Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

The London Times and Lord Stanley on the Subject.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 19.—The London *Times*, in an article on the appointment of Mr. Motley as Minister to England, says:

"The country has gone to the extreme of concession in the matter of the Alabama claims. It has agreed to refer everything, except its own honor, to arbitration and to the judgment of a mixed Commission. It has agreed to give Americans, who profess to have been wronged, every opportunity to assert their claims, by providing that the Commission shall hold its sittings at Washington. Except absolute submission to every demand the Americans may choose to make, there is nothing further that could be conceded. The Convention, in which all this is stipulated, has been the work of their own Minister and Secretary of State, and has received the assent of their own President. If they now set it aside, our duty will simply be to abstain altogether from further overtures and let any proposals for a renewal of negotiations proceed from the American Government. As for that down-right demand for payment, which our Philadelphia correspondent describes as having been advocated in the United States, this country would of course know how to treat it; but we have not the smallest belief that President Grant's Government contemplates a course of action so unfriendly and offensive.

"It is likely, assuming the present Alabama convention to be set aside, Mr. Motley will be instructed to open negotiations for any other, differing somewhat in machinery, but embodying similar principles. Should this be the case, our Government will be ready to give the proposals a fair consideration. Should it, on the other hand, be the desire of the Americans to keep the question still unsettled, the British nation, having fully manifested its good disposition, will not feel bound, however, to initiate fresh negotiations. In any case, we shall welcome Mr. Motley, not only as an old friend, but as one who has the confidence of a really powerful Executive and of the most powerful party in the United States."

Lord Stanley, in a recent speech at Glasgow, said, in reference to the Alabama treaty: "Notwithstanding the failure of the late negotiations, I do not think I can bring myself to take a gloomy view of these relations. For my part, I have very great faith in the good sense of the American people. I cannot think they can wish to increase their difficulties by getting into any fresh quarrels. Whatever happens, we have secured the main point. We have satisfied our own consciences, and we have put our country unmistakably in the right. I will only add, that to my mind questions affecting the external relations of the country, questions, that is, which in their ultimate result may involve the issue of war or peace, are incomparably greater than any others with which the politicians in our day have to deal with. We may quarrel among ourselves, and make it up again, probably with not much damage on the one hand, if not with much gain on the other. But whatever may be our feelings, or the position in reference to new internal disputes, it is the duty of all of us, as regards the outside world, to see our country show a united front. Certainly, if any diplomatic difficulty should arise, I should feel it my duty, so far as I could conscientiously, to endeavor to strengthen the hands of whoever might be the foreign Minister of the day."

CUBA.

Preparations for an Expedition from New Orleans.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—A special says: Preparations are actively on foot in this vicinity for a formidable and well organized expedition to aid the insurgent Cubans, and no doubt will be of a serious character. Men are being engaged rapidly and sworn to secresy, and numbers of brass howitzers have recently been purchased here and sent to some unknown destination. There seems to be no lack of money, but there being so much blowing on the streets corners and so much publicity and gasconade that the matter may drop through from pure mismanagement. The government officers either cannot or will not take steps to prevent movements, and no definite instructions can be obtained.

From Washington it is stated that the command was tendered to Harry Hazen, an ex-Confederate Major General, who thought his personal popularity among old soldiers, and a knowledge of Spanish warfare, would collect around him in a day's notice two or three thousand veterans, and very considerable pecuniary inducements have been held out to him, but he declines on the ground that he is too old and has too good a law practice to give it up. General Steadman remains the probable leader. He is brave, but wanting in prudence and discretion; if he gets off he will make either a stirring success or a most complete failure. Collector Casey, who is a brother-in-law of the President, says openly that he does not want to hear or know anything about expeditions of any kind, and Mr. Morgan says his appeals to Washington for definite instructions are answered only with vague generalities. Marshal Heron, who recently returned from Washington, hints that he shall keep up appearances, but do little.

HAVANA, April 19.—The Marine Court has rendered a final decision, declaring the American brig Mary Lowell a legally captured prize.

There are rumors of heavy engagements between troops and rebels near Remedios. No particulars.

The Spanish war steamer Lealatad has gone to San Jago.

Sugar quiet and steady.

CHICAGO.

Extraordinary Storm in the West—A Village Conflagration — Newspaper Change.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, April 19.—The storm of yesterday was one of the severest and most extensive that has occurred here for a long time. It extended nearly the whole length of this State, and west as far as the Mississippi river. At Bloomington the Catholic Church, not yet completed, was blown down, involving a loss of fifty thousand dollars. The Church, when completed, would have cost one hundred thousand dollars. The Bloomington Manufacturing Company suffered considerably. Ludington & Roads' warehouse was unroofed. Several others suffered more or less from the effects of the storm.

At Girard and Verden, Macoupin county, hail stones fell as big as hen's eggs, and nearly every pane of glass was destroyed on the northwest sides of the buildings. The whole surface of the country is covered with water.

At Elgin the house of Jerome Wiltsie was struck by lightning, severely injuring a man and a boy who were sitting near a stove. Considerable damage was done at Ottowa, Peoria and other points in this State.

The Illinois River is overflowing the bottom lands at a large number of points.

In this city the storm was fierce and the thunder and lightning vivid and almost continuous for six or eight hours.

At Dubuque a tornado passed over the city. The residence of Mr. Kniser was blown down, he killed and his wife seriously injured. Several houses were unroofed.

About three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in an unoccupied building, in Cherry Valley, Winnebago, Ill., and before it was discovered the flames had spread so that the fire was beyond control. Almost the entire business portion of the village was consumed, including Messrs. Howe & Terrey's brick block, the post office, the dry goods store of B. B. Biscoe, Farley & Havey's grocery, Oscar King's drug store, and Wm. Slator's saloon and an unoccupied building fitting up as a grocery by Jno. McKee, J. B. Lea's grocery, and an unoccupied building adjoining, owned by C. A. Dunwell. The loss will reach over $30,000, with an insurance of less than one-half.

The *Post* of this evening says it is rumored that an entire change is about to take place in the office of the Chicago *Republican*, Mr. Leonard, of Springfield, who has for some time been financial agent of Mr. Jacob Munn, the principal proprietor of the paper, becoming the business manager, and Mr. Higgins, of the present editorial corps, the managing editor, Messrs. Smith, Ballantyne and Williston, it is understood, end their connection with the paper.

Ex-Senator J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is now in this city, and it is rumored that he is about to establish himself in the practice of law in Chicago.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States, and wife, were in this city to-day, stopping only a few hours to do some shopping. They returned to South Bend this evening.

The Adjutant General's Office of the Military Division, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan commanding, was removed to this city to-day.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The newspaper *Crescent*, at New Orleans, has been merged in the *Times*.

—C. A. Dana has declined the Appraisership of the port of New York, to which he was recently confirmed.

—Joseph Hessar has been sentenced to be hanged on the 4th of June next, for the murder of his wife, in Penfield, N. Y.

—Immense quantities of ice are passing down the Niagara river. The recent warm rains have broken up the ice on Lake Erie, and navigation will open at an early day.

—Wm. H. Rice, of Quincy, Illinois, was found dead in bed at the St. James Hotel, at Cincinnati, Sunday night. The verdict of the inquest was that death was caused from appoplexy.

—On Saturday last, the last rail was laid on the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati Branch Railroad, making one hundred and four miles between Covington and Louisville. Cars will not run for a week or two.

—Commissioners were appointed on Saturday in Chillicothe, Ohio, to obtain a charter for a railroad from Newark via Lancaster and Chillicothe to Maysville, and open books for subscription. A committee was appointed to confer with the Pennsylvania Central. The meeting was large.

—A dispatch from Atlanta says: Dr. Benjamin Ayer, one of the Georgia delegation to Washington, the oldest member of the Georgia Legislature and a strunch Republican, was brutally and inhumanly murdered near his home in Jefferson county, by the Ku Klux Klan, on Thursday last. He was found in the public road shot through the head. This is the first of the Georgia delegation who has perished by the wayside, according to the expressed wish of the *New Era*.

—Two convicts, Schoonever and Harvey, who attempted to escape from the Indiana Penitentiary, were apprehended a short distance from Louisville, on Saturday. Harvey was shot and wounded while trying to make the Kentucky shore. Another convict, Saltwell, scaled the wall, but was seen and ordered to return. He, however, disregarded the command and was fired at twice, the second shot taking effect below the breast, but he ran notwithstanding until captured.

—At an early hour Sunday morning, burglars entered J. H. Capell's jewelry store, No. 169 North Fourth street, St. Louis, and carried off about three thousand dollars worth of property, including two dozen gold spectacles, three dozen gold and six dozen silver thimbles, twenty-six old watches left for repairs, thirty silver hunting watches, six dozen gold pens, thirty scarf pins, a lot of gold bracelets, all the finger rings, several finger rings in the show cases, including three hundred fine gold rings, several gold watches, sleeve buttons, jewelry sets, diamond scarf pins, lockets, charms, and a number of valuable chain-bracelets. None of the plate was disturbed, and a show case filled with sets of ladies' jewelry was not molested. An attempt was made to open the safe, but it failed. The thieves entered the store through the skylight, letting themselves down by a rope, and left by the back door. No clue to the robbers.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Proposition to Settle the Alabama Claims Question by the Surrender of the British North American Possessions—Warlike Speech of Mr. Chandler, of Michigan—Appointments Sent in and Confirmed—Special Cabinet Meeting.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1869.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The President *pro tem* submitted a memorial of the American Emigration Society of London, praying that assistance be granted to persons who wish to emigrate to the United States. The paper had been sent to the Vice President by the American Minister, at the request of its signers.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin, it was tabled.

The President *pro tem* also submitted a petition of S. D. Sullivan for the removal of his political disabilities, and a resolution of the Union League of Virginia, entreating Congress to refuse all applications for the removal of political disabilities, unless such applications are endorsed by the regular Republican organization of the county in which the parties respectively reside. Referred to Select Committee on Political disabilities.

In the Senate, Mr. Chandler offered a resolution that the President be directed to open negotiations with England for the settlement of all open questions on the basis of the surrender of all the British North American possessions to the United States.

Mr. Chandler read a long extract from his former speeches to show that he originated the position now assumed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and insisted that if his advice had been followed heretofore, the Alabama and all other claims would not now remain unsettled, but that if the resolutions he offered, looking to the withdrawal of our Minister and non-intercourse, had been adopted, such claims would have been paid in thirty days.

Mr. Chandler concluded as follows: The resolution he had offered to-day afforded the only peaceful solution of our difficulties. We have had treaty and treaty, and rejected them. This leads to irritation. He uttered the same sentiments now that he did two years and a half ago. He would have required a mortgage for the amount due. The mortgage was recorded and the security good. He believed we had now put this matter on a proper basis. If Great Britain should meet us in a friendly spirit, acknowledge her wrong and cede all her interests in the Canadas in settlement of these claims, we will have perpetual peace with Great Britain. But if she does not, we must conquer peace. We cannot afford to have any enemy's base so near to us. It is a national necessity that we should have the British possessions. He hoped that such a negotiation would be opened, and that it will be a peaceful one; but if it should not be, and England insists on war, then let the war be short, sharp and decisive. If war should come, he would say now that the six hundred thousand veterans of Michigan would take the contract to capture the Canadas in thirty days, without a man or gun from any other state. But there will be no war. Great Britain does not desire war with the United States. When our Ministers abroad proclaimed this government overthrown, because they were nearly all in the interest of secession, it was not wonderful that it was so thought abroad. France thought it was time to make up an Empire from the late United States. Great Britain and France were in accord with the rebellion. If the United States had been overthrown, the Empire would have been established; but the United States were not overthrown, and therefore the Empire was not established. Upon the Emperor Napoleon being informed that the occupation of Mexico would lead to war with one million men, he withdrew his army from Mexico. He had staked the cause of the Empire on the success of the rebellion. Great Britain staked her Empire on the sea. She knew the rebellion must succeed, or she must abandon the continent. In conclusion, Mr. Chandler expressed the hope that the resolution would be passed.

Mr. Sumner moved the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was so referred.

Messrs. Cole and Casserly denied having authorized the statement telegraphed to the New York *World*, that there would be a called session of Congress.

Mr. Kellogg offered a resolution directing the examination of the bars at the mouth of the Mississippi, and a report as to the best mode of removing the obstructions to commerce. Agreed to.

The Senate then, at 1:30, proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

The following nominations were sent in to-day: Daniel Shellabarger, Minister to Portugal; Geo. W. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, Secretary of Legation at Vienna.

Postmasters: Samuel T. Berbauer, Marion, O.; James L. Misgle, Easton, Pa.; Wm. F. Stair, Hanover, Pa.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

To be Consuls—Dexter E. Clapp, of New York, at Buenos Ayres; T. Trowbridge, of Illinois, at Vera Cruz; G. T. Allen, at Moscow; G. Henry Hartmann, of Pennsylvania, at Munich; Edward Robinson, of New York, at Hamburg; A. D. Shaw, of New York, at Toronto; Chas. A. Perkins, of Connecticut, at Barcelona; J. Holmes Grover, of South Carolina, at Ancona; B. O'Dell Duncan, of South Carolina, at Elsinore; Jas. C. Fletcher, of Indiana, at Port Sarnia; Sam. D. Jones, of California, at Revel; Jno. S. Caldwell, of Maine, at Valparaiso; Henry C. Rogers, of Minnesota, at Hesse Cassel; Alex. Jordan, of Pennsylvania, at Venice; Eli T. Sheppard, of Ohio, at Chin Siang.

Consul General—Wm. P. Webster, of Massachusetts, at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Assessor of Internal Revenue—Ed. Scull, Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania.

Sixth Auditor of the Treasury—J. J. Martin, of Alabama.

Cyrus M. Hawley, of Illinois, Associate Justice of Utah; W. W. Brookings, Associate Justice of Dakota; Louis A. Johnson, United States Marshal for South Carolina; S. B. Packard, United States Marshal for Louisiana; H. C. Thatcher, United States Attorney for Colorado; Joe. M. Huston, United States Attorney for Idaho.

NOMINATION REJECTED.

The nomination of Edward Stephens, Consul at Leeds, was rejected.

DELEGATION OF QUAKERS.

This afternoon a delegation of Quakers from various parts of the country, headed by Samuel M. Janney, of Virginia, waited upon the President by invitation, and had a half-hour's interview upon the subject of moral reformation at the South. It is proposed by them to appoint a Superintendent whose duty it shall be to visit sections in all Southern States, and endeavor to work some improvement in the condition of the people. The President received them cordially and the interview was a very pleasant one.

CABINET MEETING.

A special Cabinet meeting, held to-day to consider important matters, lasted most of the day. All of the members were present, except Secretary Borie, who is absent from the city.

The Cabinet meeting to-day had reference more especially to appointments.

PRE-PAYING INTEREST.

A little less than half a million coupons have been received at the Treasury to date, on account of May and July interest, under late orders of Secretary Boutwell. The rebate amounts to about $1,700. It is expected a large amount of this interest will be paid prior to the maturity of the coupons.

READY FOR SEA.

The U. S. steamer Galena, at Portsmouth Navy Yard, is reported ready for sea and will probably leave that place to-morrow for Hampton Roads, where she will receive orders from the Navy Department. The Saratoga, apprentice ship, will soon leave for a cruise in Cuban waters.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Radical and moderate Republicans now here are agreed that the election in Mississippi must not take place until fall, as an earlier period would materially interfere with the planting operations.

CLERKS TO BE REMOVED.

It is understood a large number of clerks in the general postoffice will shortly be removed, to provide for new appointments.

ST. LOUIS.

Conviction for Violation of Revenue Law—Extraordinary Hail Storm—Copious Rain—Damage to Vegetation—Grain Association.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Geo. B. Pague was to-day found guilty, in the United States District Court, of a violation of the revenue law, in making false returns of manufactured tobacco. The jury found him guilty on all the counts in the indictment, fourteen in number. The extent of the penalty is one thousand dollars fine or one year's imprisonment on each count. There is also a civil judgment against Pague for $5,300.

The extremely sultry weather of yesterday and this morning culminated this afternoon in the most terrific hail storm that has visited this region for many years. The hail-stones fell in most unprece dented numbers and force and varied in size from that of a marble to that of an English walnut. Thousands upon thousands of windows were broken, scarcely a building in the city with a western exposure escaping injury. Hundreds of horses ran away, and a regular stampede occurred on the levee, but no very serious results are yet reported. The damage to vegetation in the country must have been very severe. The storm was followed by a heavy fall of rain. A very severe thunder storm occurred last night, and rain fell very copiously nearly all the forenoon of to-day. These storms have extended generally throughout the west, but as telegraphic communication is cut off, the amount of damage, if any, cannot be ascertained.

The Board of Directors of the St. Louis Grain Association elected the following officers: President, Hon. E. A. Stanard; Vice President, Chauncey T. Filley; Temporary Secretary, George H. Morgan; Executive Committee, H. A. Homeyer, George P. Plant, John Wahl. A call of fifty per cent. on the capita. stock was made payable on the 25th inst.

BOSTON.

Initiation of the Reform League.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, April 19.—A meeting will be held to-morrow evening to initiate the Reform League, having in view, first, to secure a moderate and effective tariff, which may be collected at the least cost and interference with the industrial pursuits of the country; second, to oppose all special legislation intended to foster private or class interest; third, to secure semi-annual payment of principal of the National debt, and removal of some of the more onerous taxes; fourth, to promote treaties of reciprocity with all North American States; fifth, to promote reform in the civil service, and appointment of government officers on the sole ground of fitness and ability; and sixth, to secure the return of the specie standard of values as soon as possible.

Assassination in Alabama.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 17.—The *Chronicle* contains the particulars of the murder of Dr. Benjamin Ayres, a Republican member of the Legislature, who was killed near Louisville. The *Chronicle* states Ayres was murdered and robbed by a negro named Wilson, now in jail. Ayers' pocket book and money were found in Wilson's possession.

—The inquest at Binghamton, N. Y., in the case of Warren Blanchard, murdered a week ago, closed yesterday. The jury found that Blanchard died from the effects of two pistol shots. James DeWitt and Mrs. Blanchard, wife of the deceased, are held as principal and accessory. Mrs. Blanchard is not yet seventeen years of age, and was brought from Pennsylvania a few months ago by DeWitt, who pretended to marry her, but really had her married to Blanchard, who kept a brothel. Blanchard was nearly fifty years old, and it is supposed he had considerable money. The testimony indicates this was the leading motive of the crime.

NEWS BY CABLE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 19.—In the House of Commons this evening the consideration of the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was resumed in Committee. An amendment, postponing the time at which the bill shall go into effect until 1872, was lost by the following vote: For the amendment 194, against 301—Government's majority 107. The clause disqualifying Bishops of the Irish Church from sitting in the House of Lords was amended to allow prelates appointed previous to the passage of the bill to retain their titles and rights of precedence for life, and was then agreed to.

LONDON, April 19.—Accounts of the safety of Livingstone, the African traveler, have been received. It is reported he left Zanzibar in January for England, going overland *via* Cairo.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 19.—The French government refuses to modify its opinion as to what subjects shall be submitted for discussion to the Conference of France and Belgium.

ITALY.

NAPLES, April 19.—The Bellini Theatre was destroyed by fire last night.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 19.—*Evening.*—Consols firm. Money 92. On account, 93¼. 5-20 bonds quiet at 81½. Stocks dull—Erie, 23½; Illinois, 97½.

FRANKFORT, April 19.—Bonds firm at 87½@87¾.

PARIS, April 19.—Bourse steady. Rentes 72f 20c.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Cotton market quiet; middling uplands, 12½@12¼; do. New Orleans, 12⅝@12½; sales of 8,000 bales. California white wheat, 9s. 2d.; red western, 8s. 6d.@8s. 7d. Flour, 22. Corn, new, 28. Oats, 3s. 5d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 39s. Pork, 105. Beef, 90. Lard, 72. Cheese, 80. Bacon, 62. Petroleum unchanged.

LONDON, April 19.—Tallow 45s. 3d.@45s. 6d. Sugar, 33s. 3d.

ANTWERP, April 19.—Petroleum, 53½@54.

NEW YORK CITY.

Club House for Women—Firm Suspension—Grand Army of the Republic.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 18.—The new club house for women, on East Twenty-third street, will be opened on the 12th of May, and will be occupied by the "Genesis," Workingmen's Association, artists' studios, the *Revolution* office, and as sleeping apartments for women visiting the city who may not desire to go alone to a hotel.

The *Express* says the suspension of Frank Patterson & Co., packers and provision merchants, was announced to-day.

Gen. Logan, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued a recommendation for strewing with flowers the graves of departed comrades on the 29th or 30th of May.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, Minister to France, is in the city.

—Wm. H. Stratford, a Canadian, was before United States Commissioner Goram, at Buffalo, yesterday, charged with smuggling a large quantity of morphine. He waived an examination and gave bail to appear at the next term of the United States Court at Rochester. Collector Tyler has possession of the most of the morphine.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, April 19.—*Evening.*—At the open board in the afternoon there was a fair business in No. 2 wheat, and prices were a trifle firmer, the sales ranging at $1,02¼@1,03 cash, and $1,04½@1,04¾, seller for May; closing at $1,02¼ cash; other grains neglected. In the evening about 2,000 bus wheat were sold at $1,03@1,04, seller for May. Provisions were quiet, and mess pork fully 25c per barrel lower, 650 bbls selling at $30,00 on spot. Beef cattle steady, and fairly active and firm for the best, but dull and easy for low grades; receipts, 2,261 head; sales ranged at $7,25@7,75 for good to choice, and $5,00@5,37½ for extra to extra prime steers. Hogs quiet and easier, not quotably lower; receipts, 2,083 head; sales ranged at 9@10c for fair to good.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—Cotton easy; middling at 23½c; sales 2,900 bales; receipts 3,133 bales; exports 8,180 bales. Gold at 133¾. Exchange Sterling at 44½. New York sight ¼c premium. Sugar firmer, with sales common at 9@10c, and prime at 14. Molasses in light supply; prime retailed at 67½. Flour dull and lower, with sales superfine at $5,85, double extra at $6,15, and treble extra at $6,60. Corn easier; white at 78. Oats firm at 74. Bran scarce at $1,40. Hay firm; prime at 28. Pork dull at $32. Bacon firmer; shoulders at 13½, sides at 17@17½. Lard lower, with sales tierces at 18½, keg at 19@20½. Whisky and Coffe unchanged.

ALBANY, April 19.—Cattle in brisk demand and ¼@½c higher, the range being from 7c for light common to 9¼@9½c for prime fat to extra fine western corn fed. Steers; sales to-day 2,500 head, the competition between New York and Eastern buyers being pretty sharp; the average quality of the stock is very good. Sheep in light request and ¼@½c per pound lower; sales 200 head at 7@8½@8½c. Hogs; prime Illinois corn fed 11¼@12¾c.

BUFFALO, April 19.—Flour nominal; at $6@6,25. City ground spring wheat, nominal. Corn, dull, new on track 70; to arrive at 77@78; kiln dried sold at 75@76c; old nominally at 83; Oats, small lots at 66c, in store. Rye, nominal, barely inactive, unchanged. Peas about $1,23 for canada; Full marrow fats $2,50. Seeds from $4,75@5. For timothy $2,25@2,50. Clover, dull unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 19.—Cotton dull at 24½. Receipts 335. Exports 678. Flour quiet, Superfine $5,00@6,00. Corn 65@70. Hay 26@27. Oats 75 and scarce. Pork 32. Lard 18@20. Bacon firm—Shoulders 14. Sides 17½. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 13½@13¾; sides 16½. Hams 17½.

HAVRE, April 19.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed dull at 147 for *tres ordinaire* on spot, and 144f. 5c. for low middlings to arrive.

NASHVILLE, April 19.—Cotton dull; low middling, 25c; good ordinary, 24@24½c.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Western University—One Year's Progress.

President George Woods, LL. D., of the Western University, presented yesterday afternoon, to the Trustees of that institution, his annual report. After a brief but suggestive discussion of a policy in the course of instruction, adapted to the variety of the aims and circumstances of the students, Dr. Woods announces the consummation of the so long desired object, the procurance of a capable army officer to attend to the department of Military Science and Civil and Mechanical Engineering. The fullest satisfaction is expressed in the gentleman thus detailed and for some months actually on duty—Col. W. J. L. Nicodemus. Acknowledgments are made of the friendly influence, at home and in Washington, which secured this assignment, when it seemed absolutely hopeless. One gentleman has made himself responsible for twelve hundred dollars for the half pay of the professor, and has given three hundred more. The contribution of ninety-eight bound volumes of Congressional documents to the library, is due to the exertions of our late Representative J. K. Moorhead.

The report proceeds: "Since the transfer of the Observatory to the Trustees of the Western University, nearly $7,000 have been expended in repairing the building and in purchasing new instruments. These instruments were all made to order by the best manufacturers, and are of the best kind. The original founders have occasion for pride at the result of their labors. From the accompanying statement of moneys collected, it will be seen that more than $39,000, or more than one-half of all that has been contributed to the University, has been expended on the Observatory. Years, too, of labor have been expended in accomplishing this.

"Herewith furnish a detailed account of all subscriptions and donations to the University within the past eight years. It does not include books, cabinet specimens, or donations to Society libraries. The whole amount will be seen to be $74,198.23.

"In concluding this report I cannot refrain from congratulating the Board on the continued prosperity of the University. Its regular and constant growth in all its departments, its resources, its courses of study, the number and character of its students, the increase, its faculty, the diminution of old prejudices and the increasing favor with which it is regarded. So quietly has this progress been made that comparatively few of our citizens really know the privileges here offered. Even some of those who especially should know the condition and value of the University do not. We are sometimes pained to hear those who should be familiar with its merits compare it unfavorably with some distant school in no respect its equal. Were it in some remote village its praises would be loudly sounded, and its patronage shared by these very persons now silent or heard only in opposition, and this, too, to an institution generous-men are seeking to build up for the good and honor of our cities. But here, where it is falsely assumed that nothing but iron, coal and smoke can be seen, where are manufacturing establishments, costing hundreds of thousands, and where large fortunes are rapidly made, an educational institution which does not "coin money," whose assets are only $200,000, is almost unnoticed. Men choose the hazard of paying $1,000 a year, or recommending others to do so, to a distant and ordinary school, instead of $100 to a home institution. Yet the work of endowing and in every way building up a large and useful university goes steadily on. It is moulding the minds which are to direct the industries and destinies of these growing cities. No doubt can now exist of its ultimate complete success. Furnishing every advantage for the thorough training in the professions, literature, science and art to the high and low, at a rate which will exclude none."

Set the Students at Work.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I notice in a city journal a communication appealing for employment in what we generally call *Missionary work*, for the many students who are just now completing their year's studies in the Theological Seminaries in Allegheny. Allow me through your columns to second that appeal. Some of these men, I happen to know, can tell touching stories of struggles between worldly interest, on one hand, and stern conscientious convictions on the other. They have entered the lists against poverty and the cold neglect of the world with a heroism all the grander, that it looks for no trumpeting. They do not receive at the hands of the church, nor even of her ministry, the encouragement and sympathy to which they are entitled. And aside from the question of justice to them, is there not a value, in no sense adequately realized, in having at our command for Christian work, for so long a term, a body of educated and devotedly earnest young men such as, in only a year or two, the churches will be competing for and urging upon them her most responsible posts? What sort of a *locus pœnæ* is going to so multiply their value to the church in so short a time? If our intelligent citizens, who hold their wealth consecrated to holy uses, feel that there is a call for a fraction of it, they must act promptly, for these students will soon be dispersed. O.

HERE are a few of the Spring edicts of fashion: Everything which hangs softly and gracefully, such as merinos, muslin de-laine, etc., is very fashionable, and is being employed most freely in the composition for costume for the ensuing season. The dress consists, in all instances, of two skirts, of distinctly different materials,—the under one generally of striped satin or velvet, the upper one of cloth or merino. With these we have a small fitting jacket of either velvet or cloth, with collar and revers of quilted satin. In most cases the dresses are arranged *en bouffant* about the waist, and the panier, disposed in many graceful ways, still holds its own, as an accessory to the promenade toilette. For visiting and home dress trains continue to be in fashion.

—The trial of Josephine Bower, for the murder of Angie Stewart, in Canaan, in 1867, commenced yesterday at Hudson, New York.