THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 151.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Terrible Fire at Richmond.

THE RICHMOND FIRE.

Full Particulars from the Richmond Journals of the Burning of the Spotswood Hotel-A Remarkable Piece of Herolem-Exciting

Scenes and Incidents.
The Richmond Dispatch of Monday, the 26th Instant, has the following:—

The fire fiend has again swept over our beau-The fire field has again swept over our beautiful city, leaving in its trail half a block of buildings in the very heart of the city a heap of smouldering rules, while seven or more lives have been forfeited to satisfy its burning rage. By this calamity the great Christmas festival has, to the eyes of the people of Richmond, been stripped of half of its accustomed joys, and sadness reigns this morning where so much of mirth and gayety was to be anticipated, in view of the favorite holiday of the South.

THE SPOTSWOOD HOTEL ON FIRE. On the morning of Christmas day, at about 2 o'clock, Patrick Byrd, the night watchman at the Spotswood Hotel, was sent by Mr. Knowles, the night clerk, to call the women whose duty it is to scour the floors. Going upstairs he thought he detected the smell of smoke, and looking more carefully, presently he saw it curling from a fissure in the weather-boarding of the old wine-room, of late used as a pantry. of the old wine-room, of late used as a pantry. The alarm was immediately given, and Mr. Knowles and Dr. Latham, of Lynchburg, running to the spot, tried to get in the room to extinguish the fire, but found it impossible to get in without a key. Presently, however, the door was broken down, and the flames were seen crawling up the walls and licking the ceiling with their fiery tongues. It was too late for buckets of water, and a messenger was sent to sound the fire-alarm. Meantime the cry of fire was raised in the house, and the halls of the second floor were in a few minutes filled with frightened, stupefied, half-clad people, throwing open the doors and otherwise clearing the path of the fiery element.

THE BUILDING IN FLAMES. Those who escaped say that in a space of time almost incredibly short the smoke had filled the whole house, and the flames made their way through the thin woodwork partitions with fear ful rapidity. The Fire Department, notwith-standing the extreme cold, was on the ground with remarkable promptness, but the water

could not be made so speedily available. In less than half an hour fire was observed on every one of the five floors, and the passages were choking with hot air and almost impalpa-

The scene was now one of indescribable terror. Men, women, and children were in the burning building, and all who were awake were striving to get out. With fire on every side and smoke -blinding, suffocating smoke-penetrating everywhere, this was no easy task to those not thoroughly acquainted with the landmarks. The screams and prayers of the panic-struck terrified the self-possessed; the weak were either trampled under foot on the narrow stairs or sank where they stood paralyzed by fear, waiting for relief. Fortunately, however, there were those within who retained their presence of mind, and those without bold enough to risk the danger to save a human life. So far as is known, all who left their rooms found means to escape, though with life alone; and there was no woman's cry for help or infant's wall of terror that did not bring a man to the relief. Most of those who lost their lives were awakened by finding the flames in their rooms, or remained in the vain hope of saving also their property. The floors began to fall, and all in the building then could

not but perish. BELIEVED TO BE KILLED.

It is a pleasure to say that the number of deaths was greatly exaggerated in the reports which flew about the city yesterday morning. The reality, however, is distressing indeed. Those who are believed on all sides to have been killed are Samuel C. Hines, Erasmus W. Ross, Samuel M. Robinson, and Mrs. Emtly Kennealy. W. H. Pace and J. B. Farris are missing, and it is feared they are lost. These are persons all known to the people of Richmond. It remains to be discovered what strangers or other transient boarders were killed. The names of none have transpired. A MARTYR TO PRIENDSHIP.

Captain Samuel C. Hines was a most estimable and popular young gentleman, who came to Richmond several years ago from Caswell county. N. C. He was a salesman in the wholesale dry goods house of Moses Millhiser, No. 911 Main street. He had been spending Christmas Eve with a party of gentleman friends, and returned to the hotel at about 1

It is known that he came down stairs to beg some one to help him get Ross and Robinson out, they occupying rooms adjoining his own. The undertaking was so perilons that he could not procure any assistance, and, noble fellow that he was, he returned through the blinding smoke and flame to the attic, determined to make a final effort to rouse his friend. He reached his room in safety, and was presently seen at the window crying and beckoning for help. In response bedding was placed below the window, and he was told to jump and he would be caught. But suddenly the flames burst forth from the very window where he stood. He was caught in their scorching embrace, fell backward into the room, and was seen no more. In a few minutes afterwards the

Poor Hines has many mourning friends in his adopted city. We doubt if he ever had an enemy. Generous and charitable to a fault, he fell a sacrifice upon the altar of friendship. could not save a brother Knight of Pythias, but attempting it, dared the danger and lost his life. He was a member of Old Dominion Lodge, No. 4, Knights of Pythias. In respect to his memory the supper of Old Dominion Lodge, which was to have taken place on Tuesday night, has been

indefinitely postponed. SCENES, INCIDENTS, AND NARROW ESCAPES. Captain D. W. Bohannon was so fortunate as to be among those who escaped with life. At 10 o'clock he retired to his room on the fourth floor. He was awakened at about 2 o'clock by some one bursting into his room and exclaiming, "For God's sake, Captain, get out of this, if you want to save your life." He sprang out of bed, and put on a few articles of clothing. The man who waked him asked, "Can I help " and receiving an answer in the negative, Captain Bohannon thinks this was Mr. Hines, who was afterwards lost in attempting to save a friend. The Captain, having got into his coat and pauts, picked up a bundle of clothes, and wrapping his cloak around his face, ran down stairs through the flames and smoke, arriving at the main entrance almost suffocated. Had he not been perfectly familiar with the

course of the stairs, he must have blundered and been lost. Mr. C. A. Schaffter, of Lynchburg, Superin-He heard the roar of the advancing flames, and first thought it the noise of a Christmas frolic, but presently smelling fire and hearing an alarm, opened the door to see the passage tall of the country of the door to see the passage tall of the country of the passage tall of the country of smoke. Realizing that his retreat by the ordinary avenue was cut off, he slammed the door to and opened the window. Some in the crowd urged him to jump, others urged him to wait for help. He determined to do neither, but took a chance equally as hazardons. Climbing out of the window of his room he clung by the hands to the sill and jumped (miraculous as it may seem) to the window below, alighting on the sill of that and holding fast by the cornice. He was now on the third floor, and intended to try the same plan to get lower, but a ladder was

now brought to his aid and he descended in safety. His beard was singed and his hands badly

J. E. Batkins and Edward Sweetman are Assistant Inspectors of Gas. It is a part of their duty to attend all fires, cut off the gas, and save the meters, which are of value to the city. In the performance of this duty, they were promptly at the scene of the fire yesterday morning, and having saved the 100-light meter, worth about \$75, they went to the rear, and having gained access to the cellar, went for-ward to the vault under the pavement to save the 10-light meter. While they were there, the floors of the hotel suddenly fell in with a crash, and their retreat was entirely ent off. There was an immense cloud of smoke, and the flames seemed about to swallow them. In ten minutes they would probably have been suffocated or burnt to death, when one found the grating in the pavement above, and poked his fingers through. Fortunately, somebody's attention was thereby attracted, and the grate being

lifted, both were drawn out alive.
Captain Rives Hoffman, conductor on the
Petersburg Railroad, and Mr. Archer, express
messenger, occupied a room together. A shuck mattress was spread on the pavement below, and they were told to jump; but thinking the provision for their reception too slight, they adopted the plan of making a rope by tying the sheets together. By this means they were enabled to reach the ground without sustaining

Mr. Arthur Segar, member of the House of Delegates, had a room in the fifth story, and was awakened by the smell of fire. He got down stairs somehow or other, but was minus coat, hat, and shoes. He sustained no personal in-

Mr. Eldridge, of New York (a friend of Governor Walker's), was on one of the higher floors. He had in his room a value containing \$700 in money and a check for \$1000. Taking this in his hand, he wrapped a blanket about his face and tried to escape by the stairs, but was driven back by the threatening flames. He then gave up all hope of saving his money, and, dropping the valise and blanket, succeeded in getting out of the window by aid of a painter's adder.

On the fifth floor there were more children than in any other part of the hotel, and it seems almost miraculous that any of these escaped, when strong men like Robinson, Hines, and Ross perished. Here were the families of the proprietors, Messrs. Sublett, Luck, and Bishop. These gentlemen, with their wives and little ones, without exception, got out before a single floor fell, and escaped serious injury. Mr. Luck was afterwards badly scorched in attempting to get the papers out of the office. It is not known that any children were lost. If so, they were the children of transient boarders. THE LESSON TO BE LEARNED-WHAT HOTEL-

KEEPERS SHOULD DO. There is a lesson to be learned from this calamity from which profit may be gained. It is a notorious fact that in the large hotels in this and other cities the only employes awake at 9 o'clock in the morning are on the lowest (office) floor of the house. In the four or five floors above, containing, probably, 150 rooms, there is not a servant or watchman of any sort awake. The silent rooms are filled with several hundred A fire breaks out, and the wooden staircases and slight room partitions go off like tinder.

It is utterly impossible for the two or three

employes awake to arouse the sleeping guests on the four or five floors above, and the appal-ling spectacle is exhibited of burning men and women shrieking for help from windows that cannot be reached. There are no fire escapes. no means in man's power by which they can be saved. There should be a watchman on every floor, and a roundsman to see that they are awake. If a hotel is doing any business, it can can afford this outlay to save human life, and if they cannot, why then the pit of death should be closed. It is useless to say that these disasters are so infrequent that such precautions would be exaggerated care. This is not so. On Thursday night last a hotel in St. Louis burnt, and on Friday night Rutherfurd Park Hotel, in New Jersey, was burnt, and Saturday night the Spotswood. In one of the first-named hotels two guests were burned to death. We guarantee to inform the public of the first hotel proprietor who is humane enough to insure the life of his guests by proper care, and we think we may also guarantee that he will have more guests to

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1870.
There is an unrufiled apathy in general trade, usual at this period of the year, but increased by the change in the tariff, which goes into effect on January 1 prox. The money market is stringent, though not active, and some fears are entertained that this feature will be in-creased by artificial means. The bonds of 1871 are now being prepaid without rebate, the amount thus to be disbursed being \$4,000,000 in the aggregate. Both the gold and currency in-terest on the United States bonds are also being prepaid from to-day, the aggregate amount falling due being \$28,500,000 in coin and \$2,000,000 in currency. From this outflow from the Treasury, it will be difficult to bring about any severe stringency, and the market will probably rule easy. Rates are unchanged.

Gold is quiet and steady, with sales ranging from 110% @110%, closing at the latter. Governments are more active at a further ad-

The Stock market was moderately active, but prices were slightly off. State and city loans were dall, with small sales of the latter at 99% for the new sixes.

Reacting Railroad sold freely, opening at 49% and declining to 48%, b. o. Pennsylvania was strong, selling at 62% @62%, the latter b. o. Small sales of Camden and Amboy at 118%, a decline. 50 was bid for Minehill; 37% for Catawissa preferred; and 26% for Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

to, 110. 40 S. Third Street.
BOARD.
250 sh Penna R ls. 6234
401 do ls.c. 62%
40 do 62%
200 do,b30, 62%
81 do18, 623/
10 sh Reading R 4514
10 . do d bill 40%
100 do c.48 94
100 dob60, 49
500 do ls. 4834
100 do2d, 4834
400 dob10, 4836
100 sh Leh Nav., b5. 3336

BETWEEN BOARDS. ### BETWEEN BOARDS.

Sport of the control of th

SECOND BOARD.

6 sh Read .d bill. 49% 100 sh Ocean Oil.... 44
2 do...d bill. 49%

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Dec. 28.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling uplands, 15%c.; low middlings, 14%c. Flour firm and in good demand. Wheat in fair demand, and prices entirely unchanged, except Ohio and Indiana, which are quoted at \$1.35@1.45. Corn firm and active; white, 75@78c.; yellow, 78@74c. Onts active at 54@56c. Rye firm at 85@96c. Provisions—Receipts light, and nothing doing except a limited jobling trade; no lots changed hands, and quotations are nominal. Mess Pork at \$20; bacon, clear ribe at 12c.; shoulders at 10%c.; hams at 16@18c.; lard at 12@13%c. Whisky quiet at 93@94c.

SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The-Franco-Prussian War.

The Question of Peace.

France will Wever Surrender.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Fire Fiend yet Unappeased

FROM EUROPE.

A French Cablact Minister on the Peace Ques-tion.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 22.—(Special to the New

York Herald.)-A correspondent interviewed Chadourdy, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is trying to make peace. He said he thought peace was still distant, as to accept the Prussian terms would reduce France to a thirdrate power. Scarcely a man in France, rich or poor, was willing to allow the government to give up any territory. Arms are plenty. We have offers of more than we can use from England alone. Three months ago it was difficult to excite patriotism; now the only trouble is to get the people to be patient.

France is now struggling for existence. If she is crushed England will feel the loss more than any other country. England cannot dream of the consequences if she should allow France to be exterminated. Russia will then do what she pleases in the East and Prussia in the West. England, without a single ally, will cease to belong to the family of European nations, and will also be reduced to a third-class power. Chadourdy then spoke in terms of deep indignation of the ingratitude of Italy, and intimated that a day of reckoning would surely come for that cowardly nation. He closed by stating that the new levies in the south and southeast were proceeding with success beyond expectation.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fires. NEW YORK, Dec. 28 .- Early this morning a fire occurred in the dwelling-house occupied by Sigismund Stetsheimer, West Forty-ninth street. Loss on furniture and building, \$15,000; fully insured. The fire was caused by a defective

Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 28 .- A fire at Valatie this morning destroyed the United States Hotel and adjoining buildings, occupied by Mr. Hewitt as a dwelling and saloon, Van Alstyne's dwelling and saloon and the barus of Messrs. Paton, Sharp, and Hewitt. Loss, \$20,000. Insurance, \$11,000. Gold Blds.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 .- There were twenty-two bids for gold to-day, amounting to about \$3,385,-000, at from 110.123 to 110.90. The awards will be \$1,000,000 at from 110.76 to 110.90.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York Dec. 28.—Stocks weak and declined & c. Money easy at 7 per cent. currency and 7 gold. Gold. 110%@110%. 5-20s of 1862, coupon, 107%; do. 1884, do., 107; do. 1865, do. 107; do. 1865, new, 109%; do. 1867, 109%; do. 1868, 110%; 10-40s, 106%; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 92%; Canton Co., 66; Cumberland preferred, 25; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 90%; Brie, 23%; Reading, 97%; Adams Express, 64%; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 91%; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103%; Chicago and Rock Island, 103%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92%; Western Union Telegraph, 45%.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Cotton dull and drooping; sales 1500 baies at 154c. Flour a shade firmer; sales 19,000 barrels State at \$5:30@6:60; Ohio at \$6:10 @6:60; Western at \$5:30@6:90. Wheat quiet but firm; sales 35,000 bushels new spring at \$1:42; winter red and amber Western at \$1:46@1:49; and white Michigan at \$1:55. Corn scarce and advanced 1@2c.; sales 48,000 bushels new mixed Western at 78,279c. Oats firm; sales 27,000 bushels Ohio and Western at 60. 6234c. Beef steady. Pork firm; new mess, \$20-25 @20-37; old, \$19-50. Lard firm; steam, 11 4: @1234c.; kettle, 13c. Whisky firm at 86c.

THE MISSISSIPPI DISASTER.

Incidents of the Sinking of the Nick Wall-Culpability of the Officers-The Boat Over-

Every fresh detail confirms the culpability of the officers in overloading the steamer Nick Wall, which snagged last week in the Mississippi river. It seems that when the steamer reached Memphis she was laden beyond her capacity, but the officers controlling her consented to an addition of 60 deck passengers with their freight and luggage. At a consequence the boat was managed with the greatest difficulty, and several times narrowly escaped disaster before she ran on the snag which sunk her. So heavily was the boat laden, and so conscious were the officers of her danger, that whenever another boat approached the Wall remained motionless, so that the return waves might 'not jar the vessel too much." At about 8 o'clock in the evening the vessel ran on a snag, and in a few minutes thereafter sank, drowning at least one hundred people, and seriously injuring a large number of others. Very many who might have been saved leaped from the deck in the frightful uncertainty of the

Many of the ill-fated victims seem to have had a dismal foreboding of the coming catastrophe. As the night came on the sky was overcast with dense threatening clouds, and the rain soon fell in torrents. At the moment of disaster a number of passengers had determined to ask the captain to have the steamer to "lie to" till morning. All were conscious of danger, and many refused to retire to their berths. boat was towed by the Seminole to Maryland Landing, where she remained till daylight, when she broke away from her moorings and drifted a mile or two down the river to a bar, where she now lies. Much of the freight, wagons, etc., on the roof has gone into the river, but much of the cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. The scene in the cabin of the Seminole, when a score of bodies of the dead were placed on the cabin floor, and the anxious crowd was gathered on either side inspecting closely the gathered on either side inspecting closely the features of those who lay stiff, stark, and cold in death, each of the living fearing to find among the corpses that of some friend or relative, beggared description. And yet if the Seminole, like other steamers on that dark, tempestuous night, had stood still to await the coming day, few of those on beard the Wall would have escaped death. The pilot of the Seminole, at some distance below, saw the stove in the pilot-house of the Wall overturned when she struck the snag, and soon saw the headlights of the snagged steamer moving downward as the boat careened. These incidents caused the Seminole to be steered directly toward the Wall. The wreck was reached just in time to save all The wreck was reached just in time to save all who remained alive on board, and all who did not leap in terror into the water.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL Revenue Reform Party.

Subsidizing Steamship Lines.

The Result in Georgia.

Cause of the Republican Defeat.

News from the West.

Etc : Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reform Movement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 .- It is understood that a secret meeting of the revenue reform Republilicans will be held in New York this week, for the purpose of consulting as to what action shall be taken about the organization of the next House. A number of members elect, as well as several members of the House from the West, will attend the meeting.

Stenmahln Subsidies The President is being urged by the steam-ship interests to recommend Congress to aid in the establishment of a European line of steamers, the bill for which has been introduced by Schenck in the House and Ramsey in the Senate. While he is in favor lof general

Revival of American Commerce, he is understood to be opposed to any special

legislation for particular companies.

The Republican Defeat in Georgia. A member of the National Republican Com-mittee who has just returned from Georgia, where he went to look after the late campaign, says that the State went Democratic through the apathy of the Republican leaders. Gover-nor Bullock and Foster Blodget, it is alleged, were both interested in having a Democratic egislature, for the reason that it secures Blodgett as Senator from the 4th of March next, as the new Legislature does not meet until after that date.

The Alabama Claims.

Parties holding large amounts of Alabama claim nowhere, are opposed to the Government assuming the responsibility for those claims as recommended by the President in his message, as they fear that they will fare in the same manner as the owners of the French spoliation claims which were assumed by the Government, and never paid private claimants. The New York Post Office.

Despatch to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—It is said that the Committee of Appropriations are satisfied with the character of the work and the manner of building the New York Post Office, and operations will be resumed as soon as the weather will permit. Congress will doubtless soon amply provide money for that purpose.

which commenced falling early this morning is now about three inches in depth, and there i sleighing for the first time this season. The New Swedish Minister

was introduced to the President this morning by Secretary Fish, and presented his creden-tials. The usual addresses of friendship and gratulation were made.

Honorably Discharged. Lieutenant Burnett E. Miller, unassigned, has by direction of the President been honorably discharged from the army.

Honor to Bureau Officers. The President has for the first time recognized the bureau officers of the Government among those to be received by him on Monday next. This is considered by them as compli-mentary, and therefore affords much grati-

FROM THE WEST.

Death of an Aged Mason.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Samuel Read, the oldest member of the Masonic body in the West, died yesterday in Covington.

Fire in Arkansas. St. Louis, Dec. 28.—Advices from Fort Smith, Ark., says that a brick block in that city, known as the officers' quarters, was burned on the 20th instant. It was occupied by Major Thiebald, commandant of the post, with his family and the families of several other officers.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 28. General Schenck

will resign his present seat about the 10th of January, and has taken passage for England on the 18th. No election to fill the short vacancy is likely to ordered. He will not return home before sailing. His

daughter, Miss Sally Schenck, will accompany him, his other two daughters following in April Mr. Morgan, Secretary of Legation at London, will remain at London. A snow storm prevails

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Robert Alexander was killed by James Wickersham, at Harrodsburg, Ky., on Saturday. Wickersham, when pursued by officers, offered resistance and was shot several times and dangerously wounded.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Providence, Dec. 28.—Jonathan Crandell, a bank watchman in Westerly, R. I., was approached by two suspicious looking strangers at one o'clock this morning, when one of them shot him through the head. The village was alarmed, but the ruflians fled. A set of burglar's tools were found this morning under the platform of the depot.

LIGHT THROUGH THE ALPS.

Completion of the Great Mont Cenis Tunnel-

The Result of Twenty Years of Labor—The Rugineering Triumph of the Age.

A despatch from Susa says the Alps were pierced through on Monday, and the workmen from both ends of the Mont Cenis Tunnel joined in congratulations upon the completion of tae great work. The work on the great tunnel, which had been talked of for over a quarter of a century, was actually begun in 1857, on the Italian side, at Bardonneche. A little later ope-rations were begun on the French side, at Fourneaux.

The tunnel passes under the three peaks called

The tunnel passes under the three peaks called Col Frejus, Mt. Grand Vallon, and the Col de la Roue, the first being on the French, the third on the Italian slope, and the second almost equidistant between the two. Mont Cenis, from which it takes its name, is 17 or 18 miles from the French entrance, and more than 20 from the Italian entrance, but it probably enjoys the honor of the tunnel's baptism from the fact that it is much better known than any of the summits or ranges of the neighborhood.

HOW THE WORK WAS ACCOMPLISHED. The work on the Italian side was continued for four years, when, about 1000 yards having been completed, the perforating machines were

brought into requisition. The ordinary motive power, steam, could not be employed in opera-ting these machines, as steam needs fire for its generation, and fire needs air for its support.
After long deliberation and countless experiments, compressed air was employed.

The machine is composed of seventeen or eighteen iron tubes, in which, by a vibrating motion caused by the rise and fall of water, and regulated by pistons in the tubes, the air is compressed to one-sixth its natural bulk. This when released exercisers an expansive force equal to that of six atmospheres. As the piston ascends it forces the water up, compressing the air and driving it into a reservoir; as it descends a valve is opened near the top, through which the air rushes into the vacuum, and is in turn compressed and forced into the reservoir.

From the reservoir a large iron pipe convey the compressed air into the tunnel. Ten o these perforators were kept constantly at werk. The drills working by the compressed air were kept constantly boring the rock at the rate on nine feet a day. The perforators were not inftroduced into the tunnel at Fourneaux, on the French side, until 1863, two years after they had been in use on the Italian side.

THE ENTRANCE TO THE TUNNEL is 25 feet wide and as many in height. During the progress of the work, a double railway track ran into the tunnel, carrying the implements and the stone for the mason work and bringing out the fragments of broken and blasted rock. A temporary wooden partition divided the tunnel into two equal galleries, above and below; the rarified air from the lower gallery rising and passing out through the upper, and fresh air coming into the lower

to supply its place.

For some time after the work was begun: visitors were admitted at all times, but as the work progressed, stricter rules were adopted, and permission was given to inspect the work only on two fixed days of the month. The visitor is taken in charge by the director of the workmen, who gets him a long india-rubber coat and a lighted lamp attached to half a yard of wire, and with these they set out upon their

INTO THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH. After going some distance the patch of day-light furnished by the entrance is lost sight of and the darkness seems positively tangible. Ahead through the blackness glimmer a number of lights, and the rumbling sounds of the wagon carrying out the debris is heard. Then comes a dull, heavy rumble, echoing and re-echoing through the gallery, and seeming to shake the mountain from base to summit. It is the sound

One follows another in rapid succession, and, after seven or eight, the wooden doors, which are closed just before the blast, are thrown open, and clouds of yellow smoke come pouring through the tunnel in such density and volume as to be positively painful. At the time of the completion of the tunnel the workmen from the Italian side had bored 414 miles into the mountain, and those from the French side about 3 miles, the whole distance being 7 4-5 miles.

FOUR MILES FROM THE OUTER WORLD, and with more than a mile of Alps towering above their heads, the visitors find the men and machines at work. The drills make two hun-dred revolutions a minute, and scatter innumerable sparks of fire from the rock. Atter about ninety holes, three feet in depth and two to three inches in diameter, are bored, they are charged with powder and tamped, when—the miners withdrawing behind the wooden doors
—the slow match is ignited, and the explosion
takes place. So the labor has continued without interruption, day and night, week after week, including Sundays, month after month, year after year. The workmen were divided into three reliefs, eight hours being given to labor and sixteen to rest. The common laborers received only three francs a day, and the skilled but five francs. THE CASUALTIES.

Of course, in such a work innumerable accidents must happen. It has been told that more than 1000 workmen have lost their lives up to 1870; but the guides and directors declare that not more than fifty or sixty had been killed outright, though a number of others had been seriously wounded. Most of the accidents have occured on the railway, from the falling of rock and from premature explosions. One premature explosion killed two men and wounded nine others, three of them fatally; and one rock falling crushed three men to death. It is not improbable, therefore, that during the twelve years in which the work has been going en at least 1000 men have lost their lives. The cost of the tunnel has been about 170,000,000 francs.

THE FRENCH BAZAAR.—The French Bazaar at Concert Hall will close to-morrow evening. and we hope that the public of Philadelphia will patronize it liberally in the mean time. To-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, there will be a vocal and instrumental concert, to which the admission will be twenty-five cents. A fine entertainment may be expected, and we hope there will be a large attendance, so that the bazaar may close in handsome style. This bazaar is held for a most worthy object, and if a large sum is realized by it, many a poor fellow in France will have cause to bless the kindly sympathy in Philadelphia that contributed to

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28.—The new hall of the Com-mercial Exchange is now open, and the attendance to-day was unusually large, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather.

There is a good demand for Cloverseed, and further sales are reported at 11%@11%c. @ lb. Timothy and Cloverseed are in small supply and rem n as last quoted.

There is rather more demand for Flour from the home trade, but shippers are not operating to any extent. Sales of 1100 barrels, including superfine at \$4.25@4.62% & barrel; extras at \$4.75@5.72%; lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.75@6.62%; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6@7.25, and fancy at \$7.87%@8. Rye Flour sells at \$5.12%@5.25. 400 barrels Brandy-wine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

There is a fair market for Wheat, and further sales of 1200 bushels were made at \$1.40@1.44, and amber at \$1.47@1.48 & bushel. Rye sells at 88@90c. for Pennsylvania and 80c. for belaware. Corn is very quiet, with sales of 2000 bushels at 76@77c. for new yellow, and 75c. for high mixed Western. Oats are firm, with sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 54@56c.

Whisky is unchanged; sales of Western iron-bound at 92c. and Pennsylvania wood at 91c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER 28

bound at 92c. and Pennsylvania wood at 91c

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH S A. M......42 | 11 A. M......42 | 2 P. M......47

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with indee to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Edith May, Higgins, fm New York, with salt.
Schr Eugene, Curtis, from Egg Harbor.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer Fairbanks, Howe, fm Wilmington, N. C., 17th inst., for New York, with a cargo of cotton and naval stores, was totally destroyed by fire 12th inst. at Hatteras Inlet, N. C.; all hands saved. Captain Howe states that he put into Hatteras Inlet on the morning of the 12th for a harbor, a heavy gale prevailing outside, and shortly after fire was discovered issuing from under the cabin floor, and spread with such rapidity, swing to the combustible nature of the cargo, that the crew were compelled to hurry over the side, saving but a small portion of their effects. The Fairbanks was built at Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1859. was 482 tons burthen, and owned by the Lorillard Steamship Company, of New York. Vessel and cargo insured. Her cargo consisted of 486 bales cotton, 94 bbls. turpentine, 331 bbls. rosin, 892 bushels peanuts, and 31 pkgs. dried fruits.

Schr William Walton, Hunter, from Philadelphia for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst., lost head of loremast and foretopmast. MISCELLANY.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE

A Great Battle at Havre.

The Result yet Uncertain.

AFTERNOON WASHINGTON NEWS.

Speech of the President.

Grant and the Swedish Minister.

Few More Fires.

FROM EUROPE.

Gen. Chanzy Dentes Having Been Defeated. LONDON, Dec. 28 .- General Chanzy complains bitterly of the conduct of the Prussians. He denies having been defeated, and avows his intention of taking revenge for the vandalism of the enemy.

St. Calais, in the Department of the Sarthe, twenty-six miles from Le Mans, has been visited by the Prussians, who left the town after a requisition upon the inhabitants. It is said Bourbakt is Moving

with his army to the eastern portion of France to operate against General Werder. The Bavarian Treaties.

MUNICE, Dec. 28 .- The Bavarian House of Deputies has rejected the Federal treaties, with a view to obtaining an improvement in the

LONDON, Dec. 28 .- A despatch from Havre states that there has been intense excitement consequent upon a battle going on since the 26th in that neighborhood. The first important struggle between the French troops in this department and the Prussians occurred on Saturday morning at daybreak. For days the fight had been expected and although yet without decisive results, it is regarded as a valuable experience in proving the efficiency of the artillery and capacity of the Mobiles and tireurs to

encounter regular troops. London, Dec. 28—12 M.—Consols opened at 97% for money and account. Bonds quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 88%; of 1865, 88%; of 1867, 87%; 10-40s, 87%. Stocks quiet; Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 28%. The Latest Quotations.

Liverpool, Dec. 28-12 M.—Cotton opened quiet and steady; uplands, 8%d.; Orleans, 8%d. Sales estimated at 12,000 bales. London, Dec. 28-12 M.—Calcutta Linsced, 598.6

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reception of the Swedish Minister. secretch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-Mr. Olaf Sternersien was

and made the following speech:

Mr. President:—I have the honor to present to your Excellency the royal letters which accredit me in the quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, my august sovereign, near the United States of America, in place of Baron Welstadt, whose letter of recall I have the honor at the same time to deliver to your Excellency.

I beg your Excellency to believe that in the exercise of my new functions the constant object of my efforts will be to maintain and draw closer the bonds of friendship which so happily exist between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Sweden and Norway; and I shall think myself happy if in laboring to this end I can succeed in meriting your Excellency's confidence.

Speech of the President.

The President replied as follows:—

The President replied as follows:

Chevaller:—I am happy to receive you as the diplomatic representative of a sovereign with whom the United States have always maintained and desire uniformly to preserve the most friendly and cordial relations. It is to be hoped that you may find your above here agreeable, and you may be assured that nothing shall be omitted on my part to

wards contributing to so desirable a purpose FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 — The buildings Nos. 105, 107, and 109 Fulton street were damaged in the upper stories by fire this morning. The princi-pal occupants were Farrell & Son, Joseph Laing, and G. Pheiffer. Loss, \$15,000; insured.

An advance of ten per cent in the rates of freight to the West has been put into effect. General McClellan's House Burned. New York, Dec. 28.—The residence of General McClellan, at Llewellyn Park, N. J., was burned last evening. Loss, \$40,000. The family was in this city for the winter, and the house was unoccupied.

FROM THE SOUTH. Theatre Burned in Memphis. MEMPHIS, Dec. 28.—Broom's Varieties, on Jefferson street, was burned early this morning. The building, wardrobes, scenery, etc., were entirely destroyed; supposed accidental. The loss is \$10,000.

Sulcide. Jack Downes, formerly Deputy Sheriff, suicided last night by strychnine. Poverty was the cause. The Ice

s still ruuning heavily and the weather is mode-FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Ship News. Boston, Dec. 28.—Arrived, steamship Samaria, from Liverpool. The brig Anna D. Torrey, Captain Curtis, from Pensacola for Boston, parted her chains last night and drifted ashore on the beach near Truro. She will have to dis-

FROM THE WEST.

Rallway Accident. CLEVELAND, Dec. 28.—The mail train on the Atlan-tic and Great Western Railread which left Meadville

about 10 o'clock this morning, going west, ran off a trestle bridge a few miles west of that city. An emi-grant car was overturned, and one person is re-ported killed and twenty or thirty wounded. -The new cattle disease has become quite prevalent in the western part of Litchfield county, Connecticut. Governor English has taken measures to have it "stamped out."

Ludger Arpin, a young man who was accused of having murdered Morse Tremblay, a rizal in the affections of a young lady at St. John's, Canada, was tried a few days ago and acquitted. The evidence, which was entirely circumstantial, showed that Arpin had laid in wait for Tremblay, and that he had shot him while on his way home from the house of the