MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1869.

TROUBLE IN THE ELEVATORS. The fact that the corn in store in one many Chicago elevators, amounting to 50,000 bushels, has been heated, and is no longer merchantable, selling on Saturday at cents per bushel, when, if sound, it would have been worth 46 cents per bushel; and the intimation that corn in the other

break new ground, their circumstances will improve, while, in the natural course of clevators of the city, amounting in the aggregate to about two millions of bushels. things, their land will increase in value so as to make them comparatively rich. It is by no means unusual for eligibly located land in the new States and Territories to apis in pretty much the same condition, is calculated to produce a greater sensation out of the city than the facts really warrant. The hot corn is confined to the bins in preciate in a few years to twenty, fifty, or even a hundred dollars per acre. There are which is kept what is technically known as "new corn," which, at this season, is about two-thirds of the whole amount in store. The facts do thousands of acres now awaiting pre-emption which will be worth the last-named price, and more, before ten years have not warrant the statement that this great assed. Settlements are extending westbody of corn has rotted in the elevators; eard with marvellous rapidity, and the apbut that the loss is not confined to one preciation of real estate keeps pace with the elevator is more than probable. We think it is to be regretted that the Board of Trade, increase of population. The man who secures a homestead now, will, in a few years, find himself well off, almost without at their meeting on Friday night, saw no higher questions involved in this matter than at what particular hour or what parexertion. Can men who depend upon pre-carious employment for a livelihood afford to let pass the present opportunities for acticular day the sale of a warehouse receipt. calling for this particular corn in this par-ficular elevator, was binding. Without any miring competency and independence? It is quite possible that our Nebraska cor-respondent, "Junius," whose letter on the Indian question we published a few days since, may not be quite satisfied with the

possible impeachment of any person, it is not too much to say that it looked like a marrel about the value of the depreciated thips issued by an insolvent gambler.

There are thousands of people who send their grain to Chicago who may be said to answers we have already given him, in as have no further control of it. No matter what the quality, or grade, or condition of The elevator does not offer to return the s me corn, but only the same quantity of the same grade of corn. So stringent and it exorable is this rule that the owner of 100,000 bushels in store is not ermitted to enter the clevator to examine hether that much corn is really there, or

whether that much corn is really there, or what is its condition. He is remanded to his receipt. The charge for storage is the result of an agreement between the elevators of this and adjoining cities. It is not based upon any estimate of the cost, or risk, or fair profit, but is arbitrary. It might as well be five cents per bashel as two cents, and in either case the producer sending grain to Chicago or Milwankee must pay whatever rate is demanded of Lim. He has no choice. His grain must point store, and must pay the arbitrary rate for storage, or he cannot sell it in Chicago. If he sells at his farm, the purchaser deducts this warehouse charge from the price.

The Board of Trade, at its meeting on Friday evening, did not seem to consider that any person had any interest in the matter except the few of their own number who held receipts for this 50,000 bushels of damaged corn. It is true that these warehouse receipts exclude a liability for losses by fire and the heating of the corn. But is this just? Is it just to charge the

Of course, the several hundred thousand dollars made by this contract went into this just? Is it just to charge the rate of two cents per bushel for five days' storage of corn kept in bulk, in which the not a violent one that the "swag" was di-vided between the contractors and the Sugood and bad may be thrown into a common pile, and the whole rotted, and no liability perintendent. The case was a simple one: there were "starving Indians" to be fed, and the government was to feed them. The usue on the part of the warehouseman! If a man could make a special deposit of his grain, and receive the same when called for, the equity of non-liability for damage Indians had corn to sell at \$2 a bushel, and the contractors bought it. The Indian from heating would be quite different from that which exists when he must take grain, which, bad when it was received, or im-Superintendent bought it of the contractors at \$8 a bushel. The military authorities, also, had corn to sell at eighteen cents a bushel, and the contractors bought that properly kept, or mixed with inferior quality, rots in the bin. There is not a rail-road in the West on which there are also. And this corn the government was made to buy back again, through the Innot daily to be seen through cars loaded with grain and flour, going direct from the dian Superintendent, at \$8 a bushel, though the commanding officer at Fort Gibson had previously offered it all to him at \$2 a bushel! We think that both the Place of shipment to the place of destination, voiding this city and the expense of storage and selling here. The news that the corn in store in our elevators has been so kept, cared for, mixed and agglom-crated that the bad has destroyed the good and the whole become rotten, will tend of the same sort.

at 22 housiel: We think that both to facts and the nuthority should satisfy the facts and the nuthority should satisfy the thirst of our Nebraska correspondent for modest parlors of his new house require of the same sort.

beta are an essential article of furnture, facts and the authority should satisfy the thirst of our Nebraska correspondent for modest parlors of his new house require iffty square yards of carpet, and wife and to increase the shipments which now pasy Chicago and go direct to their desti tion. Shippers have no assurance that their good corn may not be mixed with bad, and they will prefer paying a few cents adof their inhabitonts are not fully aware o them. There is a vague impression abroad that Arizona is rich in the more valuable than incur the risk of losing all by storage in our elevators. This is one point of which the Board of Trade, comminerals. but that it is a desert country, roducing little in the way of vegetation nosed not only of warehousemen, but of the factors and agents of the whole producexcept the various species of cacti. A let-

ing community, might have taken some notice, and is one of decidedly more importance to the commercial reputation of Chicago than how long one speculator, selling a warehouse receipt to another, is responsible for the condition of the corn in an elevator from whose management the public is ex-cluded, and over the character of whose receints they have no control. HINTS TO THE HOMELESS.

The cities are overcrowded by men, with families and without, seeking employment in any and every capacity. Some manage to secure situations, at wages de preciated by reason of the superalundance of persons out of place, and willing to be employed at any sate which will insure them against starvation, while others gain n precarious, and sometimes an insufficient, subsistence by such odd jobs as chance throws in their way. This is not as it chould be. Persons who are making no more than a bare living, without any definition of something better, are wasting their time by remaining in the city, and the city derives no benefit from their presence-on the contrary, many are, and othcrs are in danger of becoming, a burden to their fellow-citizens. Most of them are without resource to meet the emergencies pletely successful. The hostility of the of sickness or accident, and in such event must become pensioners upon public or private charity. Many of them, under the this section of the country. The danger of influences of idleness and desperation, be-1 Le commission of actual crime. Yet they cling to the city, despising the ways to plen-ty and independence offered to them in the fair fields and great forests of the Far West.

Libder the Homestead law, the governright case to every man who chooses to
the good faith, and make it his
workmen, and over the teams employed in hone, a quarter section of land, to be selected anywhere within the public domain. All the Territories, and most of the States west of the Mississippi, contain public lands, so that when any one wishes to avail Limself of the bounty of the government, the West is literally "all before him" where to choose. A large portion of Missouri and Arkansas is yet unsettled. Kansas is rapid-ly filling up, but it is not nearly full, and there are eligible locations to be found in different parts of that vigorous young State. The chief difficulty there is in finding a location with plenty of timber and mater; yet these requisites are not fewer than in Illinois. Nebraska presents many fine opportunities for advantageous settle-ment. Western Minnesota is growing rapidly, and there is yet room for a large im migration. Colorado has some of the bes tention has been paid to fruit culture, it is a well-ascertained fact that grapes, oranges, lemons, figs, olives, and all fruits which Territories—their mines will abundant farming lands, as well as the richest mines,

ishes, and lettuce are common upon the dining-tables of Tucson in midwinter, and To make farming profitable requires some capital; but very little will suffice to made a commencement, if the farmer is possessed of energy and industry. Many a man has begun without a dollar, and in a farmer by dilligate and account of the control of the drollest affairs that ever transpired in the city of Washington, or elsewhere. Mr. Abbott is a carpet-bagger from North Carolina—rather above the average of his class, and lettuce are common upon the dining-tables of Tucson in midwinter, and green common upon the drollest affairs that ever transpired in the city of Washington, or elsewhere. Mr. Abbott is a carpet-bagger from North Carolina—rather above the average of his class, and lettuce are common upon the drollest affairs that ever transpired in the city of Washington, or elsewhere. Mr. Abbott is a carpet-bagger from North Carolina—rather above the average of his class, and lettuce are common upon the drollest affairs that ever transpired in the city of Washington, or elsewhere. Mr. Abbott is a carpet-bagger from North Carolina—rather above the average of his class. some capital; but very little will suffice to made a commencement, if the farmer is possessed of energy and industry. Many a man has begun without a dollar, and in a few years, by diligence and economy, placed himself and his family beyond the probability of green to make a farming in the open air at the same season. The ubduitous and bloodthirsty Apache, however, makes farming in the warf forman is section, as well as to the northward, a precarious business. When the Apaches are studened or driven out, and a proper system for irrigation adopted, it is probable that a large portion of Southern Arizona can be studed or driven out, and a proper system for irrigation adopted, it is probable that a large portion of Southern Arizona can be successfully brought under cultivation. In this part of the Territory also there are very rich mines of gold and silver, some of which, in times past, have yielded considerable quantities of the procious metals.

him, whatever adversities may overtake At a recent date they were not worked, him. Owing to danger from the Indians. Indeed, To the man, especially, who labors at the only mine in the Territory which has been worked with steady success is in Vulordinary toil for the support of his family, the opportunity to acquire a homestead of his own selection, at little or no cost, ought to present strong attractions. The common laborer rarely lays up anything from year to ture, situated in a range of mountains north of the Gila. With a twenty-stamp mill, assisted by quartz-crushers and two grinder and amalgamating pans, the ore from this nine yields an average of about forty dollars year, because periods of unavoidable idle ss eat up the wages of his active hours. per ton, and, in gross, about fifteen hundred dullars every twenty-four hours. For some reason best known to themselves, the In-dians have not molested the employes of A single man, if sober and economical, may save something of the proceeds of his daily labor; but a man with a family cannot inless his wife and children also work for wages. Many mechanics find it difficult to make both ends meet, and there are not a few employes in tradesmen's establishments

the Vulture Company.

New Mexico is supposed to be pre-eminently an agricultural and pastoral country. Notwithstanding the depredations of the hostile Apaches and the friendly Navajoes, large numbers of sheep of an inferior breed who barely manage to keep body and soul together, while they are obliged to make a good appearance. For many of these are still bred in that Territory; also some goats and donkeys, a few scrubby horses and still scrubbier neat cattle. The will hold by no uncertain tenure, as they do their present places—if they have places at prosent. There they can plant and sow, with a reasonable certainty that their crops ture in New Mexico is carried on after a most primitive fashion. The extent of the land cultivated is limited to strips varying do not expect the canals to be the permain width from half a mile to a mile and a ment route will be found, and certain that can be reached by the huperfect system products now sent by canal will go by new of irrigation in practice. This land is di-vided into small tracts of from two to twen-

people the only escape from poverty in the decline of life is the homestead. That they will hold by no uncertain tenure, as they do

will yield a fair return for the seed and

labor expended, and all the time, as they

plant trees, and build, and fence, and

SPECIFICATIONS.

There was filed with the Finance Com-

this report were read by Senator Sherman

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

s "the most barren of the Territories

travelling causes enormous tariffs for freights. The danger of venturing any-where beyond the protection of a town

or n military post renders the ex-penses of mining double or treble what they should be, since men will not

hauling ore, to prevent surprise by the Indians. Farmers are annoyed and injured

by having their horses, cattle, and mules stolen, and their corn harvested by moon-

light by the unconscionable red man. When to this it is added that scarce a week passes

without the murder of from one to half a dozen white men by the Indians, it is not to

be wondered at that this country does not increase in population. The few people remaining there are held by that "hope deferred" which "maketh the heart sick."

South of the Gila the country is low and the climate uncomfortably hot; but here

excellent crops are raised with the aid of irrigation. The Pima and Maricopa Indians

ty acres each, the smaller tracts belonging to the poorer and the larger to the more wealthy classes of the natives. The plow used in breaking this land is a stick about four feet long and four inches square, pointed and tipped with iron, and drawn by a pair of stunted bullocks yoked by the horns.
The harrow is still more primitive, being simply a bushy sapling. There are no fences—boys and dogs being employed to keep donkeys and goats off the fields. Yet the New Mexicans manage to raise, in addition to their domestic supply of Chili pep-pers, beans and tortilla stuffs, a considera-ble quantity of corn and wheat, for sale to

the military posts, miners, etc. But most of the breadstuffs used by the military in New Mexico are carried thither from the States, and all the beef cattle are brought from Texas. New Mexico is not at presen a very productive country in any respect. But there are mines in that Territory which cannot be surpassed elsewhere. The Pinos Altos quartz mines, near the Mimbres River, and about thirty miles north of the old Batterfield overland route, much as we have not adduced the "specifica-tions" he called for. The question, we the corn may be in the owner's estimation, it is received here only upon the grade marked upon it by the ingretors of this particle. It is quite easy, however, to bring forward ample proof of all that we put into the elevator as "No. 1," "No. 2," "rejected," or "new," and storage is charged for it nee-ordingly. It must be related or the related between the related between the related on this subject, and, that of storage is charged for it nee-ordingly. It must be related on the related between the rel has been made to work them recently. In the Madalena Mountains, west of Socorre mittee of the Thirty-ninth Congress a statesome excellent gold and silver-bearing ment containing some twenty distinct charges of fraud against Indian Agents, conledges were discovered last summer. At Real de San Francisco, between tractors and bureau officers. Portions of Albuquerque and Santa Fe, there are rich placer mines, and quartz ledges equal to the best in California and Nevada. At the Real de Dolores, nine miles nearer te Santa Fe on the same road, there is a quartz ill in operation on ore from the Ortiz mine, but at last advices the concern waonly partially successful, owing to the imperfection of the machinery. Near Saut

Fe some old mines, covered up by the Puebla Indians after the massacre of the French gambusines a hundred and fifty or two hundred years ago, have been reopened, and will doubtless be worked before long. All along the Rio Graude, from Santa Fe to Taos, the old shafts of the gambusing are being discovered and claimed by enterprising Americans. At Maxwell's ranch, on the Cimatron, quartz mines of extraordinary richness have been found, and a quartz mill is now in operation there. The greater por-tion of the Territory yet remains to be prospected, and it is almost certain that rich deposits of the precious minerals will be found in many places hitherto unvisited by white men. In many respects the quartz mines of New Mexico possess advantage over those of Arizona, and perhaps over omebody's pockets, and the supposition is those of Colorado and Nevada. It is the opinion of some experienced miners that New Mexico will prove the richest mining territory in the United States; but until within a few months mineral wealth has re-

mained unsuspected, even by some of the oldest and most intelligent inhabitants. CARPETS AND CORN.

As one of a series of illustrations the practical operations of the tariff, we take the case of a farmer residing one hun take the case of a farmer restaing one nul-dred miles from Chicago, who, after years of industry, has just built himself a dwelling house, which he proposes to furnish, and into which he and his more impatient wife and daughters expect soon to move. Carpets are an essential article of furniture, daughters insist that this carpet shall not The resources of Arizona and New Mexico seem to be but imperfectly understood out side of those Territories, and, indeed, many of their industrial to the description of the company of their industrial to the description of the company of the comp of a good quanty. The years come to chear, and, rejecting the Arminster and the Saxony and the velvets, they settle down upon a tapestry Brussels carpet, which they find they can buy—the English at \$1.85, and the American at \$1.75 per yard of three-fourths width, or equal, the first to \$2.31 and the latter to \$2.19 per the first to \$2.31 and the latter to \$2.19 per square yard. The English carpet is supposed to have more enduring colors, and that, we will assume, is selected. The farmer pays down on the fifty square yards ter-writer, a few days since, designated it The truth is that it is one of the most fertile of the Territories. That portion of it lying north of the Gila River embraces of carpet the sum of \$115.50. The sum is comparatively a large one, and how unnesome of the finest pastoral country in the world, and is also well adapted to the some of the finest pastoral country in the world, and is also well adapted to the cultivation of the hardier cereals. Excellent crops of Indian corn have been produced in the various little settlements in that section, and especially in the vicinity of Prescott; but this grain is liable to inof Prescott; but this grain is liable to in

of Prescott; but this grain is liable to injury from early frosts. Most kinds of vegetables do well, and so do fruits, so far as they have been tried. Irrigation is usually resorted to when convenient, but is not absolutely necessary, as good crops have absolutely necessary, as good crops have been raised without it. On the great m s ts, or table-lands, stretching eastward from Colorado River, the wild grass (black grandol River, the wild grass (black grandol River, the wild grass (black grandol River) and would be sold at \$1.52 ma and one or two other species) retains, in a great measure, its verdure during the great-er part of the year. Such portions of this per square yard. The American manufac-turer, availing himself of the necessarily in-creased price placed upon the English car-pet by the tariff, raises the price of his own there is every reason to believe that the unexplored portions will prove, when prospected, equally rich. The ores are, however, of a very refractory nature, and the attempts made in the vicinity of Prescott to reduce

the capitalist whose means are invested in stock of manufacturing companies, which yields him 30 to 60 per cent per annum. This tax, it will be seen, is over 35 per cent; and let us see how the farmer meets it with corn selling at 35 cents per bushel at

the nearest railroad station:

carpet; but to furnish the house, supposing the whole cost to be \$2,000, an examination will satisfy the farmer that over \$800 of that sum is collected of him as a special tax to enable the American capitalist owning man-ufacturing stock to increase the price of his wares, by arbitrarily adding from 35 to 70 per cent on all competing goods; and that, to pay this tax or bounty of \$800, the farmer has to pay out, without any considera-tion or value, the proceeds of 2,285 bushels of corn; or, estimating the yield at forty

or corn; or, estimating the yield at forty bushels to the acre, the farmer has annually, upon every expenditure of \$2,000 for essential articles of domestic use, to cultivate fifty-seven additional acres of corn to meet the bounty required to be paid by him to raise large quantities of grain—principally the bounty required to be paid by him to wheat—and some vegetables. Wherever the white settlers cultivate the ground excellent crops are produced; and, although little attentions and make their own estimate of the west take these figures and make their own estimate of the capitalist owning manufacturing stock. ures and make their own estimate of the bounty they annually pay for no value reemons, ngs, olives, and all fruits which grow in a semi-tropical climate, can be raised in abundance. Young onions, radishes, and lettuce are common many acres additional they have to cultivate in order to meet the amount of that tax? ceived, and how many acres additional they

manding satisfaction" of him is positively ridiculous. Let Sprague have his bray, or his series of brays. He has been seven years preparing for them. If Senators don't like the noise, let them retire to the amittee-rooms until it ceases.

THE NEW YORK CANALS. The New York Canal Board has made a report of the business of the canals of that State for the year 1868. From this report we learn that there are certain charges upor the canal revenues, made by the Constitution of New York, which are as follows: For support of the government. \$290,000
For general fund debt, sinking 1,580,000
For sinking fund canal debt. 2,349,000

Total.... -----\$4,049,00 This is to be paid from the surplus reven of the canals. The surplus revenues of the last year were \$3,293,000, or about \$750,-000 leas than the constitutional charges upon 1000 test than the constitutional charges upon the revenues. The estimated surplus for 1869 is \$3,250,000; so any hope of a reduction of tolks is entirely out of the question. It appears that the canals are mortgaged, not only for their own debt, but for lines. Flour has almost ceased to be car-

ried on the canals.

The tolls, and tonnage transported since 1863, are thus given: In 1864 there were moved on the canal-

85,582 tons of anthracite and 369,481 tons of bituminous coal. In 1868 there were 1,057,388 tons of anthracite, and 554,311 of

The Board comment as follows: The Board comment as follows:
"That we cannot compete in foreign markets with the creats of other countries may be attributed to the high part of the countries may be attributed to the high part of the large production of the countries of the c The canal toll upon a ton of coal from Troy to Buffalo is 69 cents, and to Roches

er but 50 cents; but the Board say that a reduction of these rates would not in least diminish the extertions of the coal nonopolies.

The whole spirit of the report is to the effect that the State of New York must try and get all it can out of the canals toward paying its debt, before they cease to be the highway for transportation. The Board advises no enlargement, but merely such trifling changes as will not cost much, but will increase the present business.

The efforts made by the men of St. Louis to divert the grain trade of the Northwest down the Mississippi call to mind the unsuccessful attempt of a local politician to run into office a great many years ago, by calling on the people to "Hurrah for Washington for President, and William Smith for Constable." Even if the move nent should be a success, St. Louis would be left out in the cold by the grain which would all pass in front of her doors without stopping at that city.

MISCELLA NEOUS. Ont of thirty-four French journals started in Paris since 1841, only two survive.
The American colony at Dresden have organized two base ball clubs.
A beggar in Hartford goes from house to house A toggal in sat the point of a big knife.

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts
Legislature to prohibit card-playing on railway
trains, and giving the conductor power to eject all

players.
Velocipede-riding has been prohibited in the streets and public places of many German cities.
There are over one thousand broken down forcign prostitutes in the asylums, hospitals, and prisons of St. Petersburg.

The faro bankers of New Orleans are trying to make the United States Assessor call their game a lottery, so that they may be taxed and legally recognized.

The London Spectator says that the cost of living in London is but little less than in New York, even for mechanics.
In the Delaware River gill nets and the refuse

from the gas works at Philadelphia are destroy-ing shad faster than they can increase by natural Many heavy business men in New York are said Many neary obscusses men in ever vol. An observe to be patrons of claircoy and fortune-tellers.

Owing to the removal of civil officers, marriages cannot be performed in some parts of Virginia, and in the southwest part of the State lovers repair across the line to Tennessee to be male one.

Christy's Ministeller are performing in South Christy's Minstrels are performing in South Africa. They travel about in a coach of their own with four horees, going seventy miles a day, while their goods are toted along more slowly on wagons drawn by eighteen to twenty-four bullocks each. The great inconvenience they "meet with is that there are no halls to play in." People come many miles to see their sixteen-sheet pictorial posters. A correspondent of a New Haven paper looked at the telegraph wires during the late arrioral display, and saw the "sparks of electricity hop along them like infinitesimally small filminated toods." In California, four locust trees less than twenty years old were lately cut, and twenty-nine wagon hules having been made from them the remainder made more than four cords of flewood.

A large sperm whale was recently harpooned on

The Democracy of Rock Island, III., have presented to Colonel J. B. Danforth, late editor of the Argua, of that city, a watch valued at \$250.

The Traverse Bay (Mich.) Exist contains a card from Emil Anneke, charging Reaben Goodrich, formerly United States Receiver of Public Moneya at Grand Traverse, and just reappointed in place of Mr. Anneke, with having, as appears by the books, received over eight thousand dollars more than he ever paid out. The Detroit Tribune, speaking of this, says:

"This charge may be a mero dedge. We suspect so. If at the close of his term, the books showed \$1000 due the United States from funds not yet drawn by the government out of Mr. Goodrich's hands, it by no means certainly follows that those rimds are still in his possession. He micrit have either turned them over to his successor, which colors are contracted and the second of the second colors are contracted and the second colors are colored and the second colored and the second colored are colored and the second colored are colored and the second colored are colored and the second colored and the second colored and the second colored and the second colored are colored and the second colored and the second

to the Roy I and the Roy Mandal and Roy Market Republicans carried everything but the alderman in the First Warl. Alexander Hogiand was chosen Mayor by a majority of 10.
Governor Hoffman, of New York, has reached

WASHINGTON. Congress in the Recess

A Curious Consul.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

till Congress adjourns is safe for a span.

other it matters not what. Batter's life is like a traveling magician's. He opens shop to-night in Baltimore, produces a handful of eggs out of a

hat, chunks of cotton out of his sleeves, everything but a canary bird out of his mouth; for the other

There are various committees of Congress, also,

Europe, however, for then some of them migh

nderstand something, and a few might remain

nagnetic sympathies grasp all zones, Islands and sarts of continents. Its motto is:

"On, statement and oh, singers,
The passion ye have the best—
Beyond all soft disguises—
Is the passion of "The West;"
A deni-Pauthelsm
Of destiny manifest;"

General Grant is also said to be sending trusty

General Grant is also said to be sending trasty emissaries to Cuba and other mooted points, that they may ascertain the exact position of matters. It would be a happy accident for Havana to become an American city. I mean in the light of Havana'soon consequence; for, with the Anjoe-Saxon definitely entrenched there. Cuba might become the Great Britain of the West. The English day in Jamaica is forty unless nearer Cuba than the American day in Floration.

closely the parallel might be drawn between the British islands and the Antilles. It is off the coast

of Cuba that twelve American ships are cruising now. The temptation is powerful with restless

naking the price of office good behavior only. The scenes and the scramble of the last month become been diagraceful, as you know. But you do not probably know the effect of this periodical rotion upon Congress. For example, I want the cretary of the Treasury to give my man an o tation upon Congress. For example, I want the Secretary of the Treasnry to give my man an ofdee. I go up to the department and wait there for an audience, long or short, as the case may be. The Secretary speaks encouragingly. Next day I go up again, and he is not quite so sanguine. It is by this steady persistence that offices are obtained here. Not merit, nor recommendation, nor impuise, but ding-donging obtains the offices. Well, the Secretary has a fnancial policy, perhaps. How can I, na a Sanator, speak independently of his policy while my man is in a state of suspense. Thus, the executive part of the government paralyzes in a great degree the legislator's independence. We must reform this altogether, or the political state of the country will be degraded beyond recovery."

I asked the Senator if he was kept very busily employed in legislative business.

"Yes," he answered; "the duties of a Senator are extremely onerous. We used to adjourn from Thursday until Monday and get through all business promptify enough. Then the better social enopments were available to us, and we had leisure for reading, conversation and thought. So manifold have the functions of the central exacerment. Various Picnic Parties. Filibustering in Figures. Talk with Senator Trumbull

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, April 21.

The spring has come to the Potomac, and the bloesoms on the trees look like green kid gloves on pretty little flugers. We cat fresh shad altogether now-a-days, and it would do you Western people good to see them pull the sche along the sandy beaches at the foot of the high bluffs of the river. With many a catch or stave of song and rouring chorus, with the winding up of the net on winniasses, with the bare-legared negroes wading in to capture the prey, and then to see the silver scales of the dying shad—they look, at a distance, like diamonds cast up in the smulight. Warm color lies in all the high landscapes round about. There are few people here save the Senators and a handful of office-seekers of the modest and procrastinating kind. The flag waves over the Senate every day, but few people from the city visit the Capitol. The two little restaurants on the basement door In the States or in the Executive Department, come up to Congress Low. By Saturday night I am very weary."

Senator Trumbull will remain in Washington until the middle of May, then proceed to New York city, and reach lilinois by the first of June. His appearance is excellent, founded in good health and spirits, and no man in the Senate takes more interest in its daily business. He is one of those men who will survive the catastropho of mere parties, being rooted in the law and the science of affairs; and—not to be invillous—I semetimes wonder what figure Illinois would play semetimes wonder what figure Illinois would play science of affairs; and—not to be invidious—I sometimes wonder what fagure Illinois would play in the nation if Trumbull were out of the Senate, and some merely subservient cancus politician were in his place. Name your next man, please! For, as for me, dropping out of Trumbull into a hodge-podge of medicerity, I should have to consult with you by telegraph to know where to begin for wis-dom. I have never heard Senator Trumbull mention the day, but few people from the city visit the Capitol. The two little restaurants on the basement door wear an unprofitable look. The old man in the dome who sells photographs and looks is solnced matnly with his own company. Yet, to a mind well weary of a session of Congress there comes a tranquil satisfaction that all this conspiracy, greed, excitement and violence have folded their tests and passed away.

LEGINATION IN THE RECESS.

Doubtless you think that Washington is a dull place after adjournment. It is then, to my excellent city. The botels and process replue, perhaps, but every poor citerk, Treasury girl, messenger and laborer feels that the remorseless enemy can molest no more. Who can keep his desk till Congress adjournels safe for a span. Now the telegraph to know where to begin for wis-tom. I have never heard Senator Trumbull mention the in-peachment trial but once, and then without feeling or show of feeling. Yet seldom in the instory of purile duty has it been within the power of so many pupples to deride the moon, as when he put his vote to Fessenden's, to Grimes', and to Henderson's to meet the shock of party rage. Now Strague has gone back on impeachment, and says he was decelved in I. To my belief he was not half so much instaken as he was afraid.

All that is left of the impeachment trial is the malice of it. There is no reason left to endorse the begetters of this mob against conscience; and in four years more when we begin scople of the city visit each other, and you see hat there are many pleasant friends even in a conscience; and in four years more when we begin to look in the wreck of things for a man, I am sure that we shall pick out these, and know them by their sears: Grimes, Pessenden, Trumbull! on Mrs. Senator Builm to-day and found that she had gone, I drew a breath of happinest. There was one sail the less to be made hereafter."

And now the central government has disbanded. The Judges of the Supreme Court are off, each hobling court by himself, the Chief Justice in Baltimore, where that glited sky-rocket General Butler is defending himself like a meteoric aerobat. Somebody is sueing Butler there for something or other them there not seen. I technical field in this

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I destre to say a few words in answer to certain
questions and positions, propound d and taken by
you in your remarks upon the "Hot Corn" quesion, to be found in your paper of this morning And, first, you say:

And, first, you say:

The acception maturable keeps of mail enjoyed grain
inspect or in iterately, where say, it has strictly of

determine the quality of grain received into clevator,

and ship of therefore.

hat, chunks of cotton out of his steeves, every tunns but a canny bird out of his mouth in for the other day, when my playen fell down with a tremend-ous crash—a high wind blowing at the time—I heaped out of a brown study and said:
"Sarely, that is futtler delivering a speech!"
To morrow night flutter will open in Lowell or somewhere, and thrill the children just as in Baltimore.
There are various committees of Congress, also,
There are various committees of Congress, also, should have been, graded No. 1 or 2, as the case

There are various committees of Congress, also, stiling at various places round the country. Ways and Means, hard on to a dozen, travelbetween New York and San Francisco. Parts of two committees go to Louistana and Mobile to examine into the election at one place and Judge linsteed so conduct at the other. Similar fractions look into South Carolina election frauds. Tous hage and Census Committees repair to New York, as also Forchyn Mafars. Here are some fifty gentlement of the might the nare drawing pay and expenses. Except the Census Committee, its hard to see the necessity for any of these to go rambling about the country. Little attention is paid to committee work during the reselou of Congress, except by Ways and inge and Census Committees repair to New York, no also Forden Mains. Here are some fifty gentlement drawing pay and expenses. Except the Census Committee, it is hard to see the necessity for any of these to go rambing about the country. Little attention is paid to committee work during the ression of Congress, except by Ways and Means and Appropriations, but the number of holiday tourists this summer is quite modest compared to that off some past years. I apprehend that among the growth submer had a few first for the compared to that off some past years. Certainly not. It is no part of the business of the Board of Trade to guarantee the condition of property. It is very true that the Board of Trade inspects this property, for which it makes a characteristic this protection, the business of the condition. Until this point there can be no possible question. If the Board of Trade issues a certificate for No. 1 corn, upon a cargo of un-ound, or hot corn, sumply for the reason that, when this corn went into the elevator, it went in sound, and as No. 1-or, if, through the neglect of its agents, it allows our clevators to show our onts and corn for corn, or elevators to show our onts and corn for corn, or elevators to show our onts and corn for corn, or elevators to show our onts and corn for corn, or elevators to show our onts and corn for corn, or elevators to show our onts and corn for corn, or elevators to show our onts and corn for corn, or elevators to show our onts and corn for corn, or elevators to show our onts and corn for corn, or elevators to show our of the short of the short of the short of the condition of the loand of Trude to guarantee the condition of grain in our elevators than it would be for it to guarantee whe condition of 1,000 barrels pared to that of some past years. I apprehend that among the growing abuses of coming Congresses will be the unanimous summer piculcking of members in this way. We shall have committees on the Falls of Minnehaha, on the Yosemite Valley, on the status of faro-playing in the Island of Manhattan, and on the unroats of the tide at Long Branch and Narragansett. There would really be a gool deal of sense in the Foreign Affairs Committee going to

the West. The English riag in Jamaica is forly miles nearer Cuba than the American riag in Florida. With a coast line of 1,600 miles and an area of 41,275 square miles, which is more than double the coast line of Ireland, and a fourth larger than Ireland's area, Cuba possesses resources equal to Scotland and Ireland together. The imports and exports of Havana amount to fifty millions of dolons a year to a population of 12-060, which is in excess of all British ports but three. Belfast, Ireland is the equal of Havana in population, and Cork is only two-thirds the size of Havana. Cuba is about as far from Hayth as France from England, and from Jamaica about the distance of Ireland from England. These suggestions show how closely the parallel might be drawn between the

trol it.

If I put corn into an elevator during the winter, and, upon the recurrence of warm weather, it therefore heated. Lalone am responsible for any

book and the service and the service of the service

Wilder hastened to the river, which ran by full of ice, and made its perilous passage in a little skiff. Chenowith and Tracy followed the same day. Their office was seized behind them and they lost every penny they possessed in the world. Within six weeks Wilder established the Conservative in Leavenworth. Chenowith entered the Northern army at the firing of the first gan. He was on the staffs of Grant and Sherman, was a personal protop and favorite with both, and at the end of the war found himself broken in health though still quite a young man. One of his old partners heard of a School Superintendency open in Worcester, Massachusetts. Chenowith applied to General Grant for a letter of recommendation to the same, It was freely, generously, excellently A Sad Story. A Sand Story.

From the Concinnati Gazette.

An incident of the sad side of life occurred in connection with the Small-Pox Hospital a week or two age.

A young laif of German parentage was taken there to remain under treatment for the small-pox, just at the time she was to have been married to an estimable young man connected with one of our most flourishing business blocked.

in Worcester, Massachusetts. Chenowith applied to General Grant for a letter of recommendation to the same, it was freely, generously, excellently written, and it got him the place. He remained there till about a year ago, when he found his health failling. A milder climate was necessary, the returned to Richmond, Vigital, and "first family" of that Old Dominion as he was, kept himself and family about a year serving milds that the should be unread to Richmond, Vigital, and "first family" of that Old Dominion as he was, kept himself and family about a year serving mild to the project of the city. In this his wife bravely assisted him. It is a life cerentrial as this, inspired by conviction and sustained by a personal courage which we in the North will find it hard to find parallel for, which has sent Mr. Chenowith to China with a salary of \$4,000 a year as an agent for the government which he has illustrated so spiritedly. If all our Consuls had rendered like services, we might say:

"Also Hen Adhem, may his tribe increase!"

TALK WITH SENATOR TRUMBULL.

I was speaking to the distinguished Senator from Illinois, one day of this week, upon the moral effect of upsetting all the deaks of omlee every four years.

"We shall be broken up," said Senator Trumbull, "unless some administration will set the example, or some legislation will completely and the proposition of the little person.

"We shall be broken up," said Senator Trumbull, "unless some administration will set the example, or some legislation will compellit, of

to domestic productions. The principal milis are those of Hamil & Booth, Dexter, Lambert & Co. John Ryle, Dale Manufacturing Company, and Charles Martin. This business may be justly termed the "Father of the Trade." He has been a public benefactor to the place, increasing, by his individual efforts, the attractions of the city by adorning the grounds around the Falls of the Passaic at his own expense. He produces over THE CUBAN REVOLUTION. General Steedman's Expedition A Brigade of Americans in Cuba. GENERAL STEEDMAN'S EXPED

GENERAL FIREDMAN'S EXTEDITION.

New Orkens (April 10) Correspondence of the New York Times.

Some time since a filbusiering expedition was planned here in order to reinforce the Cubans with men and arms. The Spanish Consul in this city, after getting wind of this movement, asked Captain General Duice to send over from Cubas some stroit spies. Nearly every sleamer from Cubas brought some times of the send over from Cubas brought some times, and the send over the control of the property of the send over them. It will be remembered that some time ago General Steadman visited Havana, that he was arrested there and released afterward. This trip was undertaken for the purpose of reconnotering and putting himself in connection with the Cuban patriots. Shortly after his return here, in the upper room of lawer has also also asked as which the Executive Com-

RICC. A BRIGADE OF AMERICANS FIGUTING FOR THI

and from alone can remove."

MINOCITIES OF THE STANIARDS.
SANTIAGO, Cuba. April 6.

The most important news since my last is the unjust and bardarous execution of a slave of Mr.
J. Robert, after a sham trial by court-neartial, and the imprisonment of Mr. Robert. Both acts are in consequence of private animostifies of Spanish of caust several outrages committed by them with se sanction of the government. Three dars later, the young and noble Luis signia and a mulatio named Aurelio Cassillo were secured, although they were compilised in the cueral anniesty and should have been released on confinement; but there was a private ven-cauce to gratify, and the very men that showed ach benignity in the scandalous prison case (from

mind a considerable himser of kinea hos wounded, or the 4th instant, in one of the halls of the palson of the thin instant, in one of the halls of the palson, of the thin were assentiated, and after Dulce's armed banditt had deprived them of their cames to damerous weapon in Spanish opinion, and surrounded the palace with policemen and all the officers of the regular army in the place, they were grossly insulied, because they had no money wherewith to continue paying the mobilized volunteers, a set of thieves and murderers who are destroying plantations and insulering the native grossly insulied, because they had no money wherewith to continue paying the mobilized volunteers, a set of thleves and murderers who are destroying plantations and murdering the native Cubaus. The Governor told these gentlement that they were all scoundrels; that he would send them all to Fernando Po; that if they were cowards, they should leave the country? If trave, they should it to the mountains; that in both cases he would make it his special pleasure roled, doubtless to the state of the

SHOOTING AFFAIR IN IOWA. An Erring Wife and Enraged Eus-

An Erring Wife and Enraged Husband.

From the Indeque Times, April 24.

We learn that only the problem of the p

Great Discoveries of Gold in Alaska. The schooler Ann Eliza, belonging to Jahsen & Co., which arrived here on Tuesday with a carry of real skins from Kadali land, which arrived here of the skins from Kadali land, which are coast of the skins from Kadali land, of the coast of

WASHINGTON. Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. Washington, April 24.

> HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT. HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.
> The President is greatly worn down with the labors of the last two months, and says he means to take things just as easy as he can, through the summer. He talks about a visit his labor analyte but no arrangements have yet been made,
> THE CHUMD-GATHERRIES.

The office-seekers about the departments to-day

The omice-seekers about the departments occuly were for the most part persons who live in or near the city of Washington. The Treasury seems to be the chief point of attack, and at non about a hundred men and women were waiting there to see the Appointment Clerk. He and the Secretary have less trouble with new comers than with the clerks who have been dismissed and want to be relustated.

RETRENCHMENT.

TWELFTH ILLINOIS REVENUE DISTRI TWELFTH ILLINOIS RETENUE DISTRICT.
The failure to condem Anto Newstadt as Assessor of the Tweltth lillinois District will leave General Kuefmer in onice, for the present at least. The fight over the matter has been a very bitter one, and Commissioner Delsano assures General Kuefmer that he agreed to the change with great reluctance. three hundred gross of spool sewings-while the pay roll of the hands foots up & annum. The Dale Company owns th single one in Europe. Groups and larger is light one in Europe. Who wing "1.500 her week. Their machinery includes 1.6 files and thirty Jacquard looms. The A velvet Company, which started there, was attempt the manufacture, on a large s elvets in this country. reluctance.

OUT OF TOWN.

The President and three members of his Cabinet are out of town to-day. Mr. Boutweighas gone to his home in Massachusetts, Borte to Filiadelphia, as he does every Friday evening, and Creswell is absent in Maryland for a week. The President, with his wife and children, went out to Lanch, half way to Baltimore, and spent he day with his brother-in-law, Dr. Sharp, who has a summer residence there. His family returned this evening.

FRESHETS.

MONTHEAL,
The water is fully one foot higher the
y, and there seems to be no signs of
ay. The state of affairs in Gridlote
to cause serious anxiety for the cond
habitants of that portion of the city. A number of citizens, wh

Department OPD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.

Brethren here are advised that great preparations are making in Philadelphia for the semi-centennial celebration of the Odd Fellows, which six hundred is going up from here, some or whom went to-night, but the greater part of whom go by special train to-morrow morning. There are over two thousand members of the Jorder in this city Everybody says the Philadelphia procession, if the weather is good, will be one of the fluest things ever seen in this country, Eight days from San Francisco to Washing-The river was higher ver been known in the h

i the bureau, is giving great satisfaction to gradulurists everywhere, and large numbers of hem have written to the White House asking his etention. He has infused new life into the de-artment, and with less then half of the former appropriations has rendered greater satisfaction han was given under either of his predecessors. THE SPRAGUE ARBOTT DIPPICULTY. THE RELATICE ABBOTT DEPICELTY.

Some of the correspondents are trying to make a sensation out of the Sprague-Abbott affair, but there has not been, and is not likely to be, any personal encounter between them. There is not much talk here about the matter, which everybody regards as fulleutions in the extreme. Abbott says he wants retraction, and Sprague says he did not recommend them. doe in ed from the road whole south end to alter into the river, and all the arms of the river, and all the riverse are pretty thoroughly undertuned ange are pretty thoroughly undertuned to the riverse of the riverse of the riverse of the riverse of the results of the Hudson. In the spring of 1557, During resterday afternoon and last night, the water continued riving steadily, and this morning it was full fifteen feet over the dock. More than a riverse of the freet the water last crossed area from the riverse of the riverse o

ie consignee, the amount of this office, ucted from the remittance at this office.

F. E. Stinnen, Treasurer United States.
Och Sales.

It is stated at the Treasury Department that the of cold, in pursuance of the order of Thursdeed, not less N. Y., April 22.—The water is at least vet over the ordinary docks of the city, and e wharf of the Troj and Boston Railroad ag, at the foot of Adams street, is sub-lor the first time since it was built. The of nearly all the stores on River street, because yet of the first probable and many of the infusetis year.
From of that State.
NOMINATIONS REJECTED
Nominations were rea past at the southern point of i, broke from its fastenings of and plunged with all its for and of the substantial brid

nop. Hartford, Cond., April 22.

CONCOUN, N. H., April 22.

The Merrimack River is still rising fast, and this point it is higher, with one exception, than any time since 1802. A Sewall's Falls the wat washes the bottom of the bridge, and if it is much longer the stincture will be carried awa A portion of the Concord & Portsmonth Railron near Hookeett, is Booded and impossible if

near Hookeet, is fooded and impassible for trains.

On the Passunpsic Hallingul no trains have been further nowth than litarion since Theselay in the passunger on the Passunger, and now the trains can go no turther than Newbury. Several of the passengers from that route have been taken across the Connecticut River in boats to the Montreal Road. It is reported that the rafts of logs above Wells River have broken away, and a large number of the passengers are carried by in boats. One report says that two million feet of logs have broe away from McHode's falls andare doing great damage.

MONTPALER, VL., April 91.

report says that two minion feet of 1038 have broe away from McIndoe's falls andare doing treat damage.

We have almost an unprecedented high water beet to-day, as the result of the warm and heavy rain which fell during last night. The streets are inundated in several places in the village. State effects of the street from the old Episcopal Church nearly to the cemetery, is almost entirely under water. Near the Main street bridge over the Winnowski, the think of the street form of the country of the content of the content of the country of

An Unfortunate Lottery Man.

How to Treat the Bite of a Mad Dog.
In. Stephen Ware of Boston, in his testimony in
a recent case which grew out of the injuries from
the bite of a dog, furnished the following valuable
actives:
"In the case of the bite of a dog, where the
teeth of the animal penetrated the desh, whether
the dog was known to be mad or nor, he should
use the same precautions. He would wash the
wound with warm water, extract all the virus possible by sucking the wound with his lips, and then
canterize it deeply with the caustic most readily
obtained; but should use potash if it could be procured at once. The time in which the effects of
the bite of a mad dog would be seen varied from
two to three days to as many years, but if no effects were felt after two or three months, as a
general thing, the patient might consider himself
safe. Bites made through clothing are selded
productive of much harm, as even if the does the
leach reach the field. If we have to all the fatal cases
teeth reach the field. If we had the contact he
leach reach the field. If we had the

The Delaware whipping season has opened—a colored man, convicted of petty largeny, being the

Also the following, who have been erroneously published as rejected; II. S. Sanford, Minister to Seguin; J. R. Jones, Minister to Belgium; Wm. A. Pite, Minister to Brazili.

The effect of the tabling differs from rejection in allowing the nomination to be sent in again at the next session. Market street, there were lively times among the inhalitants. Several hundred tenements are surprised to the inhalitants are surprised to the inhalitant several planes between the Mater Works and the toli-bridge. Though there is a solid stone wall on the river site for some distance, which gives present the water Works and the toli-bridge. Though there is a solid stone wall on the river site for some distance, which gives present the water works and the toli-bridge. Though there is a solid stone wall on the river site for some distance, which gives present the stone of the transport of machinery became necessary, and several extensive establishments doing business there are cut off completely, and must surfer by it. The situation of the track of the Hartford & Providence Host transport of the track of the Hartford & Providence Host transport of the track of the Hartford & Providence Host track of the Hartford & Provi

allowing the nomination to be sent in again at the next session.

It is said this afternoon, in a well-anthentented manner, that Secretary Fish will, at no very distant day, retire from the State Department. It is said this afternoon in a well-anthentented manner, that Secretary Fish will, at no very distant day, retire from the State Department. It is not provided that the proposed for the state of the foreign appointments being made, he now desires to retire to private life again. It transpires that the lists proposed for foreign appointments by E. B. Washburne, while Secretary of State, covered forty-eight of the best offices.

W.M. S. Baseman's Control of Troy, N. Y., was to-day appointed to a first-class clerkship in the Third Auditor's office. He was recommended for the appointment by Senator Fenton, Hon. F. A. Sawyer, and Hon. T. J. Robertson, of South Carolina. EUROPE.

Spain.
WORE ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION IN THE CORTES. WORK ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION IN THE CONTEXMADRIN, APRIL 24.

In the Constituent Cortes, yesterday, Scnor
Orenos, of the Republican Deputies, introduced a
measure calculated to forever exclude all fourbons from the throne of Spain. An amendment
was carried, whereby Queen Isabeila's only children are excluded. Senor Serallio introduced a
bill permitting general education. Senor Figurala,
Minister of Finances, proposed negotiations for a
treated of companers with Great Britain.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF TH

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE DIST.

PESTIL APPLIAGE.

At the opening of the session of the Diet, yesterday, Francis Joseph made a peaceful address. He said there was much important legislation to be accomplished. The internal reforms of the country required concentration of the entire power of the nation, and good sense and moderation of the people. Relations between Austria and other powers of the world offered peaceful prospects. In conclusion, he reminded the Representatives that it was necessary to carry out several important reforms.

THE ST. THOMAS THRATT.

COPENHAGEN, April 24.

The Lingblatte newspaper has an article upon the purchase of the Danish West India Islands by the Enited States, as arranged with the Secretary of State of the last American administration. I State of the last American administration. It says the question of the acquisition of the Antilles by the United States ripens, and accuses America, by the recent action of its Congress, of a want of respect to the Government of Denmark. It also states that if the measure finally miscarries Count Rausion will resign.

Ransion will resign.

Firsty.

ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY.
FLORENCE, April 24.
The Court of Appeals has had under consideration the penal code for some time. They have concluded their examination, and have unanimously agreed on the abolition of the death penalty. Austria.

PASSAGE OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOL LAW IN THE REICHSTATH.
VIENNA, April 24.
In the Reichstath the question on the final pastage of the Primary School law led to an excited lebate, the Pollsh and Tyrolese members conceing denate, the Folian and Tyrolese memoers opposing it stremonally. Upon the closing of the debate the Polish and Tyrolese Delegates submitted a pro-test against its enactment and quitted the Cham-bers. The vote was then taken and the law

Great Britain.

AN IRISH MAGISTRATE SHOT.

LONDON, April 34.

A despatch from Dublin states that Hugh Brudshaw, a well-known Irish magistrate, has been shot in Tipperary. SPRINGFIELD.

State War Claims_The Grain and Fruit Prospects—Public Laws En-ncted by the Last Legislature. Special Despatch to The Culcaro Tribune. Special Despatch to The Culcaro Tribune. Special Despatch to The Culcaro Lagran, is Colonel H. D. Cook, the State Claim Agent, is actively engaged in preparing the necessary state was claims against the General

SPRINGPIELD, APRING SPRINGPIELD, APRING SPRINGPIELD, APRING SPRINGPIELD, APRING APRINGPIELD, APR ough examination of documents are Coloratious State Departments, are Coloratious State Departments, are Coloratious of the Boundard Coloration of the Colora

prospects for a large wheat crop throughout Southern Illinois were never better. The fruit crop will also be good, much better than was ex-pected a few weeks since.

The number of public laws passed by the last Lexislature is about three hundred and firty.

The weather is the and warmer. Farmers are beginning to feel hopeful.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
'New York, April 24. THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCIDENT.
One of those injured by the Long Island Rail

road accident died this evening. The company is severely censured for the bad condition of the road.

THE CUBAN JUNTA

was called together for a special meeting to-night, to consider important news from Havana. It is rumored that a battle has been fought in the Central Department, resulting in favor of the insur-

The week closes with an easy i The lanks have ample balances, and, being unable to fully employ all at 7 per cent, have offered freely at 6 per cent to some of the large holders of government. COVERNMENTS.

United States bonds are dull, but quite steady.

Mederate amounts are being sent to Europe in return for coupons, and it is thought that most of the coupons will be paid in this way to foreign holders.

MISCELLANKOUS STOCKS.

The stock market is less active, and, in the ab-

The SIOCK market is less active, and, in the sasence of any special movement in either direction,
prices are generally steady. New York Central
is the leading feature.

Gold.

Gold is quiet, with an apparent disposition to
wait the development of Secretary Boutwell's plan

compliance price selection.

RETRENCHMENT.

Removals in the Treasury Department are constantly going on, and the beheating machine will get into good working order in the Post Office and Interior Departments, with the beginning of the next month. Removals in the Treasury to this date are about five hundred, and appointments less than thirty. A still further reduction of two or three hundred is to be made, and about one hundred are soon to be removed in the Post Office of the largest army reunions ever held.

Funcionally the Adespatch from London says the British and French Governments propose to send a squadron to the Guif of Mexico to Jook after an appointment. to the Guif of Mexico to Jook afte national interests, There is much opposition in Englard to the scheme of Cuban independence, and it is understood that the Spanish loan will be promptly taken to enable Spain to suppress the insurrection, and prevent the United States from obtaining control of the Island. Victor Hugo has signified his intention to visit

Victor Hugo has signified his intention to vi America during the present year. He will probly start in May or June.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The TYDERAS CAPE.

THE TABLE THE TYDERAS CAPE.

THE TYDERAS TOS.

The Secretary of War, to-day, received letters from San Francisco which were mailed but eight days ago, and private telegrams, received here this evening say the through line of railroad will be completed by the end of next week.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDARY.

The President has said that he does not intend making any change in the office of Commissioner of Agriculture. Colonel Capron, the present head of the bureau, is giving great satisfaction to

ST. PAUL. Festive Senson Spoiled by the Un-due Length of a Steamer's Chin-

ney-Carming Operations Back-Wird.
Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Sr. Pact. April 24.
Great excitement exists to-day in Minneapolis
and St. Anthony, concerning the new Northern
steamer Minneapolis, arrived to-day from Pitts an anything in his remarks. The friends of y, and it will probably be arranged to the satis-action of all concerned by Monday. TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. steamer Minneapolls, arrived to-day from Pitts-burgh, where she was built last whater. The ma-nicipal authorities of the city from which she to the mine of arrived as an arrived plan-tor the mine of arrived as an arrived plan-tor, and the state of the state of the green of Gilbert Hubbard & Co., of Col-no, an expensive set of colors to be presented to the steamer on her arrival at what is known as Minneapolis Landing, some distance Felow the city. Measurements made to-day by the boat's photo indicate that her channeys will not pass under the St. Paul bridge, and that consequently the proposed high old time must be postponed until a nore favorable opportunity. The boat is advertised to leave this evening for St. Louis. issued a circular informing all National Banks that have deposited in the Trassitive's only interest to assure public money as a finite part and all fature depleted in Section 1997. The second of the Section 1997 of the Section 1997 of Trassitive Banks and the Section 1997 of Trassitive Banks and the Section 1997 of the Section 1997 of Trassitive Banks and the Section 1997 of Trassitive Banks and the Section 1997 of Trassitive Banks and the Section 1997 of Transitive Banks and the Se

HILES GOVERNING THE ISSUE OF NEW UNITED STATES NOTES.
The following has been issued:
TREASTRY DEPARTMENT,
TREASTRY DEPARTMENT,
TREASTRY DEPARTMENT,
TREASTRY DEPARTMENT,
TREASTRY DEPARTMENT,
Hereafter new United States notes with be transled to muthated United States notes and fractional corrency and convertible Issue Control of the Chief of Louis.

The weather to-day is much more spring-like than at any previous time this year, and farming operations are very backward. MADISON. nits for Damages Against the Sun Prairie Railroad—Resignation of President Chadbourne, of the State

University—A Backward Spring There are nearly forty cases on the calendar a owners of land which have been damaged by the construction of the Son Prairie Road between this city and Son Prairie, the parties not being satis-fied with the award of the Commissioners. The cases have been continued to the next term. ases have been continued It is reported that Presidency of Signed the Presidency of signed the Presidency of the State University. This action is repretted by a fivet of riends of Mr. Chadhourne. It is understood that he will remain mill his successor is appointed.

The St. George's Sweiter colorizated St. George's Day last night by a super-law with the appoint is backward. The weather is cold, and the spring is backward.

CINCINNATI The Pennsylvania Central Hallroad

-Shakspeare gal Interest. INCINNATI, April 24.—It is studed, to-day, that Pennsylvania Central Radroad has observed new discount the Pennsylvania Central Restricts to design the tensilvania Central Restricts but obtained the new diagonal road from this city to Louisville, which will be in running order in ten days. This, with their interest in Holdanapoles & Constantia Rantroat, gives them, particularly the Constantia Cons degant company.

The bill making ten per cent the legal interday. A bill making eight per cent the was then passed by 61 to 37.

PEORIA.

Suicide of Two Young Boys-Odd Fellows' Celebration. Pronta, III. April 24.—On Monday morning a little son of J. II. Harris, of Vermont, Fution County, acres 8 years, hong himself in a harn, and a few hours afterward a son of Colonel T. J. Kin-ney, same are, was found hanging in a similar manner in another oard. No particular cause for

BALTIMORE.

Roman Catholic Council—Belegates to Attend the Odd Fellows Gather-ing at Philadelphia. Baltmour. April 24—The Tanth Projects BALTIMORE, April 24.—The Tenth Provincial Council of the Roman Catholic Church, embraced within the province of the Archishop of Battlmore, convenes here to-morrow. A number of Bishops from, the Southern States from Pennsylanalogs from the Southern States from Pennsyl-vania and Delaware will be present. A large delegation of Old Fellows leave here to-morrow to attend the celebration. in Philadelphia in Monday.

FROM SIOUX CITY.

teamboat Disaster on the Missouri
—Fifty Persons Missing. Fifty Persons Missing.

Storx Crry, April 24.—The Urelds, or route to St. Louis with discharged soldlers from the various josts up river, stored and the morning about more reported, killing and wounding a large number. Fifty are reported missing, the morning the store of the morning that the property of the wreck, with all the physicians of the city.

BUFFALO. Delegates to Attend the Convention of Grain Shippers at Chicago.

BUFFALO, April 24.—The Board of Trade, this morning, appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to attend the convention at Chicago relative to cheapening transportation from the West to the scaboard: 10a. D. S. bennett, F. W. Fisk, S. K. Worthington, C. J. Mann, and E. B. Guthrie.

A Living Skeleton.

A Living Skeleton.

A remarkable instance of human emaciation caists in the family of a German laborer named Charles Schrier, who resides on Tailou street, three doors from the northeast corn and the family of a German laborer named to the street of the contract of the family of a German laborer named to the street of the contract of the street of the contract of the street of the stre A Living Skeleton.

Ice in the Northern Lakes.

Ice in the Northern Lakes.

Toronto, April 24.—The Georgian Bay is clear of ice, and steamers have commenced running between Owen's Sound and Collingwood. The Algorna will leave the latter place on the 1st of May for Sanit St. Mane and intermediate points. The accumulation of ice at Port Collorne continues to increase. Until it moves vessels will be unable to pass out or enter the Welland Canal. The first north wind will probably drive it out.

BTFALO, April 24.—The ice in the bay is still firm. The field of ice that blocks avaigation extends at least twenty-five miles out. The Odd Fellows' Celebration at Philadelphin.

Philad Nashville Cotton Market.