THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 96.

FIRST EDITION

LOPEZ, THE DICTATOR.

Particulars of His Death.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1870.

Etc.,

A DESPERATE LOVER. etter to the promoters, through the Minister of the

He Follows his Sweetheart Home and Gets his Head Broke. We find the following narrative in the Louis g ville Courier Journal of Wednesday: --Solomon Taylor, Joseph Hudson, and Louise Pitman are the parties. Hudson loved Louise and was engaged to her, but this was many months ago. Louise discarded him. Though he knew he was discarded beyond remedy, it was a hard matter for him to reconcile himself to the fact, and while endeavoring to do so he

continued to dog his sweetheart to and from home and through the streets. It was a sad case of discarded lover, and called for the sympathies of all the neighbors, which was willingly supplied. In this way matters went on for some

Last week Louise went to a ball and Hudson followed her there. He danced in the same set with her when he could get a partner, and when he could not stood over behind the stove and watched her as she swung through the mazes, the belie of the occasion. When the ball was over she went home with Solomon Taylor, who is one of the head barbers at the Willard Hotel. Hudson didn't object to this fellow so much be cause he was one of the head barbers as that he had worked himself into Hudson's former place in Louise's affections. This enraged further the fellow, and he did not allow Taylor to accompany her in peace. So he followed them, keep-ing about a square behind. When they arrived home it was 2 o'clock in the morning, but nev-ertheless Louise asked Solomon in, and he went in. This, Hudson thought, looked suspicious, and he went up to inquire into it. He rapped at the door, and gave his name. Louise said he couldn't come in at that late hour. He replied, "I might as well be in there as Sol. Taylor."

this time Louise had let Solomon out the By this time Louise had let Solomon out the back door, and he was making off through the night, when Hudson, running around the house, grabbed him. They faced one another, and, as they gazed, their eyes glared through the dark-ness. Hudson remarked, "This is mighty strange," when, he says, Solomon struck him in the face and then on the head, with some heavy substance, and ran. This was all he remembers. It was afterwards found that his arm was It was afterwards found that his arm was broken, and that he had been severely cut upon the head and face with a razor.

This ended the matter. Louise knew nothing of the bloody battle that raged without ustil next day. She was glad enough to have succeeded in smuggling Solomon out so snugly, and getting Hudson away from the front door so easily, and slept well on her victory. On the next day Hudson had his rival arrested for cutting him with intent to kill, and Solomon was brought before the City Court yesterday, was brought before the City Court yesterday, when the facts were developed. A number of witnesses testified to Solomon's good character, among whom were Judge Bunch, Speaker of the House of Representatives, General Jackson, General Chilton, Mr. Hagan, and J. Hop Price. The Judge said that, personally, he had no sympathy whatever with Hudson, and, in fact, no other man or lover who would dog his sweet-heart through the street and act as a sny more heart through the street, and act as a spy upon her. He did not think the catting was done mali-ciously, and held the defendant to answer a misdemeanor. The parties are all negroes.

GOVERNOR SEWARD.

A Complimentary Visit from His Fellow-Towns-men-Speech of Mr. Seward. The Hon. William H. Seward was entertained by the citizens of Auburn at a banquet yesterday. The distinguished statesman made the following re-

anxieties, pleasures, and sorrows of so long a period dangers, triumphs, and calamities such only as fearful civil commetion and revolutionary war could have produced. be past. You have reminded me that since we of the past. parted last I have been in some sort a traveller, and you greet me all the more cordually as a neighbor returned home. I should like, if it were convenient now, to speak to you of the glaciers, mountains, forests, and table lands; of the mines and caves; of forests, and table lands; of the mines and caves; of the cataracts, rivers, lakes, seas, and occeans, their majesty, beauty, and riches; of States beginning, States begun, or States growing, of States strug-gling, of States rising, and of States dissolving to recompose themselves again; of men and races, Indian, African, Asiatic, and our own; their characters and wants, powers in the complex system of American republican civilization as I saw nature and man in the field. I have surveyed from the Arctic to the Equator, and between the two oceans. The impuise to utter-ance on that line fortifies itself by recalling certain promises to speak without reserve here in Auburn promises which I made to all these sorts and condi-tions of men, with a view to moderate my expres-sions of grailtude, not less suggestive than oppressive on the spot for welcomes received in Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska, California, Cuba, and Mexico. But, gentlemen, you have promised me that this visit shall be an informal one; moreover, I have scarcely recovered from the chill which the March snows gave me on a too sudden arrival here from the West Indies. Let it suffice to say that everywhere within the United States and without the United States I found in political institutions, and in the current of politi-cal events, and in the progress of order, freedom, and humanity, a full confirmation of the principles, policies, and sentiments in which the people of Au-burn and Syracuse have educated themselves, and which, without shrinking from the sacrifice of life and fortune, they have so long maintained. Gentlemen, I have trusted you long, and you have adhered to me with persoverance. Let us thank God with humility and reverence for us thank God with humility and reverence for the blessing of such a friendship, and hope and trust that it may continue to the end of our days. Gentlemen, the first century of our national exist-ence is drawing to a close. While the seals of the second century are being opened, we shall be pass-ing away. Relying on the beneficence of God and the progress of humanity, let us hope, without doubling, that our successors will be wiser and better than we have been; that henceforth the re-former of the nation may never be found lacking in patience. the patriot in zeal, the soldier in prudence. patience, the patriot in zeal, the soldier in pru ten or the statesman in constancy; and, above all, that the nation itself may never distrust its own gracious destiny. Amen!

SECOND EDITION LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. New York Railroad Interests.

New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Financial and Commercial

FROM NEW YORK.

Rallroad Company Organized.

OVID, N. Y., April 22.-The Pennsylvania and Sodus Bay Railroad Company was yesterday organized by the election of a board of thirteen directors at this place. The road is to run from Waverly, via Trumansburg, Ovid, Seneca Falls, and Waterloo, to Great Sodus Bay. At the organization the capital stock was more than taken, and ten per cent. paid in. The road is 100 miles long, and will run through the most populous country region of the State. Hotel Burned.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 22 .- The United States Hotel at Warsaw was burned this morning. Loss, \$10,000; insured for \$5000.

Opening of Canal Navigation. ALBANY, April 22 .- Canals are to be opened

to navigation on the 10th of May.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 11274. Five-twentles, 1862, cou-pon, 11274; do. 1864, do., 11074; do. 1865 do., 111 do. do. new, 10934; do. 1867, 10974; do. 1868, 110; 10-408, 10654; Virginia 68, new, 66; Mussouri 68, 9274; 10-605, 10654; Virginia 65, hew, 67; Missouri 65, 92%;
 Canton Co., 70%; Cumberland preferred, 30; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92%;
 Erie, 24%; Reading, 99%; Adams Express, 61%;
 Michigan Central, 112%; Michigan Southern, 80%;
 Hinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99; Chicago and Rock Island, 116%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92%; Western Union Telegraph, 82%.

New York, April 22.-Cotton firm with a mode-rate demand: sales, 1000 bales middling upland at 23%c. Flour is without decided change. Wheat quiet and without decided change. Corn dull and de-clining; new mixed Western, \$113@114. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at \$27.99@25 for mess. Lard unchanged. Whisky nominal at \$1.95@1-93%.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Freshet in Maine. PORTLAND, Me., April 22.-The rise in the Upper Saco river has ceased. At Moderation the bridge and abutments have gone. Damage, \$2500. The Tracy factory, with its machinery, has been swept away; loss, \$2000. The double saw mill known as Sawyer's, with box muchine and shingle machine and several other buildings on the Hollis side of the river, are gone. Ten buildings in all were carried away. One or two thousand logs alsowent down the river. When the mill went through the dam it left a gap of sixty feet wide, through which water rushed with tremendous force. There is also a large gap in the bridge at Bar Mills. The Houghton Murder. Boston, April 22.—The coroner's investiga-

FROM THE STATE.

Conl Oil Fire. PITTSBURG, April 22.-About twenty barrels of coal oil in the refinery of P. Weisenberger in this city were burned yesterday, and the building was partially destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$10,000.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Senate. WASHINGTON, April 22. -Mr. Howard, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, presented and asked for the printing of a voluminous report of tes-timony taken by a sub-committee relative to the Southern Transcontinental Railroad Company. Mr. Samner, from the Committee on Foreign Re-initions, reported adversely the bill to pay a Mr. McKenzie \$44,000 in addition to \$5000 already paid hum for detending Fenjan prisoners.

him for detending Fenian prisoners. The Senate then took up Mr. Chandler's resolution directing the President of the United States to ap-point commissioners to open negotiations for the annexation of the Winnipeg district as a Territory

or State. Mr. Chandler said he had offered the resolution in

Mr. Chandler said he had offered the resolution in the interest of peace and good.will, and pro-ceeded to show the reasons upon which negotiations should be commenced. First. That that Government had shown its right to recognition by maintaining itself for some time against all at-tempts for its suppression. Second. That our own free republic, which had invited the whole world to come in and occupy the entire continent, could not contenance the theory of a dominion on our borders; that any part of this continent belonged to the crown. Third. That the injury inflicted upon us in the haste of the British Government to ac-knowledge the Rebeis as beligerents upon the In owledge the Robels as belligerents upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, and her spollations upon our commerce during the war must now be re-

upon our commerce during the war must now be re-paired and made good. His friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) might apprehend that the Alabama claims would be complicated by this proceeding. His answer to that was that he (Chandler) had long since put on record against the British Government a mortgage on the dominion lying north of the United States of two thousand two hundred millions of dollars, one half the average of our war. The time had not yet the expenses of our war. The time had not yet arrived for foreclosing the mortgage; we would now proceed to collect the interest.

proceed to collect the interest. Ile then referred to the vast territorial extent and population of the Winnepeg district, the people of which, as also the people of British Columbia, were now asking with an aimost unanimous voice for admission to the Union. Four years ago the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) had not come up to his own position on the Alabama claims, but he now concurred with him that Court for the senator now concurred with him that Great Britain was justly and equitably bound to pay us one-half the expenses of our war, by reason of her course during

Mr. Drake remarked that his friend (Mr. Sumner) had probably set a "peg" higher and got to "Winni peg." (Laughter.)

House.

House. The House proceeded to the call of committees for bills of a private character, and under the call various bills were reported and passed, among them a bill to relinguish to the city of Dubuque, lowa, the title of the United States to certain lots of ground including what is known as the Grave Yard. Mr. Knott, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill in relation to the Hol Springs Reservation of Arkanasa, allowing the question of

Reservation of Arkansas, allowing the question of title to be decided by the Court of Claims, and ad-dressed the House in explanation and support of it. Mr. Julian opposed the bill, claiming that the lands in question were exceedingly valuable, and that their title was in the Government of the United

Mr. Butler (Mass.) said he was informed that, together with the springs, the reservation was worth a million dollars. Mr. Orth was arguing in support of the bill when

Mr. Orth was arguing in support of the bill when the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-morrow. Mr. O'Neill presented a communication signed by many citizens of the Second Congressional district of Pennsvivania, urging Congress not to re-enact the income tax. Mr. Ingerson inquired of the Speaker as to the po-sition of the Washington and New York Air Line Railroad bill on the Speaker's table. The Speaker said it was of the last class of busi-ness that would be reached on going to the Speak-er's table.

er's table.

200 do.....ls, 42 160 sh Ch & Wal R. 44

SECOND BOARD.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

100 sh Ch & Wal R. 44 JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:-U. 8. 6s of 1881, 1144 (\$1145; 5-200 of 1863, 1126;1124; do., 1864, 1104 (\$111; do., 1865, 1116) 1115; do., July, 1865, 1095 (\$1095; do., 10-408, 1065; (\$ 1095; (\$1105; 1166], 1106; do., 10-408, 1065; (\$ 1095; (\$1105; 1126; 1126; 1126; do., 10-408, 1065; (\$ 1095; (\$1105; 1126; 1126; 1126; do., 10-408, 1065; (\$ 1095; (\$1105; 1126; 1126; do., 1005; do., 10-408, 1065; (\$ 1095; (\$1105; 1126; 1126; do., 1005; 1125; (\$1116; do., 1865; \$ 1006; Cur, 6s, 1126; 1126; do., 1005; 1125; (\$1115; do., 1865; \$ 1006; Cur, 6s, 1126; 1126; do., 1997; (\$1125; (\$11155; \$ -U. 8. 6s of 1881, 1144; (\$1145; do., 1865; 1125; (\$1125; (\$11155; \$ -U. 8. 6s of 1881, 1144; (\$1145; do., 1997; \$1125; (\$11155; \$ -U. 8. 6s of 1881, 1144; (\$1145; do., 1997; \$1125; (\$11155; \$ -U. 8. 6s of 1881, 1144; (\$1145; do., 1997; \$1125; (\$11155; \$ -U. 8. 6s of 1881, 1144; (\$1145; do., 1997; \$1125; (\$11155; \$ -U. 8. 6s of 1881, 1144; (\$1145; do., 1997; \$1125; \$(\$1125; \$1125; \$000; \$1125; \$000; \$1125; \$000; \$1125; \$000; \$1125; \$000; \$1125; \$000; \$1125; \$000; \$1125; \$000; \$1125; \$000; \$1125; \$000; \$1125; \$000; \$1125; \$000; \$1125; \$000; \$1125; \$000; \$1125; \$000; \$1125; \$000; \$1125; \$000; \$1125; \$000; \$1125; \$000; \$1106; \$1000;

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning

10.12	- 11	 11:55	
10.18			
10.20	44		COLORA CONTRACTOR

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-2 P. M.

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Heraid.

"It is a sign of the times when reports and rumors which ordinarily would have produced great excite-ment and wide fluctuations in values pass almost unbecded in Wall street. Added to the feeling of unheeded in Wall street. Added to the feeling of duliness is one of skepticism among the operators who 'most do congregate' in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange and Goid Room. Had these latter indi-viduals not been veterans in the strategy of Wall street they would have betrayed very javenile sen-sations when the street was flooded, as it was to-day, with rumors of a war with Spain. "It was reported that the Cabinet was in important secret session, and that orders had been issued to the naval depots to lay in stores and to naval officers to report to thele shins for duty. Before this time

the naval depois to lay in stores and to naval officers to report to their ships for duty. Before this time gold had declined to 112% upon the lower rates for exchange and upon higher contations for five-twenties in London-when the bank statement showed a loss of only £43.00 in specie during the past week. The Washington telegrams, however, rallied the price to 113%, which point was barely touched, as the skeptical and incredulous dealers in the Gold Room laughed at the news and sold gold to all who were willing to buy on the strength of the information. Afterwards the market declined to 113 woon the posting of the following announcement at upon the posting of the following announcement at the Sub-Treasury :--

"Unitab Status Treasury.new Yonk, April 21, 1870.
 By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury this office will on Monday, April 25, commence the payment of the interest falling due on May I, 1870, without rebate.
 "CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer."

"CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer." "This action of the Government in prepaying the May interest was generally expected and seems to have been discounted, for the price rallied and closed at 113½. The market left off very dull, and both sides of the speculative contest proclaim it a drawn battle. It is supposed that the clique en-deavored to unload upon the Spanish war news, but as the price fell so rapidly to 113 the conjecture is probably only partially correct. The market at the close to-night resumed its wonted dulness, showing that it is very difficult, in the present inactivity in financial circles, to inspire any of the markets with life." life.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 22 .- The Flour market is steady with a moderate demand for the local trade, whe purchased 700@800 barrels in lots, including superfine at \$4'37%@4'50; extras at \$4'75@5; lowa, Wis-consin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5'25@5'75, the latter frate for fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5'52@6; Indiana and Chio do. do. at \$5'50@6'25; \$5 52@6; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5 50@6 25; and fancy brands at \$6 50@7 50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5 % barrel. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal. The demand for wheat is limited, and mostly confined to prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of 1000 bushels red at \$1 27@131. Rye may be quoted at \$1 05 for Western. Corn is more active, and we reduce our quotations 2@3c. Sales of 6000@7000 bushels yellow, mostly in the cars, at \$111; one lot at \$114, and some damaged at \$110. Oats are scarce and firmly held. Sales of Western, Pennsylvania, and Delaware at 64@68c. In Bark-In the absence of sales were reported. Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quer-

The Comedy of "All for Love." Warning to Drinkers. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. THE LAST OF LOPEZ. Fall Details of His Defeat and Death. The Tribune correspondent writes as follows from Rio de Janeiro under date of March 25:-

The News at Rio.

B.tC.,

On the 17th inst, the capital was thrown into a state of unusual excitement by the arrival of an English steamer from the South, bringing the start-ling news of another contest in which the Allies had again most signally triumphed over their too obsi-nate foe. But this time there was something more nate foe. But this time there was something more than that wonderfal disproportion of loss among the combatants—of course in favor of the Alles—which has ever been the customary tale told since the war began. Lopez himself, and his principal chiefs, had perished in the Gpt, Mrs. Lynch, with her brood of little ones, after some difficulty had been made prisoners, and the entire Paragnayan force either killed, captured, or had been put to flight. As the Emperor was returning from the city palace to San Christovas, and was passing through Rua Dizeita, the people who filled the space in front of the Exchange surrounded the imperial coach, and

Dizeita, the people who filled the space in front of the Exchange surrounded the imperial coach, and shouled entuusiastic vivas to his Majesty the Em-peror, to Count d'Eu, and to General Camara. His Majesty expressed his gratitude for these demon-strations, and added .-- 'You may be certain that the war is now ended.'' Crowds of people, headed by musical bands, and bearing the colors of the three alided nations, marched through the streets, shout-ing vivas and discharging rockets. All the public buildings were at once decorated with flags, and joy was upon every face. At night the city was splenwas upon every face. At night the city was splen-didly illuminated, and the Emperor, giving his arm to the Empress, and with the Imperial Princess at

7 he Scene of the Last Conflict.

same size which encamped on the left bank of the Aquidavan, a stream twenty leagues to the south of the Apa, and, like the latter, a tributary of the Para-guay. The Aquidavan river is the same as the Aquiguay. The Aquidavan river is the same as the Aqui-davanigee traced on the map of the north part of Paraguay. To the north of the position where Lopez fought his last battle is the town of San Salvader, and to the south of that of Concepcion. The at-tacking force, commanded by General Camara, was the same which set out from Concepcion on or about February 10 to overtake Lopez, upon the receipt of news that the Dictator had already crossed the Apa and was hurrying his flight to Bolivia. Bolivia.

The Death of the Dictator.

The Death of the Dictator. So sudden and impetuous was the attack of the Brazilians that the Paraguayans who guarded the artillery had no time to give the least warning. Lope, with those officers who happened to be about bim, tried frantically to form his troops into line to resei the assault. But before this could be done to a sy extent the Rio Grande horse were upon him, and his little party routed and driven to the nearest woods, where but few escanded. Loops himself was and his little party routed and driven to the nearest woods, where but few escaped. Lopez himself was killed in sight of General Camara, who in vain called upon him to surrender. The ex-Dictator, already severely wounded, obstinately refused to yield, and meanwhile tried to escape. The thrust of a lance brought him to the ground. Caminos, Minister of Lopez, met a similar fate. Vice-Presi-dent Sanchez was killed before being recog-nized. Colonel Aquiar, Majors Vargas, Ascurra, Estigarribia, Cardoso, Insfante, Solis, and various others also perished in the conflict. Colonel Lopez, son of the Dictator, was killed as he was trying to

his side, went on foot through some of the principal streets, mingling freely with the people. Dom Pedro was everywhere received with the liveliest manifes-tations of esteem and respect.

Early on the morning of the 1st inst. Lopez, with 1000 men, was surprised by a Brazilian force of the

Empire: ---Senor Pauline - I read in the *Diario* that it is intended to raise subscriptions to: the purpose of erecting a status to me. You know my feelings, and a wish you to declare, as noon as possible, that if they wish to perpetuate the re-membranes of Low much the Harilian name, in a mannar and for the complete averging of the national honor and for the reputation of the Harilian name, in a mannar not centrary to my satisfaction in severing my country only as fulfilling a neartfelt dury. I would prefer that they would campley their efforts only in the collection of the necessary money for the construction of buildings appropriated to primary school education, and for the improvement of the mat rial of other institutions of pub-lic instruction. Both you and your predecessors know how I have always spoken of the need of caring seriously in regard to public education, and or the green act of thic own initiative in favor of public educa-tion. While grateful to the sentiment which prompted the tion. While grateful to the sentiment which prompted the statue i feel assured that I shall not be forced to refuse it. March 19, 1870. D. PEDRO II. GENERALITIES. A Colored Jury. Michigan has had her first "colored jury." On

the 5th inst. three Irishmen were tried in Detroit for assault and kattery, before a jury exclusively composed of colored citizens. The Irishmen feared that the prejudice their countrymen en-tertain against negroes would be reflected by the jury to their disadvantage, but the case was fairly tried and the prisoners were acquitted. A crowd of loafers assembled in the court-room, awaiting an opportunity to make fun of the jurymen, but found themselves instead wit-nesses of a decent and intelligent behavior which they might have imitated with profit.

An Interprising Undertaker. A Nashville paper exults in the arrival in that city of an elegant new style of hearse for children, "which is the handsomest piece of work of the kind we have ever seen." The body of the hearse, we are told, is white with gold finish and trimmings of white alpaca with silver fringing. It is also mounted with a number of cheerful gilt urns, while on each side of the driver's seat is an elegant silver lamp. Another hearse of similar pattern is soon expected in that city for the benefit of adults. The editor remarks that "the enterprising spirit of the undertaker deserves to be appreciated." Cer-

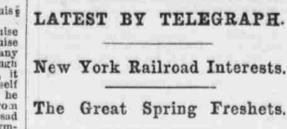
tainly. Nashville is happy in having such an undertaker and such hearses. Who wouldn't die for the pleasure of being carted off in silver and gilt and white alpaca with fringe, to say nothing of the urns on top and the driver's lamps?

Rark from the Tombs!

A Southern paper attempts by a puff to instill life into that buried statesman Toombs, who in his palmy days expressed the screnest confidence that the good time was coming when he should call the roll of his slaves under the shadow of Busker Hill Monument. The recent ratification of the fifteenth amendment gives the slave-driving gentleman of old a fine chance for reflection npon the uncertainty of earthly hopes. The detested chattel "nigger" twelve years ago is now his own political equal, and the black man Revels sits in the Senate, while Toombs, almost forgotten, as of another age and regime, vege-tates in obscurity. Time rights many wrongs, and in the days when the Southern oligarchy ruled the Senate, scarcely a decade back, the most hopeful did not dream of so speedy a vindication of truth and justice at its hands. Toombs cannot rise again. Requeiscal in page

|Only a Pauper.

Certain supervisors, whose names are given in the Chicago papers, have rendered themselves infamous by an act of inhumanity to inmates of the County Poor House. Finding more paupers than were desirable in that building, which is some miles distant from the city, they gave notice to the women there that their children would be taken from them unless they left the premises forthwith. These poor creatures had no money, no friends, probably no means of procuring food or shelter; but they loved their offspring. On Wednesday morning last, several hundreds of these poor people thus excluded, with their children, carrying their babes in their arms, commenced their weary march to the city. By nightfall they had not all arrived, some of the women being in a delicate condition, and none fitted for travel. If there is no other explanation of this piece of cruelty than the economy intended by these supervisors, they may yet suffer from a loss of public confidence by which they may need the shelter whence the poor women are driven. It would be better for the gentlemen thus to receive their punishment for occasioning this exodus, rather than elsewhere to be compelled "with uneasy footsteps to tread the burning marl."



Charleston, S. C., Levied Upon.

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

son of the Dictator, was killed as he was trying to es ape with Mrs. Lynch's party. Many chiefs were taken prisoners, including Generals Resquin and Delgado, and various other superior officers. Four Deignoo, and various other superior officers. Four priests were also taken, one of whom was the cele-brated Maiz. General Caballero, with some 40 men, almest all officers, had, the day before, gone out from Cerro-Cora to gather up cattle; they were at-tacked and beaten by Colonel Benito Martins. The General, however, succeeded in escaping after abandoning everything he had, even to his sword. Valia and Souza, who were in charge of a baggage train at Chiriguelo, managed to escape, although their force was routed. Rocha, who was in the advance, with eight pieces of artillery, was also promptly beaten. Averio took advantage of the general confusion and made good his escape.

The Capture of Madame Lynch.

few hours after the fight Mrs. Lynch, who could not at first be found, was overtaken on the road, as she was endeavoring to escape with a small party, and made a prisoner, with her four sons, and the mother and two sisters of Lopez. The three last, Minister Paranos states in his despatch, had been condemned to death, and the mother of Lopez was to have been executed the very day on which the Brazilians made their attack. The families of Cabal-lero, Caminhos, and Gil were also taken prisoners, and all were to return with the Brazilian forces to Concepcion. Seventeen pleces of artillery are also reported to have been captured. This shows that Lopez must have had a very large park of artillery with him during the past year or so, or we must dis-believe much that has been said and written from time to time about the abandonment of all his heavy guns, and the frequent throwing of cannon into the rivers on his line of march. Lopez left four sons by his Morganitic marriage with Madame Lynch.

The Character of Lopez.

He was a man of limited information, but is said to have spoken English, French, and Spanish cor-rectly. He was corputent but agile; agreeable in conversation with strangers, lofty and arrogant conversion with strangers, buty and arrogant with his own people. His physiognomy was more Spanish than Indian. Sometimes he dressed in the garb of Napoleon Bonsparte, a weakness also re-lated of the first Dictator Francia. He wore his beard long, and was about five feet and eight inches in height. During the long war just ended he is de-dawed to have shown multary fuent of only an inclared to have shown military talent of only an inferior order. "If Lepez had placed himself at the head of his troops in the beginning of the contest." says the Standard of Bucnos Ayres, "beyond ques-tion he might have gained possession of Entre Rice, Santa Fe, and the Banda Orlental. He sacrified a corps d'armee in his badiy-inspired ex-pedition to Rio Grande. He lost an excellent oppor-tunity to involve General Paunero and capture a large park of artillery in the Province of Corrientes. He destroyed his war vessel in the unequal contest with the Brazilian squadron at Riachnelo. He wasted a portion of his best troops in the mad attack npon the island of Itapiru. In a word, he commitand soldiers left, and the reverse of the allies on the 22d of September, 1866, at Corupalty, was an event from which he might have drawn great advantages."

The oft-repeated declaration that Lopez was a cruel tyrant seems now to be generally admitted. His crueities during the last two years have doubtless been exaggerated, and a proof of this is fur-nished in the case of his mother, whom Brazilians spoke of as having been whipped by his orders every day. But, unfortunately for his memory, he every day. But, unfortunately for his inclusive, be cannot be absolved from many other crimes of a ferocious character, which are proved by un-questioned evidence. Furthermore, he is de-clared to have been no patriot, no true lover of his country. In August, 1867, Mr. Gould, the English representative to the Argentine Republic, made overtures to him that were most honorable. overtures to him that were most honorable. The allies were ready to evacuate Paraguay if Lopez would retire to Europe and leave the Government in the hands of the Vice-President. If he had accepted these conditions, as in the begin-ning he pretended he would, he might have associ-ated his name with remembrances of glory and patriotism, and he might, perhaps, ere this have returned to Paraguay in the quality of President by the free choice of the people. In the last days of the free choice of the people. In the last days of 1868, after the decisive contests of December, when further struggle had become hopeless, the true patriot, having at heart the interests and happiness of his people, would have yielded rather that per-mit any more blood to be shed on his account.

Brazilian Gratitude-Dom Pedro on a Proposttion to Erect a Statue of Him-He Requests that the Money Subscribed be Devoted to Constructing Public Buildings.

A number of gentlemen of His Janeiro held a meeting recently to promote subscriptions for erect-ing an equestrian statue of the Emperor. His Majesty on hearing of the project sent the following

A Nice Place to Live.

In one of the New Orleans dailles there is a standing heading "From the Parishes." Some notion of the character of news in the interior of Lousiana may be obtained from that which is simply headed "Ouachita." The first little anecdote is to this effect:-A lady named Liles, being seriously ill, was dictating a will; her brother-in-law, John Wimberly, interrupted, insisting that she should leave nothing to her sister, his wife, and that his reasons for this omision should be embodied as her own sentiments in her will. The gentleman who was drawing up the document declined to proceed with under the circumstances, and walked out of the house. Looking up before leaving, he was in time to witness an altercation be-tween Mr. Wimberly and a Dr. Dink-grave, terminated in a blow from the former and two pistol-shots from the latter, after which Mr. Wimberly lived about an hour. The second item-same date and place, Monroe, 30th ult .- mentions that fifteen or twenty mounted men appeared in the evening of the day in front of the office of the Sheriff. That functionary, a Mr. Wisner, came to the door and was shot dead instantly. The mob then forced the jail, shot and killed one of its inmates, Anthony Johnson, and liberated one Beavers, confined on a charge of having murdered two freedmen in November, 1868. While the mob-work proceeded the neighbors were warned to keep close within their houses on peril of their lives. This is the vicinity, it will be remembered, where the famous vendetta breaks out at intervals between two families, recently culminating in a number of murders among the survivors. It must be a pleasant place of residence.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Drunken Man's Head Smashed-Thrilling Details.

The Newburg (N. Y.) Journal has the follow-

At half-past 8 o'clock Monday night an unknown man, in attempting to go from the ferryboat Onalaska to the bridge on the east of the river before the boat had stopped fell between the boat and the bridge, and had his head horribly crushed, so that several great caps were opened in his skull, out of which the brains poured. The man came aboard the boat on the Newburg side, and was very drunk. Just before the boat reached the entrance to the slip on the Fishkill side he, in his drunken confusion, attempted to walk off the west end of the boat, supposing that he was going ashore. The hands of the Onalaska drew him back inside the chains, and he was told to stay there until the boat should land. They then lost sight of him until they were making fast the boat to the bridge. He had walked off between the boat and the bridge, and they caught a glimpse of him for a moment as he seized the bridge with his hands to save himself from dropping into the water. Then, as the boat touched the bridge, came the horrible sound of the crushing of the skull and one of the arms, and the poor drunken wretch ceased to live. The order to reverse the engine was promptly given, and the boat was backed, but the intended relief of course came too late. The corpse, covered with brains and blood, fell into the water. The head was flattened by the force of the concussion. The corpse was permitted to remain in the water, but was secured by a rope.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Civil Cases.

Civil Cases. District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud. Theodere D. Rodovek and John M. Carter, vs. Harman Yerkes. An actian on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintifis 251-63. James O'Brien vs. Amos S. Clift. An action to re-over damages for injuries sustained through the alledged negligence of the defendant. It was set forth that the defendant had a horse standing at Yerth and Chestut streets, in June last, and the horse becoming frightened, managed him so negli-gently and recklessly that the animal ran into a car-riage criven by plaintiff, and the shock threw plain tiff off his box down to the pavement, cansing him serious injury, for which he asks damages. The detense denied that they were guilty of negligence, but maintained that the action

On trial. District Court, No. 2-Judge Hare.

W. Barnet Le Van vs. Robert Stiegle. An action to recover for moulds furnished to defendant for the to recover for monits furnished to defend an for the manufacture of rubber bands, invented by him for use upon competery flower-vases. The defense set forth that the monids were defective and did not ar swer the purpose for which they were ordered. Jury out.

Theresa Friedman et al., widow and children of Theresa Friedman, deceased, vs. The Fourth and Fighth Streets Passenger Railway Co. An action to recover damages for the loss of the deceased, who was run over and killed on the 9th of December last, at Fourth street and Girard avenue, while attempt-ing to get on the front platform of one of the defend-ants' cars, he having made the attempt at the in-stance of the conductor, and the car starting of be-fore he had had time to get fairly on the step. On ore he had had time to get fairly on the step. On trial.

-Little Kenry Wolff, of Commerce, Mo., shot his little three-year old sister last week, because she would not eat her supper.

tion into the stabbing and death of Philip Houghton resulted in holding Thomas Crumlisk as the principal, and John G. Toy as an accomplice, on the charge of marder.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Levying on City Property.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 22.—Some excite-ment prevails among, the city officials and helders of city securities by a movement of certain owners of overdue afty stock to levy upon the city, property to satisfy their judgments. The judgment creditors have attached the personal assets and cash in the bank belonging to the city, but the other creditors have obtained an injunction restraining further proceedings until Wednesday, when the case will be heard before Judge Carpenter." There is some talk of placing the city assets in the hands of a receiver.

FROM THE PLAINS.

News from the Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, April 22 .- Official advices from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, were received at General Schofield's headquarters yesterday to the effect that a large portion of the Camanches, Kiowas, and affiliated bands of Indians, some of whom would not listen to the proposition of last year, are now manifesting a desire to have their lands broken and fenced for agricultural purposes. The writer of the communication expressed the belief that a lasting peace may be expected if the Government will fulfil its treaties and carry out the present policy.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Washington Territory Politics-Marine Dis-nster. SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.-The Washington Territory Republican Convention met at Vancouver to-day, and S. Garfield was unanimously renominated for Congress.

The schooner Champion was wrecked in shoal water in Oregon Bay recently, and the

This Morning's Quotations.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, April 22-11:00 A. M.-COnsols for money, 94%; for account, 94%, American securities quiet. U. S. 5-208 of 1962, 88%; of 1865, old, 87%; of 1867, 89%; 10-408, 86, Stocks quiet. Eric Raliroad, 20; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 27. Lavgaroot, April 22-11:20 A. M.-Cotton steady; midding uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%68; 11%d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bolos. The sales of the week have been 50,000 bales.

bales. The sales of the week have been 00,000 bales, of which 4000 were for export and 7000 for specula-tion, Stock, 484,000 bales, 292,000 of which are

American. London, April 22-11:20 A. M. — Tallow quiet but steacy. Sperm oil quiet but steady. Calcutta Linseed quiet but steady. Linseed oil dull. PARIS, April 22.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 747.956.

ANTWERP, April 29.-Petroleum opened firm.

ANTWERP, April 22.-Fetroleum opened firm. This Afternoop's Quotations. LONDON, April 22-2'30 P. M.-American securities are steady. United States 5-200 of 1852, 854; of 1865, old, 875; of 1867, 894; Eric Railroad, 1944. Lavenrool., April 22-2'30 P. M.-The stock of cotton aftoat is reported at 327,000 bales, including 216,000 bales of American. Corn is quoted at 368. 3d. The receipts of wheat for three days amount to 10,000 quarters, including 1060 quarters of American. Meas Forg. 57s. 64. Bacon. 588.

Mr. Ingersoll further inquired as to the time when it would probably be reached. The Speaker replied that the gentleman from Illinois could make a guess on that subject as well as the Chair.

Mr. Schenck, referring to his absence from the House yesterday, said that he perceived it had been stated that he was not well. He did not wished to

stated that he was not well. He did not wished to be excused under false pretenses. Although not very well, he had intended to be present, and to go on with the Tarif bill, but had yielded to the request of visitors from the State who wished him to accompany them to Mount Ver-non. He had thought himself entitled to so much recording the second secon

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) said he had stated on that point precisely what was in the note which he had reeived.

ceived. The Honse then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, resuming the bill at the following 'paragraph as amended :-On cast and scrap iron of any descrip-tion, five dollars per ton: en wrought scrap iron of every description, six dollars per ton. Provided, That nothing shall be deemed scrap iron except waste or refuse iron that has been in actual use and is fit only to be remanufactured. Mr. Butler (Mass) withdrew his pending amend-ment which was to substitute the word "or" for the

Mr. Dutter (Mass) withdrew his pending alight-ment, which was to substitute the word "or" for the word "and," and offered another amendment to in-sert the word "or" before the words "that has been in actual use." He explained and advocated the amendment which was offered by Mr. Schenck,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, April 22, 1870.

The dullness noted in monetary circles during the week still continues, and there are few symptoms of improvement in any direction. Business men are operating with extreme caution in view of the uncertainty which surrounds the future both of finance and trade, and the effect is very perceptible in the loan market. The amount of strictly first-class commercial paper was never smaller at this period of the year, and this feature is not confined to this market alone. The rates as a matter of course are easy to borrowers, and almost nominal.

The Gold market is fairly active, but the premium is weak, opening at 113 and declining to 112%. Sales about noon at 112%. In United States securities the transactions

are light and prices have declined in sympathy with the downward course of gold. There was a slight revival of the business at

the Stock Board to-day and prices were stronger. City sixes sold at 102% for the new certificates Reading Rallroad was in good demand, with sales at 49.56@49.69. Pennsylvania Rallroad was steady, and sold at 58% @58%. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 119%; Minehill at 58%; Lehigh Valley at 56; Northern Central at 47%. Oil Creek and Allegheny sold freely at 41%. Miscellaneous stocks move slowly, the only

sales being Hestonville Railway at 13. The balance of the list is dull, but steady. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

 FIRST BOARD.

 \$2000 C & A m 68,59 96%
 61 gh C & Am R.1s.119%

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 61 gh C & Am R.1s.119%

 \$2000 C & A m 68,59 96%
 61 gh C & Am R.1s.119%

 \$2000 D Leh V R n bds
 109 Sh Read R...c. 49*60

 \$1000 Leh V R n bds
 100 do.....800.49*56

 \$2000 Phil & E 68... 85%
 100 do.....b30.49*69

 \$2000 Phil & E 75....96
 34 sh Norrist n.1s. 79%

 \$2000 N Penna 68...92
 3

 \$2000 Sun & E 75....96
 50 sh Minehill..05. 53%

 \$2000 O C 4x A R b3.102%
 49 sh Leh V R..1s. 56

 \$100 do.....55%
 2 sh N Cent R.....47%

 \$2000 O C 4x A R b5....79%
 2 sh N Cent R....47%

 \$5 sh Penna R....55%
 300 sh O C & A R R 41%

 6 do......55%
 100 do....b60.41%

 7 do. BETWEEN BOARDS.

200 sh Cata Pf., b60. 37%

citron at \$27 per ton. Whisky is unsettled and nominal at \$1.07 for Western iron-bound.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce flarket. BALTMORE, April 22.—Cotton firm and strong at 23c. Flour firm, and low and medium grades higher: Howard st. superfine, \$5:20:37%; do. extra, \$5:50:66:25; do. family, \$6:50:67:50; do. family, \$5:25:65:75; do. extra, \$5:50:66:50; do. family, \$6:75:69; Western superfine, \$4:87%:65:12%; do. extra, \$5:37%:65:75; do. family, \$6:66:75. Wheat unchanged. Corn-white closed dull at \$1:12:61:14: yellow closed dull; sales at \$1:10:61:12. Rye steady at \$1:61:16. / Oats active at 64:66:60. Messa Pork firm at \$2:50. Bacon firmer: rib sides. 16c.: clear firm at \$28.50. Bacon firmer; rib sides, 16c.; clear do., 16%c.; shoulders, 12%@18c. Hams, 19@20c, Lard firmer at 16%c. Whisky firm at \$1.07@1.08.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.) LEWES, Del., April 22.—The sour Mary E. Vancleaf for Sagua, got on the ice breaker this morning, but was hanled off at 9 o'clock. No damage is reported

to the vessel. NEW YORK, April 22 .- Arrived, steamship Cam-

New Yonx, April 22.—Arrived, steamship Cam-bria, from Glasgow. Also arrived, steamships Stars and Stripes, from Port-au-Prince, and Dacian, from Naples. FORTARESS MONROR, April 22.—The brig Florence Nowell, from Caibarien, reports the following ves-sels in port:—Bark James Mildridge, to sail on the 5th inst. for New York; brig S. & W. Weish, to sail on the 23d; and schr Florence Sharpe, to sail on the 20th, for the Breakwater for orders. The brig At-lantic sailed on the 15th inst. for New York, and schr L. A. Van Brant, do. The schr Moses D. Bramhall was loading for New York. was loading for New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA APRIL 22 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird

& Co. Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird Bark George Canning, Bradford, Cork for orders, L.

A CO.
Bark George Canning, Bradford, Cork for orders, L.
Westergaard & Co.
Schr Pathway, Haley, Salem, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Pathway, Haley, Salem, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Zdith Mar, Higgins, Weilfneet, do.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, New Bedford, do.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford, do.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, New Bedford, do.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, New Bedford, do.
Schr Cocaan Wave, Bryant, Provincetown, do.
Schr Cocaan Wave, Bryant, Provincetown, do.
Schr Cocaan Wave, Bryant, Provincetown, do.
Schr Reading RL. No. 41, Smith, Thornton, do.
MRHVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer Centipede, Doughty, 24 hours from New York, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Graves, Jr.
Brig Faustina, Patterson, 11 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co. Left brig J. S.
Davis to sail 14th inst, for Philadelphia.
Br. brig Velocity, Darrell, 17 davs from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Schr Lewis S. Davis, Bahop, 10 days from Bagua, with sugar to S. & W. Weish.
Schr Josen Williamson, Corson, 19 days from Boston.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, 6 days from New Bed.

Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, 6 days from New Bed-ford.

BELOW. Brigs Castillian, from Matanzas, and Cecelia, from Liverpool.

WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY. Brigs J. Comili, for Barbados; Hunter, for Sisal; and schr Ada, for Portland.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.

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Mess Pors, 978. 64. Bacon, 588.

captain and two sailors were drowned.

FROM EUROPE.