

WASHINGTON.

The Approaching End of the Southern Question.

WADE HAMPTON'S SUCCESSFUL MISSION.

A Coming Address from Chamberlain to the Colored People.

USES OF THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

Matters of General Interest Coming to the Front.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1877.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION—EFFECT OF THE SETTLEMENT UPON BOTH RACES.

Governor Hampton will probably leave here on the noon train to-morrow for Columbia. The order withdrawing the troops from the State House and forbidding military interference will not be issued until he arrives there. It will, therefore, appear on Wednesday morning probably. Governor Hampton does not expect to find any difficulties in his way when the troops no longer interfere in local affairs and impede the progress of the courts. If Mr. Chamberlain or any of his subordinates should attempt to hold on to the State House legal process will be used to eject them, but it is not probable that this will be necessary. All those of Mr. Chamberlain's supporters who are here freely acknowledge that he cannot maintain himself without the help of Federal troops. He is reported to have confessed the same thing to the President also.

There is a general impression this evening that Mr. Chamberlain will issue an address to the members of his party advising and urging them to accept their defeat with good nature, to be orderly and peaceable and to go to work at their various industries in confidence that Governor Hampton will redeem his promises to see that the laws are impartially executed and that all men shall have equal justice and be secure in their rights. It is known that he has been strongly advised by prominent and influential republicans to do this, and if he should refuse he would be held here to put himself needlessly in the wrong. South Carolina republicans now here say that the accession of Governor Hampton was at first greatly alarm the ignorant colored people, many of whom felt that they are to be re-enslaved. This is a threat which unscrupulous republicans will use in almost all the Southern States have always used to keep the colored voters faithful to their party. When Alabama was carried by the democrats many negroes were so persuaded that they were to be re-enslaved that they went voluntarily to their former masters and asked not to be separated from their families. Of course a few weeks or months suffice to cure them of such fears, but an assurance from Chamberlain would do much to relieve their terror at once and lead to a quiet and cheerful acquiescence in the change.

Governor Hampton does not anticipate any troubles from lawlessness or violence in the State, and the experience of Arkansas and Alabama when they came under democratic rule shows that there is more likely to be an intense sense of relief in the community, leading to general good feeling. But Hampton means to use the promptest and most severe measures to repress and punish lawlessness, if any, where it should appear. It is known that he has written a letter to the President giving a statement of his policy as Governor, and the following is given here to-day as the purpose of this letter. It will be noticed that he pledges that there shall be no interference with the schools:

I am profoundly convinced of your sincere desire to effect a pacification of the entire South, and I am fully persuaded that you will co-operate with me most heartily. I reiterate my pledges that as Governor of South Carolina I shall maintain the law with equal justice to all classes, and with constant regard to the constitution of the United States, believing that such action will furnish the peaceful vindication of the views you have announced in your inaugural address. I believe that the local government, under my administration the beneficent educational system shall be administered equally to all classes; all rights of personal liberty and citizenship shall be securely guarded without reference to race, color or political difference. I desire further to state that if the troops are withdrawn from the State House and military interference shall cease I guarantee to maintain my office, and neither I nor those associated with me will seek other redress or assert other rights than through legal methods and peaceful instrumentation.

The Louisiana Commission will start for New Orleans on Monday night. The withdrawal of the troops in South Carolina will take place before the commission is fairly organized, and this circumstance is generally regarded here as virtually settling the Louisiana question and leaving only unimportant minor details for the commission to settle. In fact, the appointment of the commission has been useful mainly to the Packard's hands and prevent him from continuing his preparations for an outbreak. Before the policy of appointing a commission was announced he was enlisting ignorant negroes from the country, and was believed to be planning violence, and thus arose feeling in the North against the President's policy. As soon as it became known that a commission would be sent to New Orleans all this necessarily stopped; for Packard saw that any violent proceedings on his part would clearly put him in the wrong in the North.

The instructions under which the commission will act are not yet completed. They will be very simple, and, it is believed, will look to an attempt mainly to unite by voluntary agreement the two Legislatures in one body. There will be no attempt at bargaining for Senators, and it is probable that the Legislature, when it acts after the withdrawal of the troops, will elect Randall Gibson for the long term and some other prominent and influential whig for the short term. There is an impression here that, while the administration will not interfere or express any wish on this matter which would be improper, it would be pleased to see the whig element in the State thus brought forward.

The President has taken pains to impress his own views upon some of the Commissioners, and it appears that he has insisted with them on two points:—First, that it is imperatively necessary that they shall do their work quickly, and second, that in whatever they do they must take as the basis of their action the fact that the troops will be withdrawn and cannot be allowed to interfere in the local affairs of the State. The President is quoted to-day as saying to one of the Commissioners that "nothing is certain, the troops must be withdrawn from any interference or control over State property or the action of State authorities." That, of course, settles the Louisiana question. Governor Nichols is strong enough to maintain peace and to punish violence, no matter by whom it is committed. He is ready to take the responsibilities of his place, and he will have no difficulty in maintaining order and securing equal rights, for it is a well known fact that the republican office-holders have been the cause of nearly all the violence in the State and of all the ill feeling and bitterness between the races.

There is here an immense sense of relief at the approaching and certain settlement of the Southern troubles. Even the carpet-bag republicans are not ill pleased. They have for some time seen that they could not now stay here as was inevitable, and they are privately glad that the struggle is over. As to the rest of mankind, people are already beginning to talk of other questions—civil service and currency reform. "Now, at last, we may get to work at something for the country," was the exclamation of a leading republican. Prominent democrats, Northern and Southern, who are here openly declare that while they do not mean to abandon their party or to cease their opposition to those republicans who, as they believed, committed or encouraged frauds in the election and in the returning boards, they will give a zealous support to the President in those reforms which he has promised, and especially in the reform of the civil service, which they consider a matter of vital necessity to the country. There is no doubt that when the Southern question is once out of the way the President may count upon the support of democrats and republicans alike for the policy

EX-MAYOR HALL.

HE IS SEEN IN THE STREETS OF LONDON—HIS RESIDENCE UNKNOWN AT PRESENT.

(BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.) LONDON, April 2, 1877.

There is good reason for saying that Mr. A. Onkey Hall has been seen in the streets of this city, but as yet no clew has been obtained to his residence. Why Mr. Hall secludes himself is, of course, unknown here.

RELIEF IN BOSTON THAT BUTLERS IS NOT MR. HALL—WHAT THE STEAMSHIP PEOPLE SAY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.) BOSTON, April 1, 1877.

The rumor which has gained so much currency that ex-Mayor Hall sailed from this port in the steamer Victoria, of the Warren line, is now believed to be without foundation. It is true that a man purchased a passenger ticket, and gave his name as "W. E. Sutcliffe, of Quebec," but the clerk has not recognized the ex-Mayor's portrait as that of the man who bought the ticket from him. Mr. O'Hara says he paid no particular attention to the man, but he admits that "it might possibly have been him." Mr. Frank Shaw, the resident member of the firm of Warren & Co., professes to know nothing whatever about the matter, and says that he does not think Mr. O'Hara has any idea how the man looked, or that he would ever be able to recognize him if he were brought to see. So many people tried to convince O'Hara that it must have been Hall that he admitted its possibility, but has never made any positive declaration that it was the missing man. The story that the clerk would think it strange that a man applied for passage on the Victoria, which is chiefly a freight steamer, is also unfounded, for the steamer has good accommodations for passengers. The general belief in Boston is that the passenger who arrived in Liverpool on the Victoria tells the truth when he says that he is not Mr. Hall.

MR. EDDIS FOUND.

(BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.) LONDON, April 1, 1877.

William M. Edds, who disappeared from his residence, No. 108 Park avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday last, was found by Officer Lowery, of the Fourth precinct, on Saturday evening, in New York, and was taken to his home. He refused to account for his absence.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A TRAIN ENCOUNTERED BY AN INFLATED BULL WHEN ENTERING A BRIDGE—THE ENGINE AND CARS PRECIPITATED INTO THE WATER—THE ENGINEER FATALLY INJURED—ESCAPE OF OTHER EMPLOYEES.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.) DAVENPORT, Va., April 1, 1877.

Last night, about twelve o'clock, as a heavy freight train was approaching a bridge over Difficult Creek, in Halifax county, Va., on the Richmond and Davenport Railroad, an inflated bull jumped upon the track and showed fight. The engineer discovered the animal, put on his brakes and blew his whistle to frighten him off. The bull, with mane and tail erect, stood firm and waited the approach of the iron horse.

CONTEMNATION OF THE DISASTER.

As the train was advancing slowly the cowcatcher of the engine mounted the bull just as it was entering the bridge, throwing the engine off the track and precipitating it with great force on the trestlework, and in an instant gave way, and the engine, tender and six freight cars went through with a terrific crash.

EMPLOYEES INJURED.

By a miracle the fireman occupied with some severe injuries, but Engineer Kidwell was nearly crushed to death, though he still survives. The brakeman who was on the foot of the engine was also severely injured, escaped by running back and stepping from the rear of the back car as it tumbled over into the abyss.

THE CRASH OF THE BOILER.

In a moment the crash of the boiler of the engine exploded and the bridge and cars caught fire and soon the surrounding country was illuminated by the flames from the burning wreckage. The engine was completely wrecked by the train having before the flames reached him, but he is certain to die from his terrible injuries.

THE BRIDGE, WHICH WAS OVER 120 FEET LONG, WAS TOTALLY CONSUMED. THE ENGINE IS DAMAGED AND WORTHLESS EXCEPT FOR IRON AND COPPER.

The bridge, which was over 120 feet long, was totally consumed. The engine is damaged and worthless except for iron and copper. The cars were also completely wrecked. The loss is estimated at \$40,000 to \$50,000. There is a small insurance.

POST OFFICE AND STORE DESTROYED.

(HALIFAX, April 1, 1877.) A fire last night this morning destroyed the post office, J. Strong's store and Halliday's house. The post office contents and mails were saved.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 2—1 A. M.

For New England, threatening weather and rain, with southeast to southwest winds, falling barometer and rising temperature during the day, followed by clearing, colder weather at night.

For the Middle States partly cloudy weather, and in the northern portion light rain with southerly winds shifting to colder westerly and northwesterly, and falling followed by rising barometer.

For the lower lake region light rain followed by clearing colder weather, west to northwest winds and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather and local rain, southerly winds shifting to west and northwest, lower temperature and slight changes in barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cooler and clear or partly cloudy weather, except during the morning, light rain in the eastern portion, with northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, cold northerly to westerly winds will continue during the day, with clear weather and rising barometer in the eastern portions, followed in the Upper Missouri Valley by falling barometer and rising temperature.

For the upper lake region colder, clear or fair weather, with west to northwest winds and rising barometer.

Fire signals continue at Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Indianapolis, Galveston, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat and Sandy Hook.

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 student's pharmacy, Herald Building:—

Table with 4 columns: Year, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879. Rows include temperature at 3 A.M., 6 A.M., 9 A.M., 12 M., 3 P.M., 6 P.M., 9 P.M., 12 M., Average temperature for corresponding date last year, and Percentage of relative humidity.

LOCAL MONTHLY WEATHER RECORD FOR MARCH.

The following is a synopsis of the weather observations at New York during the month of March:—

Highest barometer (on the 11th), 30.54 inches. Lowest barometer (on the 9th), 29.12 inches. Mean for the month, 29.99 inches. Prevailing wind, variable.

Maximum temperature (on the 23th), 50 degrees. Minimum temperature (on the 26th), 27 degrees. Mean for the month, 36.9 degrees. Greatest daily range, 23 degrees. Mean daily humidity for the month, 65 per cent. Total rainfall and melted snow, 6.65 inches. Prevailing wind velocity (on the 9th), 69 miles per hour.

Clear days, 10. Days with rain or snow, 11. Clear days, 7. Foggy days, 14. Cloudy days, 14.

FIRE IN NEW BRIGHTON.

A fire broke out at an early hour yesterday morning on the second floor in a two and a half story French roof brick dwelling on Tompkins avenue, New Brighton. The flames spread so rapidly that the main building was soon totally destroyed, only a small structure in the rear being saved. The furniture, which was very valuable, was saved in a damaged condition to which the scaffold was attached, gave way, and Dowd was precipitated to the ground. He was picked up in an insensible condition and carried to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, where he died last evening. McCall hung to the second end of the scaffold, and escaped unharmed.

A HOME AT LAST.

George P. Smith, aged forty-six years, a homeless wanderer, was found dead last evening in the stable at No. 250 East Seventy-ninth street.

COLORED PICKPOCKETS.

Mary Ann Westland, colored, aged fifty-six years, was committed to jail yesterday by Justice Walsh to await examination on a charge of stealing a pocket-book containing \$5, from Mrs. Clark, of No. 66 Willow street, Brooklyn. The money was not recovered. Theodore Thompson and Alexander Wagner, colored, were arrested on Saturday night on a charge of stealing a pocket-book from Frank Karan, who he died last evening. McCall hung to the second end of the scaffold, and escaped unharmed.

LOCAL FIRES.

A fire occurred in a freight car at the corner of Thirty-third street and Eleventh avenue by which damage to the value of \$100 was done by Mrs. J. B. Hall, and occupied by Emanuel Van Dornum. The loss on building and furniture is estimated to be about \$10,000. The fire was caused by a defect in the heaters on the upper floor.

THE FIRST LAW OF NATURE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1, 1877. The Coroner's jury in the case of Philip Durie, who was killed by Darius Manchester at Tiverton on Friday last, have submitted a statement that Manchester acted in self-defence.

CHANGED HER MIND.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 1, 1877. Julia Doyle, of Oswego, attempted suicide yesterday by jumping into the canal. After she had plunged in she changed her mind, and, being a good swimmer, struck out for the shore and was rescued in about ten years old, and attempted to commit suicide rather than continue a life of shame.

AN INDIAN FIGHT.

A PARTY OF HUNTERS SURPRISED BY THE REDSKINS—SEVENTEEN OF THE WHITES REPORTED KILLED—DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.) ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 1, 1877.

Advices from Leavenworth to-night bring intelligence of a fight out on the Buffalo range between a party of hunters and a band of Indians, said to be Sioux, during which fifteen of the hunters were killed, the Indian loss not being ascertained.

A RUSSIAN AT NIGHT.

After a day's hard work the hunters camped at night, and not suspecting the presence of the reds in the vicinity, neglected to post sentinels, as is customary. About three o'clock in the morning, before daylight, the camp was surprised by a large body of Indians, and as the hunters rushed out to meet their foes they were shot down like sheep. After the first surprise was over the hunters made a desperate charge right into the midst of the ranks of the howling devils, scattering them and forcing them to retire.

THE HUNTERS KILLED.

The loss sustained by the hunting party was principally by the first fire of the Indians, as the former rushed from their tents to repel the attack. The names of but one hunter is known, he being William Boyd, of Hodgson county, Kan.

AN ABSCONDING TREASURER.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.) LANCASTER, Ohio, April 1, 1877.

John S. Smeck, treasurer of Liberty township, absconded yesterday with all the funds, some \$3,500, in the treasury. He made an assignment in this city on Wednesday last.

THE CHINESE MASSACRE.

DISRUPTION OF THE LABOR UNION—ACTIVE PROSECUTION OF THE ARRESTED PARTIES. SAN FRANCISCO, April 1, 1877.

A Chico dispatch says that owing to the obloquy cast upon the Labor Union by recent disclosures the more respectable portion of that organization last night denounced the action of the Council of Nine as an act of violence against the organization, and to restore peace and confidence to the community; it was unanimously resolved to disband and dissolve the organization. The Citizens' Committee is working actively to inaugurate vigorous prosecution of the parties arrested. Every precaution has been taken to prevent possibility of escape or rescue. The town is returning to quietude.

THE DEVOURING ELEMENT.

A METHODIST CHURCH BURNED. MERCERSBURG, Pa., April 1, 1877.

The Methodist Church of this village was burned this forenoon. The fire originated in a defective chimney. The extent of the loss is unknown. There is no insurance.

R. S. DeVival was severely hurt by leaping from a window, and another man sustained slight injuries.

FORK AND ICE-TOOL FACTORY DESTROYED.

BARRE, Vt., April 1, 1877. The fork and ice-tool manufactory of the Stafford & Holden Manufacturing Company was burned last night. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$10,000. The building is supposed to have caught fire from sparks from a stove.

EXTENSIVE FIRES IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 1, 1877. A special to the Journal from Xenia, Ind., says a good portion of the place was burned this morning, including Coak's Hotel and Old Fellows' Hall. The loss will probably reach \$20,000. There is a known insurance of \$7,000.

The Journal special also announces the burning of the business portion of Eminence, Morgan county, Ind. The loss is estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000. There is a small insurance.

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THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

PALM SUNDAY SERVICES OF THE GREECO-RUSSIAN CHURCH ON BOARD THE SVETLANA—INSPECTION OF THE FRIGATE BY THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

As days wear on and the weather becomes more mild the curious crowds who patiently stand for hours at the landing stage at Twenty-third street, watching the Russian fleet and the arrival and departure of the men-of-war's boats increase in number. They are orderly and quiet, watching with eager eyes every movement of the foreigners, and staring curiously at the Grand Dukes and other Russian officers as they pass and re-pass on their way to and from their ships.

PREPARING FOR MASS.

In the morning yesterday, on the gun deck of the Russian flagship, where the services of mass were held, a sanctuary was erected, as is usual each Sunday. A partition was put up, which was taken down after the day's services were over. In the decorated partition wall were three doors, the one in the center being called the sacred door. Through the latter, when open, the altar, with its covering of crimson and gold, the silver candlesticks holding the lighted tapers and the holy picture are seen. At eight o'clock A. M. the duties of the day commenced on board the Svetlana. The signal being given the national Russian ensign was run up, the fine band drawn up on the starboard side of the quarter deck saluting the flag as it caught the breeze with the stirring strains of a Russian quick march. Everybody on the deck being uncovered the Russian national hymn was given. In compliment to the American people the air, "Hail Columbia," was then played and the ceremonies of raising the flag were over.

INSPECTION OF THE SHIP AND CREW.

At half-past nine the call for inspection rang out over the flagship, and the crew of over 500 sailors in Sunday rig, making a fine appearance in their dress of dark green, with yellow striped collars, which, laying open, showed the neat blue and white striped shirt underneath, ranged themselves in long lines on the port side of the quarter deck. On the starboard side stood the officers of the flagship in order of precedence, in their uniforms of dark green and gold, wearing their various orders on their left breasts. As soon as all were in line Captain the Grand Duke Alexis advanced toward the deck being uncovered the Russian salute, and the officers of the flagship in order of precedence, in their uniforms of dark green and gold, wearing their various orders on their left breasts. As soon as all were in line Captain the Grand Duke Alexis advanced toward the deck being uncovered the Russian salute, and the officers of the flagship in order of precedence, in their uniforms of dark green and gold, wearing their various orders on their left breasts.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

George A. Baker, aged thirty-six, was found yesterday at the corner of Twenty-second street and First avenue, suffering from an overdose of laudanum. It appears that he applied for lodging at the Eighteenth precinct station house, but could not be accommodated. Therefore he drank off a quantity of laudanum, in which he had in his pocket a small bottle, and was not out of danger last night.

ALMOST A HOMICIDE.

Ann Fitzsimmons was brought to Bellevue last night from the Chambers Street Hospital suffering from injuries received at the hands of a woman, named Mrs. Kieffer, during an altercation in a tenement house in Leonard street, some days ago. She was in a precarious condition this morning.

PETTY FILCHELS.

Robert Jackson, of No. 138 Mott street; Edward Bracken, of No. 314 Mott street, and Edward Ham of Elizabeth street, were arrested last night by Detectives Steyn and Dolan, of the Fifteenth precinct, charged with having entered the apartment of Jane McQuinn, of No. 309 Mott st., and rifled her trunks. Some of the property was found on the premises, which she had in her possession. He is now in the lock-up, and was not out of danger last night.

GENERAL ADDISON FARNSWORTH.

Brevet Brigadier General Addison Farnsworth died at his residence, No. 229 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, and will be buried in Albany to-morrow afternoon. The deceased gentleman was born in Albany in 1828. When the Mexican war broke out he entered the service as a second lieutenant of the First New York volunteers and participated in a number of battles under Scott and Taylor, rising to the rank of major. Declining a commission in the regular army he chose the profession of journalism, and joined the Albany Dutchman. This journalistic venture proving a failure he accepted a position in the New York City Police Department. He was subsequently promoted to be assisted in the organization of the Thirty-eighth New York volunteers, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the same. He was also colonel of the Seventy-ninth New York. At the second battle of Bull Run he was severely wounded, and on again reporting for duty was appointed colonel of the First Regiment of Cavalry, in which position he assisted in the protection of Washington. Since the war General Farnsworth has held the position of revenue inspector in the Custom House.

EDWARD COZZEN.

Edward Cozzen, who served as captain in the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, died at Bay Ridge, L. I., on Saturday last. He was in the forty-ninth year of his age. His funeral is to take place on Wednesday forenoon at Bay Ridge.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Senator George E. Spencer, of Alabama, is at the Albemarle. William W. Belknap, of Iowa, is at the St. James. Colonel Horace Birkbeck, United States Army, is at the Union Square. Captain William H. Thompson, of the steamship Brooklyn, and Lieutenant Commander Frederick Pearson, United States Navy, are at the Fifth Avenue. Pay Inspector Augustus H. Gilman, United States Navy, and Andrew Low, of Savannah, are at the New York. Captain Edward Simpson, United States Navy, is at the Everett. Harvey G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, is at the Metropolitan.

EVERYBODY IS ROARSE. THERE NEVER WAS such a spring for coughs and colds, and never such a universal and urgent demand for HALE'S HONEY OF HORSERADISH.

PICK'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, POSTAGE FREE. ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK. CABLE NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. THE WEEKLY HERALD.

A handsome eight-page paper, with full reports of American News, Scenes of Adventure, a Story and Romantic Miscellany.

SPORTING NEWS IN FULL.

With paragraphs of the latest news, Amusements, Notes, Religious Items, Personal Recollections, Fun in Bits, Art Notes, and a short sermon every week.

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The cheapest paper in the world. Cattle Notes, Market Reports, Financial Items.

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In all its phases of news, together with the latest and most interesting news from all parts of America, and special news from correspondents at Washington.

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Three cents for single copies. The Weekly Herald is a paper for people living in the country. It is never dull, and while it gives attention to all the current interests of the farmer, it also gives ALL THE NEWS FOR A DOLLAR.

Its circulation is rapidly increasing, and it is being taken widely in the South and West. City people desiring to send the American Farmer to their friends, or to have a copy of the Weekly Herald, which costs but one cent, should send for it at once.

THE DOLLAR HERALD.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD received by F. M. Wadsworth.

A—BRNSETT BUILDING.

FIREPROOF. LOCATED ON NASSAU, ANN AND PULTON STS. HAS A COMPLETE STOCK OF FIRE INSURANCE TO LET BY VERY REASONABLE TERMS.

LAWYERS, BANKERS AND INSURANCE OFFICES, APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

A—FOR A STYLISH AND ELEGANT SPRING suit, in direct to the manufacturer, EXPENSE-HELD, 115 Nassau st.

APOLLINARIS WATER—DELICIOUS FOR TABLE USE.

Agents: Messrs. McCULLAGH & CO., N. Y.

BEST VALUE IN FINEST CHAMPAGNE—FOR THE WEEK.

John Munn's Extra Dry Champagne, 25 per case. John Munn's Extra Dry Champagne, 25 per case. John Munn's Extra Dry Champagne, 25 per case.

CRAMPS, COLIC, DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE.

Carminative and diarrhoea have no remedy equal to PARKER'S LIGHTNING CURE.

DYING AND CLEANING—NEW YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 215 Broadway.

Agents: Messrs. McCULLAGH & CO., N. Y.

SODA WATER APPARATUS FOR MAKING ALL kinds of sodas.

JOHN MATTHEWS, 1st av. and 22nd st.

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(BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.) LONDON, April 2, 1877.

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