HOOFLAND INTERVIEWED.

STREET, STREET

It was a dismalday. The rain pelied the windows of the editorial sanctum viciously, as if the clerk of the weather, vexed by some querulous paragraph reflecting on the management of his department, had ordered his understrappers to throw cold water on our efforts to enter-tain the public. The city news market was as dull as the leaden sky, and the country sheets, guiltless of anything that savered of the sensational, were in every sense of the phrace 'wet blankets." Melanchely as a dyspeptic owl, our liveliest reporter sat broading in a corner scratching his head and finding nothing in it but a vacuum. A bright thought struck us. Such things will sometimes happen to an editor, even in a northeast rain-storm. "Let some-hody be interviewed," we exclaimed, looking cheerfully at our played-out attache. He brightened up and inquired at our played-out attache. He prigntened up and inquired who it should be. We cogitated. The leading politicians, financiers and clergymen had all been done—in fact over-done. The public was tired of them—it was of no use "going through" any of them again. Another bright idea fisshed through our perioranium. "Drop in," said we, "on a man who has never yet been interviewed—a public benefactor, whose name has been before the people for thirty years, and to whom thousands of them owe the good digestion that waits on appetite and the health that waits on both-a veteran philanthopist, whose name, from our boyhood's hour, has been as conspicuous on every coign of vantage as the 'handwriting on the wall' in Bel shazzar's palace, and who, at a time when but too many candidates for public favor are 'weighed in the balance and found wanting,' continues to enjoy the confidence of the masses. In short, go and pay a friendly visit to Dr. Regland, and report the result at these headquarters." "It is a bitter day," remarked our special.

"The more appropriate," we replied, "for an interview with the discoverer of the most popular Bitter in exist-ence." Electrified by our bitter pun, he took his hat and umbrella and vanished tout de suite. In about an hour and a half he returned with the fol-

Found Dr. Hooffand in his laboratory with a face as full of benevolent sunshine as a day in June, and opened tire upon him at once. Reporter-Good morning, doctor. I have come to inter-

view yeu.

Dester H. (dryly)—Ah! In my young days they called that sert of thing pumping. But this is the age of "word-painting." Go shead.

Reporter—How old are you doctor?

Doctor-Well, you needn't mention it to the ladies; but I am in my eighty-seventh year, Reporter-You are a wonderfully hale-looking man for that age. Excuse me, doctor; but do you take your own

Doctor-I do young man, Perhaps if I did not I shouldn't be the "hale fellow well met" you seem to think me.

Reporter—I can remember your remedies ever since

was a boy. Are they still as popular as ever?

Decter-Unless my ledger and my bank account deceive me, young man, their sale has been steadily increasing for more than twenty years,

Reporter-How much, at a rough guess, have you ex-pended in advertising during that period? Doctor-In round numbers, about a million of dollars. It costs a good deal to guide the people to health through the newspapers. The tolls on the turnpike of the press

Reporter-Yes, but it's the only road by which a good thing can reach the goal of universal publicity and univerral sceeptance. What remedies are you preparing now Doctor-Four; "Hoofland's German Bitters," "Hoofland's German Tonic." "Hoofland's Greek Oil." 'Houfland's Podophyllin (extract of mandrake) PHE,"
Reporter—I should like to have a brief account of the

nature of these remedies. Doctor-Certainly. The Bitters is composed of fluid extracts—the active principle of roots and herbs grown in Germany. It contains no alcoholic stimulant, and is the most potent general remedy known for dyspessia, liver complaint, jaundice, debility, and all diseases of the di-

ge tive and secretive organs.

Reporter—The "Tonic" is made from the same ingredi-

ents, and is intended for the same class of aliments, is it amount of pure Santa Cruz rum, the finest stomachic in the world, where a diffusive stimulant is necessary. It is also delightfully flavored with aromatic extracts agrees bie to the palate, and is intended to take the place of the Bi ters in cases where there is a lack of co vigor and vitality. It is also a powerful blood depurent and a purifier of all the animal fluids.

Reporter-Well, doctor, and what is Greek Oil? Doctor-The great antagonist of pain. It instantly alle viates the torture of rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, beadache, carache, sprains, bruises and the like, Pain cannot exist when it is properly applied.

Reporter-The pills, doctor, what are they? Dictor—A compound of fine vegetable extracts. The alcoholic extract of Mandrake, called Podophyllin, which ac:s on the liver as powerfully as mercury, without any of the evil effects of that pernicious mineral, is the most im portant of the five. Of the others, one acts upon the stomach, two upon the upper and lower bowels, and the remaining one renders the operation of all the rest painless. Used in connection with the Bitters and the Tonic they are an absolute specific for liver complaint, dyspepgia and constipation. Indeed, I know of no disease, no organic, which can withstand the alterative and renovat-

ing action of these three remedies, Reporter-These are certainly remarkable statements

Can you establish them by competent proofs?

Decter—Proofs! sir—look here! (taking down from a shelf a thick quarto volume and displaying its contents. This contains over five hundred testimonials, and I can show you several more volumes of the same size if you will step into my library in the next room. Here (turning over the leaves), you see, are letters of the strongest cha racter from Hon, George W. Woodward, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now member of Con-gress; Hon. James Thompson, our present Chief Justice; Hon. George Sharsweed, Justice of the Supreme Court; Hop, W. F. Rogers, Mayor of Buffalo; Hon, James M Wood, ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.; Rev. Wm. Smith, of the Baptist Church; Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Refermed Church, and hundreds of other distinguished citizens. Glance at them, and say if anything could be in the United States which does not contain living witnesses of the efficacy of my preparations, and they may numbered in the cities of Philadelphia and New York by thousands.

Reporter-Well, this is certainly what the lawyers call "unimpeachable evidence." I was not prepared for such a mars of testimony as this.

Doctor-Do you know the handwriting of these mem

bers and ex-members of the Bench of Pennsylvania? Reperter-I do-of several of them, at least, Doctor-Are these letters theirs? Reporter-Unquestionably.

Decter-Well-speaking judicially-do you think I have made out my casel Reporter-Beyond all cavil. One must be as incredulous as Thomas to question such proofs as these. One question more. Do you think you can care tubercular consump-

Doctor-No; when the lungs are honeycombed with tobercles' the patient is beyond mortal aid. But persons suffering from liver diseases, dyspepsia or chronic debility are often supposed to be consumptive, and all these my

Reporter-Do you expect to live many years longer? Doctor-Barring ensualties, 1 do. You know our Councliman from the First Ward, Thomas A. Barlow, don't

leporter-Yes, very well.

Doet r-Be kind enough (handing a paper) to examine that certificate. Is it his?

Re; orter-I recognize the signature. Doctor-Well, you will see that he says his mother has used "Hoofland's Bitters" for thirty years; that she has

taken no other medicine, and is now seventy-nine years of age, and attributes her excellent health to that preparario". She continues to take the Bitters and expects to live many years longer, and so, under Providence, do I, Reporter-I sincerely trust you will. As they say in Spain, "may you live a thousand years and your shadow

Doctor-If I last a tenth of that time I think it will be another pretty strong voucher for the genial properties of my Bitters, inasmuch as I take one or two doses every day Reporter-I think the whole world should be supplied

Doctor (dryly)-I intend they shall.

Reporter Good morning.
[Exit Reporter with a determination, if he is ever bilious or dyspertic, to make his stomach and liver ac-quainted with Dr. Hoofland's remedies, The office for Dr. Hoofland's medicines is No. 681 Arch

FIRST EDITION

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR. Dictator. the Lopez. Dead at Last. His Stormy Career. Inhumanity at An American Captain

Love, Jealousy, and Suicide. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LOPEZ.

DEATH OF THE PARAGUAYAN DICTATOR.

By the Anglo-American Cable. LONDON, April 13 .- The rumors of the death of Lopez, the Paraguayan leader, which were current yesterday but not credited, are confirmed to-day by despatches from Lisbon.

A Confirmation.
WASHINGTON, April 13.—Mr. Garcia, Argentine Minister, this morning received the following telegram by the Atlantic cable:-The Paraguayan war is ended. Lopez has been killed.

JOHN FAIR, Argentine Consul, London.

Don Francisco Solano Lopez and His Career. Lopez, the Paraguayan Dictator, whose death is announced in the above despatch, has been driven to the wall so often, only to reappear in the field against his enemies, that for years all reports of his adverse fortunes have been received cum grano salis. But this is, we believe, the first time that news of his actual death has travelled so far, and it is possible that there is some truth in the report.

Don Francisco Solano Lopez was born in the year 1827. He was the son of Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, who had succeeded the Dictator Vibal as Consul in 1841, and in 1844 was "elected" President of Paraguay for ten years, being subsequently twice re-elected-in 1854 for three years and in 1857 for seven years. Don Francisco received a thorough education, which was completed in England, and in 1853 he entered upon public life, being sent by his father to Europe to ratify the treaties of commerce which had been concluded by Paraguay with England, France, and Sardinia. Don Carlos died in September, 1862, and on the 16th of October following, his son was unanimously "proclaimed" his successor.

The new President, or Dictator, as he was in fact from the first, had been thoroughly educated in the despotic school of government founded by Dr. Francia and so faitnfully adhered to by the elder Lopez. The interests of Paraguay meant simply the interests of Lopez, and as they were so closely identified, the country for a time enjoyed a measure of prosperity, the attention of the Dictator being especially directed to the encouragement of the cultivation of cotton. But even in the early portion of his reign he was beset with difficulties. Conspiracies against his power were concocted by the priesthood and by a younger brother, and before long he became involved in difficulties with the surrounding countries. The war which has rendered Paraguay little better than a desert originated in the internal troubles of Uruguay. Flores, the leader of the "Colorado" or Red party, had raised the standard of revolt against Agnirre, the lawful President, and by the assistance which he received from Brazil, in arms and money, succeeded in driving Aguirre from power. Aguirre, after appealing in vain to Europe for aid, turned his attention towards Paraguay, and succeeded in persuading Lopez that as soon as the Brazilian party had absorbed Uraguay they would pounce upon Paraguay and annex it to Dom Pedro's empire. In August and September, 1864, through his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lopez protested against the course of Brazil, and on November 11 following a Paraguayan war-vessel captured, without previous declaration of war, a Brazilian mail steamer, declaring its passengers to be prisoners of war. On November 12 the Brazilian Minister at Asuncion, Lopez' capital, was notified that, on account of the refusal of Brazil to respect the protest of Paraguay, the flag of the former country was regarded as a hostile one by the latter, and the Paraguay river would henceforth be closed to all Brazilian vessels.

The Brazilian Minister at once started for home, and on December 14th a Paraguayan army entered the Brazilian province of Matte Grosso, with which the Brazillan Government had no channel of communication save the blockaded river. Lopez therefore had everything his own way for a time, capturing a Brazilian fort and several towns, and finally, on April 10, 1865, the capital of the province, Cuyaba.

Meanwhile, Flores, who had now become sole and undisputed ruler in Uruguay, had, on Februsry 22, 1865, concluded an alliance against Paraguay with Brazil. Lopez was not content with this array of odds against him, but, on suspicion that the Government of the Argentine Confederation was unfriendly to him and intended to enter the alliance against him, again anticipated a formal declaration of war, and early in April seized an Argentine vessel which lay in the Paraguay river near Asuncion. A few days later a Paraguayan army was marched into the Argentine Confederation, capturing the city of Corrientes on the 14th. On the 16th the Argentine Government declared war against

Paraguay, and the latter responded on the 18th. The three surrounding countries were thus fully embarked in the warfare against the Dictator, which was destined to be prolonged almost indefinitely. The allied governments, fully realizing the necessity for a desperate conflict, entered into a secret treaty, not made public for some time afterwards, in which they "solemnly bound themselves not to lay down their arms unless by common consent, nor until they had overturned the actual government of Paraguay," and furthermore not to enter into any separate treaties of peace, truce or armistice, except by mutual consent.

CANCELL THE SE OUT IN STREET, MANY SE

To follow the destructive warfare which was waged from that time forward is impossible in this connection. Fortune fluctuated between the two banners, at times Lopez appearing be in his last ditch, but only to give a sudden turn to the conflict, and bring the allied commanders almost to despair. Indeed, so unsatisfactory was the progress made by the allies in overthrowing the power of Lopez, to which they were pledged, that in both Brazil and the Argentine Confederation a decided opposition to the continuance of the war was ultimately developed, the anti-war party in Brazil especially having become of late a very formidable one. But in resources of all kinds the allies had the advantage, and step by step they drove the Dictator from one fastness to another, until at last came the announcement that he had fled from the country and attempted to make his way with a few followers into Bolivia. But it was only a few days ago that we were told that Lopez had turned suddenly upon his pursuers, and there was still a prospect of an indefinite prolongation of the war. This news, happily, would appear to be false, and there is reason, as there has long been hope, that we have witnessed the final termination of the struggle.

The difficulties encountered by Mr. Washburn during his late ministry in Paraguay are still fresh in the public mind, as is also the result of General McMahon's subsequent mission to and hearty espousal of the cause of Lopez. As in South America, so throughout the world, and especially in this country, there have been from the first two parties, one viewing Lopez as a merciless tyraut overthrow would be a whose to the world, and particularly to the people whom he ruled; while by the other party he has been regarded as a representative of true liberty and progress, and a martyr in its cause. There can be but little difficulty in deciding upon the truth in this matter, and no disinterested person who is familiar with the character and history of the Dictator will hesitate in rejolcing at the report of his death. He found Paraguay almost a paradise; he leaves it-if, indeed, he has already left it-a wilderness. Scarcely an able-bodied man escaped his conscription, and even the women went into the ditches, and fought valiantly in a bad cause. But their heroism was in vain; and even if Lopez be not already defeated for the last time, there is but little hope that he will be able to hold out much longer against the formidable odds arrayed

upon the allied side. INHUMANITY AT SEA.

A Brutal Captain - Arrival of the Steamer Samaria-Statement of her Passengers. The steamer Samaria, of the Cunard line, plying between New York and Liverpool, arrived at her dock, Jersey City, yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, after a pleasant voyage of eleven days from Liverpool. It will be remembered that the Samaria departed from Liverpool on the 26th of February last en route for New York, and while on her voyage, in mid ocean, she broke her screw-shaft, and was by this accident compelled to pursue her route under sail alone.

The Samaria, with the American mails on board, and a full list of passengers, after the accident that befell her propeller, lay like a log in the sea, making no headway whatever, and with her stores of provisions, which were only calculated to hold out twenty-five days, gradually being caten up and freshe stored as the store of the season was and freshe stored to be set on a real freshe stored as the season was a season when the season was a season was a season when the season was a season was a season when the season was a season was a season was a season when the season was a seaso dually being eaten up and famine staring her freight of humanity in the face, the prospects were anything but flattering. For days and weeks she lay in the ocean utterly helpless, but on the 12th of March, at 10 A. M., a steamer was descried in latitude 50 deg. 53 sec. north, long. 21 deg. 24 sec. west. The sea being smooth, with very little wind, a large steamer, which was afterwards ascertained to be the Manhattan, of Williams & Guion's line, hove in sight on the westward horizon, and gradually approached the disabled Cunarder. Captain Martyn, of the Samaria, fired several guns and hoisted the commercial code signals Engines disabled," and "I wish to communicate," and also lowered the maintopgallant sail to attract their attention to his disabled condition, but the stranger, without paying the slight est attention to the signals or the booming of the minute gans, suddenly sheered off and pursued his course, evidently trying to run away, but a rocket being sent up she displayed her ensign as a token of recognition, and was soon lost to view. The officers of the Samaria and the greater portion of the passengers on deck who were anxiously scanning the steamer, aver positively that she could not have been more than six miles distant, as through the telescope persons were discovered moving about decks, and three or four were seen in the

rigging. After this disgraceful and inhuman action of the officers of the Manhattan, in refusing to succor their helpless brethren, the Samaria was favored with a series of stiff "blows" from the north and east, and with her canvas furled to the breeze she made the Irish coast on the 29th of March, but owing to a terrible land breeze she was compelled to lay to. On the evening of that day a boat was sent landward manned by a ortion of her crew, under the command of third flicer David Brown, who was directed to seek Kingston Harbor at all hazards, and secure a This he dld, and on the 30th the Samaria anchored in the roads and discharged her mails and passengers, which were subsequently transferred to the steamer Java, of the same whose arrival at this port last week has been

duly announced. The action of Captain Forsyth, of the Manhattan, has been severely criticised, both in this country and England, for the seemingly inhuman conduct; and from the bitter feelings engendered, it is not at all unlikely that he will be called upon to answer for his course. The passengers and officers of the Samaria speak bitterly on the subject, and treat with contempt his letter in which he states that "there was nothing in the appearance of the steamer to indicate distress, as it was too far off to make out any signals." To refute this explanation of Captain Forsyth, the master of the Elizabeth Yeo in a letter states as follows:-

I am much surprised to observe the account given by the captain of the Manhattan. I can hardly inlorse the statement of the passengers and officers of the Samaria, as I was in sight of both steamers at the time, and my ship was some three miles further north than the Manhattan. I could see her signals (but could not read them), and also heard the reports of the guns fired by the Samaria, and saw the smoke. * I fully expected the latter saw the smoke. * * I fully expected the latter was going to the assistance of the Samaria, and was much astonished that she bore away and proceeded on her passage, as it was quite clear that the sama-ria was in a disabled condition. J. K. Scorr, laster of the ship Elizabeth Yeo, of Bristol, for New Orleans.

REMARKABLE RACING.

A Troiting Match of Seventy Miles. The most remarkable trotting match perhaps on record in Maryland took place on Monday between Mr. Thomas McCrea, Jr.'s, sorrel mare "Lady Alice," and Dr. Thomas B. Owings' gray gelding "Ben Davis;" the course being from Ellicott City to Frederick City and back, the distance seventy miles and the stakes \$200 a side. The turnpike over which the race took place is very hilly, and on Monday was very heavy. The horses were harnessed to three-hundred-pound wagons, and driven by their respective owners. They started from Ellicott City at twenty

minutes to 7 o'clock in the morning, and jogged for the first two miles, when the race com-menced in earnest. A heavy snow storm prevalled at the time, driving in their faces nearly all the way to Frederick. Both horses were in fine condition and well matched, and the con-test was close and exciting. Only the necessary stops were made on the route for refreshments, drivers, on reaching Frederick, stopping at the hotel by prearrangement, to register their names and returning to their work. The race was won by "Lady Alice" in seven hours and fifteen minutes, beating her competitor by only seventeen minutes. Neither horse, it is alleged, was in the slightest degree distressed by the extraordinary tax upon its speed and endurance, and, it is stated, might easily have continued the race to this city without exhibiting signs of fatigue. The result was so close that the friends of the losing horse have still faith in their favorite, and another match is spoken of, the distance to be the same and the stakes \$500 a

THE OLD, SAD STORY.

Love, Jeniousy, Suicide—A Pitiful Letter— "Anywhere, Gut of the World."

The Boston Herald has this sad story:—
We have gained some facts in addition to those published in relation to the suicide of the young girl at No. 54 Essex street. The name of the young man who was her lover is Frederick W. Birch. He is about twenty-two years of age, and a piano-maker by profession. He says he became acquainted with the girl in Ford's saloon, on Tremont street, about three months ago, being introduced to her by a mutual friend, At her request he procured a room for her at the house where she shot herself, and used to call upon her with considerable frequency. He also thinks she has been actuated by jealousy for some time, and he knew she had set her affections upon him and entertained for him a passion which he did not fully reciprocate. The fervor of her feeling was sometimes expressed in tears when reproaching him with inconstancy. On Wednesday night—she—sent him a letter, of which the following is a copy:— My Friend:-Will you come down to the house this evening, for I want to see you before I go

home.

Fred, I should think you might have come down to-day. You might have told me that you were in trouble with a girl, before you done what you did.

Fred, how do you think I feel, situated as I am, to have you leave me as you did. If anything happens to me, remember, Fred, you are the cause of it.

I did not think you would go back on me in this way. When this letter reaches you. I was be gone

way. When this letter reaches you I may be gone to my long home. I know you will forgive me, for I am tired of this world. There is no one that cares* for me now. Thave thrown my life away. I cannot be as I once was.

Any young girl that is good—my advice is that

she keep so, and not go the way that I have been.
I close by wishing that you will come and see me as soon as you get this.

From ANIS WILLIAMS, Upon receiving the letter above quoted, Birch, fearful that the girl would make way with herself, and hoping to avert such an act, hastened to her side, and was with her from Thursday afternoon up to the time of her death. On Thursday night she was talking about shooting herself, and had previously talked about poison, but Birch says he had no idea she seriously contemplated suicide. Yesterday morning she had packed up a bundle and had her jacket on, apparently intending to go out, when she asked him to go and get her some water, which he started to do. But he says he heard the report of the pistol almost immediately, and rushing back to their room found things as above described. The girl had thrown off her jacket and torn open her dress, applying the muzzle of the pistol to the fiesh, as indicated by the blackened appearance in the neighborhood of the wound. Her only words before her death were embodied in a request that her mother be informed of her death. The pistol was a very small affair and might have been cayried in a man's yest rocket. might have been carried in a man's vest pocket without inconvenience. The wound, like Mer-cutio's, was 'not so deep as a well or as wide as a church door," but 'twas enough.

THE WICKLOW PEERAGE.

The Pall Mall Gazette of March 31 says:— When the Committee for Privileges met this morning, the Lord Chancellor said that he must

lay before their lordships a petition just pre-sented by Mrs. Howard, in which she charged most of the material witnesses against her case with having received various sums of money as bribes for their evidence in the case. He would only remark that if this were true, Mrs. Howard had abundant time and opportunity of proving it in a proper way before the close of

The Lord Chancellor then proceeded to give his opinion to the committee, and said that he considered that the claim on behalf of Mrs. Howard's child had altogether failed. His Lordship elaborately reviewed the evidence in proof of the fact of birth, and considered that it was, under the circumstances of the case, un-worthy of credit. As to the Liverpool case, his Lordship observed, the story of Mary Best as to the adoption of her child was open to some doubt, because her second story showed that she had not in the first instance spoken the entire truth. But Mrs. Higginson and other witnesses gave evidence which at least proved that some such transaction occurred. Still it would be unfortunate if the decision had to depend on the truth or falsehood of the Liverpool story. There would, however, be nothing in the failure of that account to damage the case of the original claimant. And as, looking at the whole of the circumstances, the claim of the infant petitioner had failed, he considered that the orima facie case presented by the original

laimant must be regarded as conclusive. Lord Chemsford concurred, and commented on the various discrepancies in the evidence as to the child's birth. There was really no proof of the pregnancy of Mrs. Howard, and the evidence of the dressmaker, Miss Godden, and of other witnesses, was directly opposed to the existence of such a fact. And Mrs. Howard's own conduct, especially in her frequent visits to governesses' institution, with the object of obtaining a situation, up to within a week of the alleged birth, showed that she could not have been pregnant. The proof of the fact of birth depended on the evidence of Mrs. Howard and the Bloors, and they were not worthy of credit. There was, further, the absence of material witnesses to be remarked. In 1867 the late Earl of Wicklow had offered to pay all expenses in order to enable her to establish her child's legitimacy before the Court of Probate, but that offer had been absolutely refused by her. Lord Colonsay and the Earl of Winchelsea

Lord Redesdale concurred, and put the ques tion to the committee that Charles Francis Arnold Howard had made out his title to vote as a representative peer, a question which was auswered in the affirmative nem, con.

DUELLING.

Kentucky Duellists at Heldelberg-A Reckless Set of Americaus. The following is an extract from a private letter recently received from Heidelberg, Ger-

"Duelling has now ceased for the term. The man with whom the American, Stone, a Kentuckian, had his last duel, about two weeks since, is not out of the house yet. The doctor was for some time in doubt whether he would be able to reconstruct that face or not. The last four men with whom Stone has fought were carried off the field. One fellow he finished up

in a minute and a half. "As soon as any German begins to distinguish himself above others in duelling, Stone calls him out and gives him a merciless drubbing. As a result the corps students think that Stone is a splendid fellow; in fact, he would be

perfect if he did not possess such a dangerous

"The fact is, that there is a most reckless set of Americans here at present. Besides them the corps students stand no chance whatever. When German students get drunk, they are entirely satisfied if they can succeed in getting each other home; but when Americans get drunk, they insist on whipping out the whole beer house, and seeing that the establishment is properly closed before they leave. They are so pugnacious that the Germans generally clear out and leave them the field in order to save

THE RICHMOND HORROR.

Insanity, Starvation, and Death-Particulars of the Shocking Occurrence.

The singular death of Nancy Hayes, in Richmond, Va., the fact of which has been already

noted, has particular interest here, as the parties concerned are known and have connections in Philadelphia. The following particulars we find in a late Richmond paper:-Hayes, who talked rationally on some subjects, being questioned, said his sister had been lying there twelve or fourteen days. When she

first laid down, he said, she complained of something like crysipelas and pains in her back, arms, and legs, and wished she was dead. After a day or two she quieted, and then he took it for granted she had gone to sleep, and waited all this time for her to wake. In the meantime he had nothing to eat, and had lived, according to his account, on water and coffee. Being asked why he did not get something from the neigh-bors, he replied that he was waiting for his brother Sam to come home from Philadelphia, and that he "hadn't been off the lot for sixteen The facts of the finding of the body was com-

municated to Deputy Coroner Seabrook, of Mayor Ellyson's police, and soon after to the first police station. Representatives of both the police forces now on duty in the city were soon on the ground and the house was searched by Captain Parker. He found in an old chest a bag containing about \$800 in Confederate money, \$18 in Federal currency, and a dollar or two in nickels and coppers. In the out-houses were found the carcasses of two fine calves, whose death had been caused by starvation, and all the domestic animals about the establishment had shared the same fate. Nothing further worthy of note was observed except the entire

absence of everything edible.

Hayes was with great difficulty induced to leave the miserable hovel of which for a week past he had been the solitary occupant. He moaned piteously that "he couldn't leave his sister," and then mumbled something about a secret which he couldn't tell. The officers took him to the first police station, and on the way he told them again that it was sixteen years since he had been on the street. Coming near the old Union Hotel, he exclaimed, as though recognizing an old friend, "Why, there's the Union Tavern!" At the station he was given something to eat and, drink and was very

In the afternoon a jury was empanelled by Deputy-Coroner Seabrook, with E. A. J. Clopton as foreman, but little testimony was produced. Mr. Timothy Kerse testified that he knew the deceased, and that some weeks ago, when she was suffering with a sore foot, his wife had dressed it several times. Since that time witness had seen nothing of either Miss Nancy or her brother until this morning, when her death was discovered as above related. The jury rendered a verdict of "death from natural

This singular and shocking affair has, of course, excited much comment in the lower part of the city, and the interest in the case is increased by the fact that Mr. Samuel C. Haves a former resident of Church Hill, was a brother of the deceased, and that she has respectable and wealthy relatives now residing in Phila-delphia. It is said that Mr. Hayes has frequently tried to get her to leave her miserable dwelling for better quarters, but without suc-

METHODISM.

The Book Concern Troubles in the New York Conference—Excited Debate.

In the meeting of the East Conference of the M. E. Church, held yesterday in New York, the reports of the Book Committee in relation to the affairs of the Book Concern were read, and on motion of Dr. Curry the majority report was ordered on file, and the minority report laid on the table. On a motion to reconsider this last motion Rev. J. W. Buckley took the floor in defense of the minority report. He contended that there was no real distinction between those reports making it proper that one should be treated differently from the other.

Dr. Curry interrupted, denying that the mino-rity paper is a report of all, and saying that the speaker had no right to debate the question on a motion to reconsider. The decision of the Chair sustained Mr. Buckley, to which, however, Dr. Curry excepted, and demanded that the de cision of the Chair and his exceptions to it be entered upon the journal.

The debate being continued, Mr. Buckley said an attempt has been made and is being made to suppress facts which might be known to the ual Conference and to the whole Church on this Book Concern difficulty. Dr. Curry—I object to this as scandalous, and ask the Bishop to rule it out.

Bishop Ames—I have no authority to do so. Dr. Curry—I except to the ruling of the Chair Mr. Buckley-And, further, that a motion to

lay this minority report on the table without discussion seems to me to have a striking similitude to what I have just said as to the aforesaid attempt to suppress. Dr. Curry excitedly interrupted again, and

asked the decision of the Chair, which sustained Mr. Buckley. The doctor appealed to the Conference, having explained that his appeal was on a question of order, and not of law. He subsequently withdrew his appeal, and had his objection placed on the minutes. Mr. Buckley continued to say that the Annual

Conferences are primarily the owners of the Book Concern, and consequently have a right to judgment upon the affairs of that Concern He believed that the statements contained in the report to be laid on the table were more needed d more truthful than those of the paper ordered on file, and he therefore moved again that the motion to lay on the table be recon-Dr. Woodruff sald that this attempt to im-

peach the Book Concern and the Book Committee is simply standerous. In a flery speech he denounced the attempts that have been made to brand the majority committee as a white washing committee and as colluding with thiever and robbers, and he was ready for a discussion of the merits of the case without further delay. He was ready for a week's discussion before the Methodist Church and the public. Dr. Carry has rendered invaluable services and deserve the thanks of the Church. (Great applause. It has been asserted that the majority of the committee, hitherto unimpeachable ministers, nad rendered their decision under the influence of bribes; but there has been no such effort to

impeach Daniel Curry.
Dr. Scudder moved to reconsider, that the two reports might be treated in the same way Rev. John Parker moved to lay the vote to reconsider on the table, which motion was earried by a vote of 103 to 85.

Buitimore Produce Market. Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, 'April 13.—Cotton quiet and weak at 22½@23c. Flour active and most grades held higher. Wheat active for choice; Maryland \$140@150. Corn steady; white, \$105@196; yellow, \$105@197. Oats firm at 50@504. Rye dull and nominal at \$12108. Mess Pork arm at \$2850@23. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 18½c.; clear do., 16½c.; shoulders, 18½c. Hams, 19@30c. Lard firm at 16½c. Whishy scarce, with a fair demand at \$101½@742.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Fenians on the Border.

New York Local Elections.

Families of the Oneida Victims.

Fund Instituted for their Relief

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—The Senate has received a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, enclosing a draft of an act for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who perished in the sinking of the United States steamer Oneida in January last. As the act has been drawn after consultation with the Treasury Department, it is deemed a proper and just one, and will doubtless pass without any change. The following is the act:-

section 1. That the widow, or child or children, and in case there be no widow or child or children, then the parent or parents, and if there be no parents the brothers and sisters of the officers, seamen, marines or others in service, who were lost in the United States vessel of war Oneida on the 24th day of January, 1870, shall be entitled to and receive out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum equal to twelve months sea pay of their respective deceased relatives aforesaid, and the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department are hereby authorized to compute said pay up to and including the, said 24th day of January, 1870, the day upon which said vessel was sunk in Yokohama Bay, Japan.

Section 2. That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be and they are hereby authorized and directed to settle, upon the principles of justice and equity, the accounts of the officers, sailors, marines, and others, including captain's clerk on board the said vessel-of-war Oneida, and to assume the last quarterly return of the paymaster of said vessel as the basis of computation of the subsequent credits to those on board to the date of such loss, if there be no official evidence to the contrary.

Section 3. And be it further conacted. That the

to those on board to the date of such loss, if there be no official evidence to the contrary.

Section S. And be it further enacted, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be and are hereby authorized and directed to settle the accounts of Thomas L. Tullock, Jr., late paymaster in the navy, who was lost in the said vessel of war Oncida, with all his accounts and vouchers for expenditures and payments made by him, and with all the money, stores, and supplies procured for the use of said vessel, and to allow him a credit for whatever sum appears to be due from a credit for whatever sum appears to be due from him on the books of the department.

Despatch from Mr. Motley. The Secretary of State has received a despatch from Mr. Motley, our Minister at London; transmitting sympathy expressed by the Queen and Government of Great Britain in regard to the calamity of the Oneida.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Assistant Surgeon B. S. Mackie is detached from the Naval Hospital at New York, and ordered to the Franklin.
Assistant Surgeon Lewis S. Pelcher is detached from the Tallapoosa, and ordered to the New York Naval Hospital, and Assistant Surgeons John W. Ross and Theodore C. Heyl are ordered respectively to the Tallapoosa Academy.

Military Orders. Brevet Lieuenant-Colonels J. S. Catlin, T. A. Dodge, and E. B. Knox have been ordered to report for examination to General McDowell. President of the Retiring Board.

Amendment Celebration. The colored people of the District of Columbia are to-day celebrating the ratification of the fifteenth amendment and the eighth anniversary of emancipation in this district. Mayor Bowen has issued a proclamation suspending all bust-ness of the corporation. The colored employes of the General Government, on application to President Grant, have been allowed leave of bsence, in order that they may take part in the

The procession, which is very long, comprises colored military companies and civic societies; ears tastefully canopied, containing colored girls displaying miniature flags. Mottoes are abundant, such as "Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment;" "All Men Free and Equal;" "In God we Trust, in Grant we Believe." open barouche drawn by four horses are four men appropriately dressed, represent-ing Europe, America, Africa, and the Indian, with a girl in their midst as the genius of liberty. A large number of carts are in line, and many marshals are on horseback. The weather is beautiful, and throngs of colored persons are on the thoroughfares. The holiday is general among that class of the population. After the procession shall return to the City Hall this afternoon, where a stand has been erected, speeches will be made.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Another Fenian Movement. MONTREAL, April 18 .- Although there seems to be no doubt that an extensive movement has been going on among the Fenians on the eastern frontier, information from that quarter leads to the belief that it will proceed no further now, in consequence of the precautions taken.

Telegrams from St. Armand say the people there utterly disbelieve that any raid is contemplated or will be attempted. It is stated here that it is the intention of the Government to organize a force from the present militia organization for the Northwest, and that orders will be issued this week.

FROM NEW YORK.

Albany Politics. ALBANY, April 13 .- The Democrats elect none to the Republicans' seven of the supervisors. Thacher's majority is about 1500. The vote was the largest ever cast, being about 18,000. The Democrats have a majority in the Board of

Aldermen of seven. Hoboken Charter Election. NEW YORK, April 18 .- The charter election in Hoboken yesterday resulted in the election of H. Kimball and the full Citizens' ticket against the regular Democratic ticket.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, April 18—11 30 A. M.—Consols for money, 94%, and for account, 94%. American securities 8teady; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 88%, ex-conpons; of 1865, old, 87%, ex-coupons; of 1867, 89%; 10-40s, 86. Railway stocks steady; Rrie, 20%; Illanois Central, 112%; Atlantic and Great Western, 28. Liverpool. April 18—11 30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 113% and dling Orleans, 113% are middling uplands, 113% and dling Orleans, 113% are tallow, 448.

London, April 18.—Tallow, 458. Refined Petrojeum, 18. 8d. Common rosin quiet.

Paris, April 18.—The Bourse opened dull. Bentes, 73. 656.

Antwere, April 18.—Petroleum opened beavy at

ANTWERF, April 13,-Petrojoum opened beavy at