

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

ENGLAND ATHIRST FOR WAR.

A Counter Move on Turkish Sentiment Through the Khedive of Egypt.

RUSSIA NOT FRIGHTENED.

The South African War Assuming Alarming Proportions.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 8, 1878. The Observer believes that Mr. Gladstone coincides with the determination of the opposition leaders to move no amendments to the address to the Queen on Monday.

RUSSIA STILL VIGILANT.

The Times' correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs that the Russian troops in Bulgaria, Roumania and Southwest Russia are taking up strategic positions, of which Fitești in Roumania, commanding the southern debouchment of the Carpathian Passes, is the most salient. Contracts have been made for the delivery of supplies at these centers. The forces sent to these points as yet appear simply advance guards to prepare for the reception of larger forces should the progress of events require their presence.

THE DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Pera understands that Austria has assured the Porte that she will oppose any effort to enter the San Stefano Treaty. The Russians are desperately urging the Sultan to surrender his ironclads and positions on the Bosphorus.

TURKEY FRIENDLY TO RUSSIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says—"Besides the verbal remarks made to General Ignatieff a more extensive statement in writing of Austria's views was delivered to Prince Gortschakoff by Austria two days after General Ignatieff's arrival at St. Petersburg. It is announced from Constantinople that the current of feeling in the Turkish government is now running wholly against Russia. Inspired by British gold. The Standard has the following from Constantinople—"A report comes from a good source that the Khedive has announced that he will declare his independence should Turkey form any alliance against England.

CALL OFF YOUR SHEEPS.

"It is stated that Russia has officially offered to quit the neighborhood of Constantinople if the British fleet withdraws.

ITALY INTERESTED.

"Italy is endeavoring to induce the Porte to suspend hostilities in Thessaly, alleging fears of grave complications. Greece is similarly endeavoring to induce the Austrians.

ANXIETY ABOUT INDIA.

A despatch from Calcutta says that all military fortifications have been stopped. This, however, is merely precautionary. The government deny that they contemplate any expedition. Has this any connection with the late rumor that of General Kaufmann as at Tashkend, far to the east of Khyber, with 200,000 Russian troops?

FRANCE'S FRIENDLY FEELING.

The Observer states that M. Waddington, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, when answering Prince Orloff's representations in regard to the tone of the French press, assured him of his friendly feeling toward Russia.

HUNGARY WILL NOT PERMIT IT.

A correspondent of the Paris Temps, at Pesth, has had an interview with M. Tlaza, Premier of the Hungarian Ministry, who said Austria-Hungary would go to war if necessary to prevent the establishment of a Slav State on her southern frontier.

REBUKED.

The St. Petersburg Gazette, a journal published in the Russian language, has received a warning on account of an article inciting war.

NOT ALARMED.

Noting the London Post's declaration of Saturday that the British government would back up its circular, but was willing to consider the views of Viennese statesmen, the Journal de St. Petersburg says—"Russia can tranquilly regard the warnings of a nervous policy while herself maintaining her position unmoved."

THE FABRIC OF A DREAM.

A despatch from Paris says a rumor is current in St. Petersburg that Prince Gortschakoff may resign in favor of Count Schouvaloff, with a view to restore confidence between Russia and Europe.

LOOKS MORE PRACTICAL.

The Times' correspondent at St. Petersburg, telegraphing on Sunday, says—"To-day the hopeful rumors which without apparent cause were current on Saturday have taken a more definite form. It is said that an important letter has been received from Berlin suggesting that concessions should be made to avoid a European war. Whether this is true or not, it is pretty certain that Germany is abandoning her purely passive attitude. Russia has not requested Germany's good offices, but there is reason to believe that she will gladly accept them."

NEW HOPES OF A CONGRESS.

Hopes for a congress are reviving, and General Ignatieff has even postponed his departure for Constantinople so as to be able to accompany Prince Gortschakoff to Berlin at a second plenipotentiary if the Congress meets. It is emphatically declared here that Prince Gorka, the Roumanian agent, must have misunderstood Prince Gortschakoff, as the latter never refused to admit discussion on the Bessarabian question. The Russian Cabinet does not deny that the Bessarabian question involves European interests, although it has not yet expressly admitted it."

HOMEWARD BOUND.

A special despatch to the Times from St. Petersburg reports that the first Russian cavalry division and a division of Cossacks of the Don have begun their homeward march by way of Ibrail. Three regiments of Cossacks, two batteries and the Eleventh corps, under General Skochnikoff, have gone by way of Rostschuk.

GETTING READY TO RESIST.

Constantinople despatches say it is announced that Velyk Pachas' indisposition has increased and a consultation of physicians has been held. It is stated that Velyk considers, in the event of an Anglo-Russian war, that the Porte should not resist a British fleet passing through the Bosphorus. The Turks are to occupy Bujukdere.

PREVENTING DISEASE.

A Times despatch from Belgrade says Austria has prohibited all Serbian imports because of the prevalence of rinderpest affri spotted typhus.

ENGLAND TO OCCUPY CRETE.

It is rumored at Athens that England will occupy the island of Crete.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

News from the Cape seems to betoken the renewal of serious troubles. A telegram, dated Cape Town, March 19, says—"Severe fighting occurred in the Finte-bush yesterday and it is still proceeding. It is reported that Secocoeni has declared himself openly hostile and besieged two forts in Transvaal. This most serious news has just reached here."

THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

A despatch to the Times from Cape Town confirms the report of severe fighting. The British troops in one action were forced to retreat before an

overwhelming force. Secocoeni's followers have killed some Europeans. Assistance is requested.

IN A NEW QUARTER.

Secocoeni is a powerful chief, with whom Transvaal is at war prior to its annexation. His intervention would spread the war to a wholly new quarter, and very possibly cause complications with the Zulul King, of whom he is a feudatory, and who is able to place a well-armed and organized force of several thousands in the field.

COURTESIES AT CZARGRAD.

THE VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS TO THE SULTAN—PROMINENT RUSSIANS PRESENT—NAMID RETURNS THE CALL. [From the London Daily News.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 27, 1878.

On the occasion of the long expected visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Sultan yesterday, in order to avoid the excitement which might be caused by a large number of Russian officers riding through the streets of Stamboul and Pera, the Russians themselves proposed that the Grand Duke and his followers should be water to the Palace of Dolma Bagtche on board the Livadia steam yacht belonging to the Empress and that the Sultan should return the visit on board the Livadia, or in any other way that might be considered advisable. To this the Turks finally assented, but went beyond the Russian propositions in proposing to put the Palace of Beylerbey on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus at the disposition of the Grand Duke in which to receive the return visit of the Sultan. The arrangement was agreed to on Tuesday or three days ago, although it was kept very quiet until Monday. Everything here, however simple and natural, becomes such an occasion for intrigue that, had it been known forty-eight hours in advance, there are people here who would have moved heaven and earth to prevent the visit.

THE APPOINTMENT.

The Grand Duke, with fifteen or twenty officers, went aboard the Livadia, while the rest, the number of about sixty, embarked on board the Constantia and were soon steaming up to the mouth of the Bosphorus. They have to pass the palace of Dolma Bagtche and later on the Sultan's yacht. The Sultan's came off and took the Grand Duke and several general ashore, the rest following early in the boat of the Livadia and Constantia, partly in a second launch and partly in the Sultan's launch. They landed at the palace and were instantly conducted into the reception room, where the Sultan entered at the same moment.

A CORDIAL MEETING.

The meeting between the Sultan and the Grand Duke was very cordial and friendly. They shook hands, inquired after each other's health, and the usual polite speeches were made. Only five or six general officers were present, the rest consisting of themselves with looking on. It would have been rather too hard on the Sultan to compel him to go through the ordeal of meeting a large number of them. Coffee, sweets and cigarettes were served, and the Grand Duke had a long conversation with the Sultan. The latter, through the Russian Embassy acting as interpreter, with only M. Nollan, Salva Pacca and Ruffa Pacca present. The conversation lasted about three-quarters of an hour.

RETURN OF THE GRAND DUKE.

Then the Grand Duke withdrew and went on board the Livadia, which steamed up the Bosphorus about three miles and here to the other side, at the Palace of Beylerbey. Here the Grand Duke and the Sultan were to have a long conversation. The Grand Duke was to have a long conversation with the Sultan. The latter, through the Russian Embassy acting as interpreter, with only M. Nollan, Salva Pacca and Ruffa Pacca present. The conversation lasted about three-quarters of an hour.

THE SULTAN'S VISIT.

In about half an hour the Sultan, in a steam launch and was met at the steps by the Grand Duke, when they again shook hands. Another conversation of the same kind followed, which was very cordial and friendly. Then the Sultan withdrew. On getting into the launch he proposed that the Grand Duke should accompany him to the palace. The Grand Duke consented and stepped into the launch, accompanied only by a few officers and an interpreter. He was taken to Dolma Bagtche, where he had a long conversation with the Sultan, which lasted about half an hour. The whole affair was very friendly and cordial on both sides. The Sultan was very pleased by the reception. The impression they derive from it is that the Turks do not wish war with either Russia or Russia's other power to go to war against them. They want peace.

AT THE EMBASSY.

The Grand Duke and the Sultan paid a visit to the Prince House and then went to the Russian Embassy. The two famous eagles over the gateway, that were tied up in oil and in a horrible mass of ash, human bones, iron window gratings, bedsteads and debris. It will be impossible to recover any of the bodies in recognizable form. The ashes of the whole fifteen lie buried in the ruins of the burned building situated about fifteen rods north of the main County House, which was far more valuable, and is fortunately uninjured with its scores of pauper inmates.

THE VICTIMS.

- The following are the names, ages and causes of confinement of the deceased male victims:— L. C. FORD, aged forty-eight; fit. DAVID CURTIS, aged seventy-nine; cripple. JOHN ALVIAN, aged fifty-eight; cripple. JOHN MESSENGER, aged eighty-four; old age. BUEL M. PAGE, aged forty-nine; fit and blind. The names of the deceased female victims are:— AXI HANGER, aged twenty-seven; idiot. BETSEY SMITH, aged sixty-three; idiot. CHLOE MUDGE, aged sixty-eight; idiot. JULIA DAVIS, aged thirty-eight; idiot. ROSA WELCH, aged twenty; idiot. NANCY STONE, aged twenty-six; idiot. ABIGAIL SHULTS, aged sixty-three; old age. CATHARINE SULLIVAN, aged seventy-one; old age. JENNIE MILLIS, a child of four years. MARY HEWITT, a child of one year.

AFTER THE TRAGEDY.

At a late hour the ruins were in complete stillness, under pall of a very dark night. The place was unmolested, except by the resident mourners, as it is yet too early for the news of the holocaust to have reached the distant friends of most of the victims. The dread locality will undoubtedly be thronged on Monday, when the Coroner will probably commence the difficult search for some vestige of all that remains of fifteen human beings.

TRAGEDY ON A RAILROAD.

BY THE FALL OF A DERRICK. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WHEELING, W. Va., April 7, 1878. The details of a frightful accident at Fishing Tunnel, on the Tuscara Railroad, in Harrison county, Ohio, about twenty miles from this city, have just reached here. On Thursday last, while a large party of laborers were congregated about a derrick at the mouth of the tunnel, the supports of the derrick gave way and two of the men were instantly killed and another fatally injured. The men were not known, as they had only been at work a few days. The names of the men have not been learned yet.

THE SLATINGTON DISASTER.

DETAILS OF THE COLLISION AND EXPLOSION—BUNGLING OF THE RAILROAD OFFICIALS—THE CORONER'S INQUIRY—MORE OF THE VICTIMS DEAD. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SLATINGTON, Pa., April 7, 1878. The terrible collision of two freight trains at this place on Friday morning, followed by an explosion of oil tanks resulting in loss of life, the burning of about thirty-five citizens and the destruction of property, has attracted thousands of people to witness the scene and become the general topic of conversation. The correspondent was here at the time of the explosion, witnessing the whole scene, and having seen certain erroneous reports regarding the catastrophe, now endeavors to give a correct account. HOW THE COLLISION OCCURRED. Freight train No. 49, that left Packerstown about four o'clock, bound for Easton, reached here at thirty-five minutes past four. It was discovered that there was a hot journal, and the train was stopped to cool it off. Engine Rockdale, No. 154, running irregular, leaving

ANOTHER HOLOCAUST.

The Insane Department of the Steuben County House at Bath, N. Y., Destroyed.

FIRED BY A LUNATIC.

Fifteen of the Inmates Meet a Dreadful Death.

APPALLING SCENES.

Names of the Victims—Over Forty Persons Rescued.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BATH, N. Y., April 7, 1878.

A terribly disastrous fire occurred here a little before one o'clock this morning. The insane department of the Steuben County House, containing between sixty and seventy inmates, was fired by L. C. Ford, one of the inmates, from Hornellsville. Fifteen persons, five males and ten females, perished in the flames. The building is wholly destroyed, with a loss of \$4,000. The scenes of fatally beggar description and were horrifying in the extreme. One inmate besides those who perished was injured. More than forty were rescued. HOW THE FIRE ORIGINATED. L. C. Ford, who was a man subject to fits, was never known to do anything violent before, and therefore was trusted and given full liberty than other more insane inmates. He was allowed to smoke and have light in his room. It is supposed that he fired his bedding, for when those in charge discovered the flames Ford's head protruded through the iron grating of his window and he apparently could not withdraw it. He must have put his head out as soon as he recovered from the fit and discovered his danger. Superintendent Eli Carington was absent from the premises temporarily. His family and assistants worked hard, but it was too late to be of any avail, except in rescuing three-fourths of the helpless imprisoned inmates. NOTICED FROM BATH. The County House is about two miles north of Bath County House Bridge. The light was noticed in Bath just before one o'clock A. M. It did not appear like a fire in the distance, and at first there was nothing done; but the nature of the glare of light finally became apparent, and the Bath Fire Department was called out by the alarm. The distance and the first misunderstanding made them late, and their services were all unavailing, either to succor the burning inmates or to save the building. The first and second floors, with their flaming contents, fell through to the basement, which was also occupied by some of the doomed inmates. THE BUILDING DESTROYED. The building burned two or three hours and at daylight there was nothing left standing but the brick walls. All the rest was in a horrible mass of ashes, human bones, iron window gratings, bedsteads and debris. It will be impossible to recover any of the bodies in recognizable form. The ashes of the whole fifteen lie buried in the ruins of the burned building situated about fifteen rods north of the main County House, which was far more valuable, and is fortunately uninjured with its scores of pauper inmates.

Packerstown four minutes later and drawing forty-one oil tanks, came speeding along at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour, and, according to the statement of John Watmore, the engineer, not seeing the red signal of the preceding train until within a distance of 900 yards, on a sharp declining grade, although reversing his lever instantly, was powerless to stop in time to prevent the collision. Mr. Watmore asserts that the signal target here was not turned to sternal him back, and as soon as he saw the red lamp on the rear of train No. 49, instantly reversed his lever, the pressure of steam being so great as to blow out his cylinder head, and notwithstanding this, slackened the speed of his engine. It was impossible to avert the calamity owing to the sharp grade. As a verification of his statement the cylinder head can now be seen over half a mile distant from the place of collision. The agent here, Mr. I. M. Cassell, states that the signal was turned so as to signal No. 154 back. CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION. On the arrival of the railroad officials orders were given to open the tanks from below, and after the oil had been running about ten minutes, further orders were given to place a chain around one of the tanks, so as to draw it away from the depot. The oil running from below created a vacancy between the surface of the oil and the top of the tank, and the moment the chain was applied it produced a rupture in the iron, causing the gas to ignite and exploding the boiler. As a further evidence that every effort was made on the part of the engineer of No. 154 to prevent the collision the tanks had their brakes on, as discovered immediately afterward by Agent Cassell. THE CORONER'S INQUIRY. The Coroner of Lehigh county, Tighman Osman, of Allentown, reached here this morning for the purpose of holding inquests over the bodies of those who have died from the effects of the explosion. Well known citizens of the borough were sworn in as jurors. They immediately repaired to the house of Evan Williams, the father of Arthur Williams, who died this morning at ten o'clock, to view the remains, and from thence to the house of Daniel Baber, four miles out of town, to perform a similar duty, returning here at one P. M., to take evidence as to the cause of the explosion. Numerous witnesses were sworn, who testified that the railroad company's officials had instructed that the tank which was on fire at the time he pulled, by means of a chain encircling it, from the railroad track, and in their judgment this was the cause of the explosion. THE VERDICT. After deliberation the following verdicts were separately rendered:—That the death of Daniel Baber, of striking him from the explosion of an oil tank on the railroad engine No. 154, was of opinion that this had the railroad company not disturbed the burning tank, the explosion would not have occurred. A similar verdict was rendered in the case of Arthur Williams, omitting the words "he being there as a spectator," there being no evidence to show that he was there as such. MORE DEATHS. Two others have died since the holding of the inquest—Erwin Clark, employe of the road, and John Koser. Half a score of others are not expected to live. Services will be held on Tuesday afternoon in the Presbyterian Church over the remains of Williams and Baber. SINKING OF A RIVER STEAMER. NEW ORLEANS, La., April 7, 1878. The steambark Colonel A. P. Koons struck a snag at Negro Point, Red River, yesterday, and sunk. Three deckhands were drowned. The wrecking boat Oage has gone to the scene of the disaster. THE BANK OF CHEMUNG. KIMBERLY, N. Y., April 7, 1878. A judicial investigation into the affairs of the suspended Bank of Chemung, of this city, was begun here on Saturday. The order was granted by the County Judge on petition of a creditor. The seller of the bank and a broker of the cash were sworn, and will testify Tuesday, to which day the case was adjourned. Henry Beadle, the cashier, the assignee and other parties will be examined by the referee. The matter excites much interest.

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GERMAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 7, 1878. The Eastern New York German Methodist Episcopal Conference has been in session four days, and will close to-morrow, when the appointments will be announced.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 7, 1878. Work will be resumed on the Hudson River bridge to-morrow, and two piers will be completed. A third caisson will be launched shortly.

ROBBERY OF A CHURCH.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 7, 1878. The German Catholic church at this place was entered last night by thieves, who stole chalices and other articles valued at \$500. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this sacrilegious act.

THE HAVANA POSTAL COMMISSION.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 7, 1878. A special despatch to the Morning News says:—"The loss of the steamer Agnes, of Mosquito Inlet, Fla., will prevent the Postal Commission from going to Havana. They will return to Washington on ice."

FIRES.

BARR AND DOOR FACTORY BURNED. A despatch from Chicago says:—"The Barr and Door factory was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss between \$50,000 and \$75,000. No insurance. The fire was accidental."

HOUSE AND BARN DESTROYED.

HOLLESTON, Mass., April 7, 1878. The house and barn owned by Michael H. Hennessey and occupied by Abijah Leland were burned with their contents this morning. The loss on the house and barn is estimated at \$4,000 and is covered by an insurance of \$3,000, equally divided between the Hennessey Company and the Leland and Merchants' Company, both of Boston. The personal property was uninsured, and the loss thereon is estimated at \$1,000.

BARNS WITH LIVESTOCK BURNED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 7, 1878. Two barns owned by S. P. Billings, at Ware, were burned on Saturday night by an incendiary, with twenty-two head of cattle, one horse, thirty tons of hay, tools, &c. Loss, \$4,000; insurance small.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 7.—A. M. Indications.

For New England, partly cloudy weather, areas of rain, stationary temperature, northwesterly winds and rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, northwesterly winds, backing to warmer southeasterly, rising, followed by falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and possibly by rain or snow, warmer southerly winds, stationary, followed by falling barometer.

For the Gulf States, cloudy and rainy weather, southerly wind, stationary temperature, stationary and falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, increasing cloudiness and rain, warmer southeasterly winds, stationary, followed by falling barometer.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, cloudy weather, with rain areas, stationary temperature, southerly winds and falling barometer.

For the Lower Mississippi Valley, partly cloudy weather, rain areas, stationary temperature, southerly winds and falling barometer.

The Lower Mississippi River will fall. Cautionary signals continue at Indianapolis, are ordered for Galveston and New Orleans.

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, No. 215 Broadway.—

1877. 1878.

3 A. M. 49 45 3.30 P. M. 52 50

6 A. M. 59 45 6 P. M. 52 50

9 A. M. 69 49 9 P. M. 56 46

12 M. 62 54 12 P. M. 36 46

Average temperature yesterday .. 49 48

Normal temperature for corresponding date last year .. 52 48

YESTERDAY'S RECORD .. 49 48

THE ACTRESS' FATAL SHOT.

Death of the Unfortunate Trapeze Performer.

DETAILS OF THE SAD AFFAIR.

Thrilling Scene in the Audience After the Fatal Shot.

THE CAREER OF THE DECEASED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PANTUCKET, April 7, 1878.

Miss Nellie Volante, who was shot at the Opera House in this city on Friday evening last by Mrs. Franklin, while attempting to hit an apple placed upon the unfortunate woman's head, died at a quarter to nine o'clock this evening.

DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR.

The unfortunate occurrence caused a great sensation in this city and was the general theme of conversation during yesterday. The unfortunate girl was cared for at the Opera House during the night, by the members of the company, who seemed anxious and willing to do everything within their power. A comfortable bed was procured and placed on the stage, and several physicians were called, but it was the opinion of them all from the first that the case was a fatal one. Such wounds, however, have been known to prove fatal, but in this instance the artery supplying the brain was severed and a constant loss of blood ensued. So copiously did the wound bleed during the night that notwithstanding that cloths were placed upon it to absorb the blood it saturated the pillow and mattress and ran in a stream on to the floor. Yesterday morning the unfortunate woman was removed on a litter to the Hawthicket street, where the company were stopping. She was unconscious from the moment of the accident, but she appeared to revive somewhat soon after reaching the room provided for her, although in a very weak condition. Chief of Police Rice sent an officer to the Sherman House in Providence, for the trunk of Miss Volante, she having been stopping there, and upon an examination of her letters it was ascertained that she had a friend in New Haven, whose address was found, and who was engaged to go to the place to find her relatives, who were thought to live at No. 282 Leonard street, Brooklyn, although letters addressed to her of recent date placed her residence both in New York city and New York State west by the name of Lotie Malesy and Nellie Volante.

THE VERDICT.

After deliberation the following verdicts were separately rendered:—That the death of Daniel Baber, of striking him from the explosion of an oil tank on the railroad engine No. 154, was of opinion that this had the railroad company not disturbed the burning tank, the explosion would not have occurred. A similar verdict was rendered in the case of Arthur Williams, omitting the words "he being there as a spectator," there being no evidence to show that he was there as such.

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