress next winter, and that will come near enough to what I was going to say. But my tongue is tied, lips are sealed, and that's all there is about it."

"A SERIES OF LIES." "But, William, you can say something to relieve the anxiety of your friends, can't you?"

"Friends, did you say? Who in—Washington or anywhere else are my friends? Oh, as I said before, lying about me from one end of the country to the other has been all the comfort I have done. First they said Bill King was seen in Buffalo. Haven't been in Buffalo for ever so many months. Then Bill King was secreted in Boston. And then, Bill King just barely eluded the outstretched arm of somebody when he jumped into Canada, all of which is a series of lies."

"But you did go to Canada, old fellow?"

"And for the same reason I can't talk about my connection with the subsidy business, because I was advised by my counsel to leave the country for the present. Anyhow, I had business there. Sold \$20,000 worth of stock to parties in that country. Notes were protested and some had to be extended, and my trip, however convenient, was purely on business—wholly on business—I assure you, sir."

"You say your counsel have advised silence for the present?"

"Yes, sir, silence till the investigation is reopened and then everything will be known so far as I can explain."

"Your letter to the Minnesota Legislature covers all you have to say now?"

"Just about. You see my counsel knew all about my case; you see, sir, from beginning to end, and what's the use of paying lawyers for advice if it is not worth following? Don't you see, eh?"

A SOLEMN DISAVOWAL.

"Of course you got the money charged to you by Irwin?"

"Don't ask any leading questions. Of course, I received money, so help me God I did not make any improper use of it whatever, and I am glad the committee vindicate me that far. There was no improper use of a single dollar, and as to any apparent discrepancy in my previous statements, that will all be explained, and then those fellows whose delight it appears to have been to tell lies about me will see what fools they have made of themselves. Yes, sir, fools! I intend to meet the case headly; that's what I mean to do."

"You do not intend then to resign your seat in Congress, but to claim it?"

"All the time. I don't know how it looks to you, but if you knew as much as I do, the action of the newspapers would seem to you as a huge joke on Bill King. It's Bill King this and Bill King that, and one would suppose that Bill King was a sort of a demon."

A NATIONAL TARGET.

"Where's Irwin? No one cares about him any more. It's Bill King. Where's Schumaker? Gone to Europe to join his family. That's all right. But it is no longer Schumaker. It's Bill King. Where's Hersey, Boy and all the rest of the parties? Perogize the committee, and about Bill King. Why, I am set up as a national target, the wonder of the day and the victim of everybody's defamation. But it will come out all right. What! All right? As sure as there is a God in heaven! It will. Understand, eh? And then there is another lot of lies about my being wealthy, fabulously rich. I wish it was so. Every-body said, when I was Postmaster, 'Bill King is a rich old dog,' while at the very time I was carrying a quarter of a million of indebtedness in banks all the way from Washington to St. Paul. Perhaps you think the last two months have been pleasant to me. Nary 'em. As I said before, grateful for small favors, I am glad the committee reached the conclusion they did about my using the money."

WHEN HE WILL "EXPLAIN." "It will be some time before your counsel will permit you to talk about the matter?"

"Yes; a long time I guess. The Steamship company has brought suit against me and my next move is to go home and protect my property, which I shall do next week."

"Why don't you take the stand as John G. Boyd, the doorkeeper, has done?"

"What's that? Tell me all about it?"

"Boyd says if the Company don't withdraw the suit against him, he will sue the company for damages to recover the \$2,000 he has lost by being obliged to resign the office of assistant doorkeeper of the House, and then to recover a handsome

sum for defamation of character in accusing him of getting the \$4,500 under false pretences."

"Does Boyd intend to do that? Well, that beats all creation. Never did hear of anything quite so original. You'll have to excuse me now. Always glad to see you; but a friend has just dropped in to say 'How are you?' and when I have something to say, by George, old fellow, you shall be the first to hear it, the very first! Do you understand, eh?"

Again our right hands were clasped in firm embrace, the smooth and saintly features of the much-lauded William reflecting the benediction which his heart was pouring out upon the head of the would-be interviewer.

"Goodby, Bill!"

"Goodby, old fellow! Come and see me. You understand, eh?"

GRUDGING WINTER.

FORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 7, 1875. It has been snowing very hard here all day, nearly a foot of snow having fallen, which is now being drifted badly. In some places it is a heavy field several feet deep. The storm has had no effect on the ice in the river, and will not have unless the weather turns and continues with. There is no delay to trains on the Erie road so far as reported.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 7, 1875. It commenced snowing again at eleven o'clock this morning, and to-night the storm has increased to great violence. Telegraph reports show that it does not extend farther north than Troy or further south than Poughkeepsie, and continues with in width. The wind is blowing strongly. The temperature is mild and the streams are rising.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., March 7, 1875. One of the heaviest snow storms of the year began about three o'clock this afternoon and ceased at half-past ten.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 7, 1875. A heavy snow fall began at noon to-day and continued until nearly midnight. The total fall of snow for the week is eighteen inches.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 7, 1875. A severe snow storm set in about six o'clock this evening, which still continues—at eleven o'clock—with great vigor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 7, 1875. At Pottsville it has been snowing hard all day the same at Allentown. At Baltimore there has been a northeast wind and heavy rain; at Wilmington, raining hard; at Lancaster, sleeting and raining; at Columbia, Pa., a fine rain; Harrisburg, raining; Trenton, raining hard; Scranton, sleeting; and Philadelphia, snow and sleet all day and now raining very hard.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 7, 1875. A snow storm set in at eight o'clock this morning, and it is still, at midnight, snowing heavily.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 7, 1875. The heaviest snow storm for a number of years began here about three o'clock this morning and lasted until dark. About eight or nine inches of snow on the level fell. The storm extended southwest as far as Jackson, Miss., through West Tennessee, Kentucky, Southern Indiana, Indiana, Ohio, and into West Virginia and Pennsylvania. A sudden thaw would cause immense floods in the Ohio River and tributaries.

A STORM OF SNOW, SLEET OR RAIN IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 7, 1875. The snowstorm last night was the severest ever known here, fifteen inches having fallen, while in many places it drifted to the depth of four feet, stopping the street cars.

A MEETING OF STRIKERS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1875. A meeting of the employes of Campbell & Elliott's cotton mill, who are now on strike, was held yesterday afternoon. There are 408 looms in the mill and 300 hands are employed. There was a reduction of seven per cent some weeks ago. The strikers wages are now \$1.00 per week, and they have been working on half time about sixteen months. The strikers resolved to stand firm until they received an advance of fifteen per cent.

It is reported that the hands of two other mills would also join the strikers.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The Callender Minstrels open to-night at Robinson Hall.

Miss Bessie Darling is about to appear in the New England cities previous to her engagement in New York. A new piece, "Lucretia Borgia" is to be given after her play of "Her Face Was Her Fortune."

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building—

Table with 4 columns: Date, 1874, 1875, 1874, 1875. Rows for 3 A. M., 6 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., Average daily, and Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 7, 1875. Market for printing cloths closed strong at 6 1/2c for best 60x90 goods, 6 1/2c being refused for some extra lots. The week's 12,000 pieces largely for future delivery.

DIED.

RODIER.—On Sunday, March 7, PETER RODIER, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Holy Trinity Church, St. Peter's and St. Ann's, and the members of the Odd Fellows, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 174 Madison street, on Monday, March 8, at two o'clock P. M. sharp.

[For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.]

ALL STUFFER UP.—WHEN THE AIR PASSES are choked, and the lungs oppressed with phlegm, or when the HALL'S HONEY OF HORSKHOES are used will remove the obstruction. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

A LETTER FROM DANIEL HUNTINGTON, THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD, UPON THE HEALTHY LIT.—"I have tried the HEALTHY LIT. as administered by Dr. HILLBROOK for over a year and with great benefit. It restores the system, cures the overworked brain, remedies weakness, aids digestion and tends to give vigor and energy to the more prostrated, weak, and nervous. I can commend it heartily to all who are suffering