THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

The Richmond Calamity

Mr. Seward in Japan.

His Reception by the Mikado

A "Page of Secret History."

The Franco-Prussian War.

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THE RICHMOND FIRE.

Additional Particulars—Hunting Among the Ruins—Origin of the Fire—Thrilling Scenes.

The Richmond papers continue to be filled with particulars of the awful casualty at the Spotswood Hotel on Sunday morning last. From Wednesday morning's mail we extract the following:—

PULLING DOWN THE WALLS.

On Sunday afternoon, it being generally believed that Messrs. Ross and Hines were among the killed, steps were taken by the Knights of Pythias, to which order they both belonged, to have the bodies disinterred at the earliest practicable moment. Nothing could be done that evening, as there was still a smouldering fire beneath the bricks, but on Monday the work was commenced.

SEARCHING FOR THE REMAINS OF THE DECEASED.

The task of digging up the *debris* in order to recover the remains of the dead was performed under the supervision of Masonic and Pythian committees. They were guided in this work by a diagram of the hotel in the possession of the proprietors. Mr. Ross' room was No. 43, just above the Express office; so the men working under the supervision of the Masons and Pythians, and those employed by the Express Company, worked together. Several times it was thought that the remains of one or more persons had been discovered, but the bones having been collected in a box and examined by physicians, were pronounced not the bones of a human being. At one place quite a number of fragments of bones were found together, and with them some coat-buttons and what appeared to be burnt cloth. It was finally conceded, however, that these were probably the remains of the contents of boxes which had been burned in the cellar of the express office. This morning the examination of the *debris* will be resumed.

NOBLE ACTS.

When the ladies and children rushed forth from the hotel in their night clothes and barefooted, several gentlemen offered to divest themselves of their coats and shoes to shield the poor creatures from the piercing cold. Mr. De Lave, of the troupe now performing at the theatre, gave his coat to the wife of Captain McPhail, having seen that his own daughter was out of danger, and Mr. J. E. Towers supplied his (Captain McPhail's) daughter with shoes and carried her to a place of safety. Generous merchants sent the sufferers word that whatever they might need could be had at their stores, begging that nothing be said about the money. In marked contrast to these noble deeds, however, was the conduct of a well-known dry goods merchant, who refused to let a sufferer have anything for his family without the cash. It is hard to resist the temptation to publish the name of such a person.

STATEMENT OF THE NIGHT CLERK.

Mr. John H. Knowles, the night clerk of the hotel, yesterday made the following interesting statement. It is a good account of the origin of the fire, and gives a clear insight into the condition of affairs from the discovery of the flames until the last man who escaped left the building:—

"At eleven minutes past two o'clock I sent the colored nightwatch, Patrick Bird, up to the servants' apartment to awake the washerwomen, whose duty it was to scour the hall.

"Pat had to go up to the third story and down the back stairs to get into the servants' apartment, and after he had been gone a little while he came running back and told me the house was on fire. Mr. J. B. Renauld, who was in the office at the time, and myself immediately ran up stairs. We broke open the pantry door and saw the flames issuing from one corner about half-way up the ceiling. The stove pipe had evidently set on fire the shelving, as it ran into the wall amongst it. The flames were confined to one corner of the room, and had made little progress. They might easily have been extinguished with five or six basins of water if they had been at hand. I ran back into the passage for water, but found the hydrant frozen up.

"The room in which the fire originated was used as a pastry-room, and to keep the silver ware. Failing to get any water from the hydrant, I snatched a basin that I found filled with water in the kitchen. I ran back into the room and threw this on the flames, but it turned out that the dishes had been washed in it and that it was greasy. It made the fire worse—for it flared up as if oil had been thrown upon it. I ran through each passage shouting fire, loud as possible and knocking at the doors. I ran over the house three times from top to bottom. I woke up those on the first floor last. Subsequently I went up to the fifth story to my own room, hoping to save my trunk. I got hold of it and dragged it down to the dining-room (second) floor, when I was taken deadly sick from exhaustion and suffocation and commenced vomiting, and was forced to leave it there.

"My room was on a line with Robinson and Hines', and on the same floor. I saw nothing of either of these gentlemen. It was impossible to tell who had come down and who had not, unless one had had time to have gone in each room, as there was so much confusion and noise. Ross' room was 43, fourth floor, directly over the Southern Express Company's office. If he had awakened he could have easily stepped out of his window on the roof of Grant's building and escaped. Mr. Thomas, the agent of the "Pilgrim's Progress," was in a room just two doors from Ross', which fronted on the main hall. He paid his bill after tea Saturday evening, and was to have left for Washington on the 8·15 train, which, unfortunately for him, on account of the ice blockade in the Potomac, did not leave. He was up until half-past 12 o'clock with some friends, and went to bed after bidding them a hearty 'good Christmas.' Ross went to bed between 10 and 11. There was no one in the room with him, and he must have perished without awakening.

"Messrs. Pace and Farris roomed together in No. 37, which was also on the fifth floor. I did not see Farris at all that night. Pace went to bed between 11 and 12 o'clock. Mr. Robinson sat up until between 11 and 12 o'clock, then got his key from me and retired. Mr. Hines came in about 1 o'clock, and immediately went up to bed. Did not see either of these after the fire broke out.

"Everybody in the house had sufficient time to escape if they could have been awakened sufficiently to have comprehended their danger."

THE MIKADO UNVEILED.

Mr. Seward's Extraordinary Interview with the Ruler of Japan.

We published recently an account of Minister Delong's diplomacy in Japan, whereby the Mikado was induced to grant ex-Secretary Seward a reception, an honor entirely without precedent in the history of the Japanese Court. The New York *Tribune* to-day publishes a long account from a Yeddo correspondent, from which we take the following extracts:—

THE RECEPTION.

The following personages were present:—The Mikado, Mr. Seward, the Prime Minister, Mr. Delong, Chief Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Shepard, Ishibashi, the Sword Bearer, the Mikado's Secretary, and the entire Privy Council (Dai-jo-kwan). The conversation, as prearranged, was as follows:—Mr. Delong briefly saluted the Mikado and his Majesty as briefly replied. The Minister then spoke thus:—

I have the honor to present to your Majesty the Hon. William H. Seward, a citizen of the United States, who, being on his travels in the East, is sojourning for a few days in Japan. Your Majesty having graciously invited him to this audience, it is altogether unnecessary that I should dwell upon the character or fame of this eminent statesman.

The Mikado next expressed his satisfaction at Mr. Seward's safe passage "across the great ocean," and Mr. Seward responded in these words:—

Your Majesty:—I am deeply impressed with this gracious reception by the sovereign at the ancient and interesting capital of this populous, prosperous, and emulous empire. I pray your Majesty to accept my earnest wishes for your personal health and happiness, and for the unity, peace, and continued prosperity of Japan.

To which, in return, the Mikado:—

You have been so long connected with the Government of the United States that any suggestions you can make towards promoting friendly intercourse between Japan and the Treaty Powers, I trust you will freely make to the Prime Minister.

Mr. Seward replied:—

I thank your Majesty for so kind an invitation to confer with his Excellency the Prime Minister on international affairs. Your Majesty is aware that in visiting the empire I wear no authority, and bring no message. As a citizen of the United States, studying the adjacent countries in the Pacific Ocean, and in the Asiatic continent, I shall be expected by the President of the United States and my fellow-citizen to avail myself of all facilities which may be afforded me for learning as well as I can what policy and measures may have a tendency as well to secure the happiest possible relations between Japan and the United States, as also to promote civilization and progress throughout both hemispheres. With this view I shall gratefully receive any information or suggestions his Excellency the Prime Minister may be pleased to favor me with, and, in return, it will give me very high pleasure to express myself with becoming deference, but at the same time without reserve.

The Mikado then turned to Mr. Delong, and said:—

I am glad to see you in such good health, fulfilling the duties of your office.

The Minister answered:—

I thank your Majesty for your kind congratulations upon my health, and upon my discharge of the responsibilities committed to me by my Government. That discharge is rendered easy and pleasant by the courtesy, attention, and frankness of your Majesty's Ministers, and especially the eminent Minister for Foreign Affairs, with whom I am more immediately brought into relations of personal intercourse. Permit us to salute your Majesty.

The conference was over, and the visitors withdrew. All things considered, nothing could have been simpler and more satisfactory. The observations of the Mikado were at least as cordial as, and not a particle less spontaneous than, those which European monarchs are in the habit of addressing to their visitors, and if Mr. Seward's remarks were not distinguished by that glowing eloquence with which he has sometimes thrilled an American Senate, it must be remembered that the occasion was not favorable to the logical development of ideas, and that he suffered under the necessity of repeating a series of prescribed phrases. His desire to meet the ruler of Japan was gratified in the most complete and complimentary manner. Not only was the incident without precedent in the annals of this country, but it was attended with circumstances that showed an unusual abandonment of established customs.

INNOVATIONS UPON PRECEDENT.

It is true that the Mikado remained seated during the interview, but he was entirely unveiled by screen or curtain. Up to this time, even the foreign ambassadors had only been allowed to look upon a part of his person at a time—the lower extremities or the face being always concealed. And instead of being surrounded by ostentatious emblems of power and supremacy, his only visible attendants were a single guard and the officer who supplied him with the manuscripts containing his share in the conversation.

WOMEN AND WAR.

How the Franco-Prussian War Was Not Prevented—An American Lady Involved in the Preliminaries—A Page of Secret History.

The Washington *Patriot* of yesterday publishes a curious story which it calls a page of secret history:—

The world does not know that the war which has inflicted such untold calamities upon two great nations, and turned back the hands of progress on the dial of civilization, might, and probably would, not have occurred but for a cause entirely personal, and involving the ambitious aspirations of one of our own countrywomen. His Majesty Dom Fernando, father of the King of Portugal, somewhat surprised European Courts, as well as his immediate friends, by a sudden marriage, eighteen months ago, with Miss E. Hensler, to whom he had been much attached during nine previous years. She was born in Boston, of respectable German parents in humble life, and educated in Italy for the operatic stage, by the aid of a few liberal patrons of art, who had discovered her precocious talent for music and her fine voice. After completing her studies abroad, she returned to the United States, but failed to reach the eminence of which her early youth had given cheerful promise.

Seeking another field for professional success, she went again to Europe, and in 1860 became attached to the opera at Lisbon, where the widowed King Consort was first attracted by her beauty, vivacity, and other charms. Then began the acquaintance which terminated in her becoming the wife of a Coburg who had shared the throne of Portugal with Donna Maria II. Just previous to the marriage the Duke of Saxe-Coburg conferred upon her the title of Countess d'Edla, so as to obliterate even a nominal connection with the past or with her American nativity.

That repeated overtures were made by Prim and his colleagues to induce Dom Fernando to accept the trone of Spain is no secret. He refused to give any encouragement to these proposals, and an effort in that direction, made in the early part of 1869, only a few months before his marriage, was repelled with so much decision as to be considered even rude to the Spanish people. But after the marriage came social embarrassments and new ideas, which the Government at Madrid was prompt to seize upon, in the hope of overcoming the prejudice of Dom Fernando, by the temptation of high honors for his wife, who, by a transition to the court at Madrid, would become the equal, if not the superior, of those who had welcomed her with coldness, and not from choice. The Spanish Minister at Lisbon was instructed to approach his Majesty with delicate suggestions, and found him willing to entertain the subject; so that informal negotiations were opened, and made considerable progress last spring.

Dom Fernando proposed certain conditions, perhaps with a view of ultimately dictating the terms for a matter which was much nearer his heart, as will appear in the sequel. For example, he required that the crowns of Spain and Portugal should never be united on the same head, seeking by this means to preserve the throne of Portugal for his son and his descendants. After some discussion, the Spanish Government accepted the condition, with this modification:—"Except if, in the course of time, the two nations should spontaneously agree upon a sovereign," etc. Dom Fernando refused to adopt any reservation on that point. He also demanded that certain amendments should be made to the Spanish Constitution before accepting the throne; but the Government at Madrid objected to submit that question to the Cortes until after his election as King. These negotiations occupied several months, and were once or twice suspended entirely as hopeless, but renewed by friendly intervention. Finally they were broken off altogether, and the causes already stated were assigned as the reasons of the failure.

But the persons who are familiar with all the facts attribute the rupture to another and a very different motive. At one of the last interviews between Dom Fernando and the Spanish Minister, at which the Countess d'Edla was present, his Majesty inquired what would be the eventual position of his wife should he go to Spain? After putting this question he withdrew, leaving Madame and the Minister to settle the delicate point between them. The Minister stated that she was at liberty to name any title, distinction, or dotation, adding that she would always be the first lady of the palace. To which the Countess replied:—"So far so good; but his Majesty desires my position to be as clear as possible. What I wish to know is, what will be my part on great ceremonials like the opening of the Cortes, or other corresponding occasions?" The aim of this inquiry was evident, and the Minister was not taken by surprise. He rejoined that she might be made a duchess or grandee, or have any other title, but as "Queen—*never*, NEVER."

THE REV. ALBERT BARNES.

Reminiscences of His Morristown Career.

A correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* writes from Morristown, N. J., as follows:—

The news of the death of the much-beloved former pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this place, the Rev. Albert Barnes, touched many a heart among those to whom he had ministered. Although it is now almost forty years since he left Morristown, Mr. Barnes never entirely forgot his first charge, and was, up to a few days before his death, in active correspondence with many of his former parishioners. Owing to the blindness which of late years overtook him, Mr. Barnes was obliged either to resign the pen entirely or else to avail himself of the mechanical means—termed a writing machine—which, with some labor and much patience, would aid him in guiding and directing his pen. The writer has now before him a letter not yet a month old, written by the reverend gentleman by means of his machine, and yet bearing but little evidence of having been written by a blind man.

From a church manual of the Presbyterian church of Morristown, compiled by Mr. Barnes and printed in 1828, I find that Mr. Barnes was the fifth pastor installed as such over the Presbyterian Church of Morristown, after the settlement of the Rev. Dr. Timothy Johnes in 1743. Mr. Barnes was ordained and installed in February, 1825. He was then quite a young man, a native of Rome, New York, and this was his first charge. His efforts to increase the fold of the church, and the way in which his labors were blessed shortly after his entering upon his ministry, were almost superhuman. He is remembered here as a man of indomitable energy, perseverance, and hearty faith in the rightness of his work. His detestation of the sin of intemperance soon brought him into an almost perilous prominence, in those days of laxity in this regard. Most persistently and bitterly did he fight and oppose the use of liquor in any shape. It is related of him that, having occasion to join a number of his brethren of the ministry for the discussion of matters relative to church affairs, he found them commencing business by taking what was termed a little "tod." This he protested against so earnestly as to cause an entire revulsion of feeling as regarded the use of liquor by the clergy, and before long, owing largely to his efforts, the little "tod" was banished, at least from synod meetings. Mr. Barnes once addressed his Morristown congregation in the following words, "I find I am the pastor of nineteen distilleries and some twenty grogshops, and I find in the Bible where the future habitation of such men shall be." Before very long many of the distilleries and grogshops changed hands.

About the year 1827 an effort was made at Monroe, a village near Morristown, and where many of Mr. Barnes' congregation lived, to abate, to a certain degree, the use of liquor, and an association known as the "Monroe Temperance Company" was formed. The members of the company were bound under solemn oath to drink *not more than one pint of whisky a day*, whereas, before, from two to three pints was considered a fair allowance. Mr. Barnes, in his letter to the writer before mentioned, alludes to this company, and terms it the "germ or seed of the temperance cause in Morris county." To tell even a few of the many characteristic actions done by Mr. Barnes would occupy too much space in your columns, but I must refer to a single one to show his power of convincing. In the course of a sermon he alluded to a party of apprentices employed in Morristown, who he said were in the habit of going to their master's shop on Saturday night, and there playing cards and drinking, thus consuming the entire night and part of the Sunday morning. Should he feel called upon, he added, no doubt he could give names. The bolt struck home to more than one batch of apprentices, and the fear of their names being given out in church set many a youth's heart quaking. Silently and one by one did these conscience-stricken boys go to the clergyman, and after acknowledging their guilt, beg him not to mention "just their name." The practice received a sudden stop, and was not for many years renewed. Unfortunately, however, it leaked out that the shot had been sent at random, no names being known, or any shop suspected, save in so far as it was known that such was the general practice.

The great disruption of the Presbyterian Church of America, from whence sprung the Old and New Schools, may almost be said to have had its origin in the old Presbyterian Church of Morristown (where, as was most meet, the now united synods met last fall for the first time for the transaction of business), and to trace it still further down the revolt began in a sermon entitled the "Way of Salvation," preached by Mr. Barnes in that church on February the 8th, 1829. This sermon was followed by another called the "Sovereignty of God," and not only were the two incendiary discourses printed in the Morristown *Palladium of Liberty*, a paper of that day, but they were also scattered in pamphlet form all over the country. These sermons coming before the congregation of the First Church of Philadelphia, a committee came to Morristown, and after hearing him (unknown to Mr. Barnes) tendered him a call to their church. This he accepted, and for nearly a year, namely, from 1830 to some part of 1831, ministered unto them. The presbytery, however, saw fit to call Mr. Barnes before them for these sermons and for others and pamphlets, and suspended him from the ministry. Mr. Barnes defended himself vigorously by pen and voice against the charges brought against him, and in 1836 published a volume containing his defense, together with the original sermon which so troubled the waters, "The Way of Salvation."

Mr. Barnes, though generally styled Doctor Barnes, was painfully averse to any such title. Although tendered the degree of D. D. by several colleges, he as many times refused it, alleging that titles in the ministry were contrary to the teachings of Scripture. In his "Notes on the Bible," in reference to the 8th verse of the 23d chapter of St. Matthew, he enters a fervid protest against all such titles.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Condition of Paris.

Battle of St. Romain.

French Bombardment of Versailles.

The Army of the North.

Revolt of Prisoners at Berlin.

Escape of General Prim.

Attempt to Assassinate Him.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM EUROPE.

Attempted Assassination of General Prim.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—Last night, as General Prim was leaving the Cortes, eight shots were fired at his carriage by a band in the streets. General Prim was wounded in three places, in the left arm and on the right hand. No arrests were made.

Versailles Untenable for the Prussians.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 29.—Advices from Paris state that new fortifications have been completed by the French beyond Mont Valerien, which throw shells beyond Versailles, and that the city is therefore now considered untenable for the Prussians.

Revolt of Prisoners.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—It is stated that the French prisoners confined in the fortresses near the Rhine conspired to revolt and escape on Christmas eve, but the project was discovered and defeated.

Affairs at Paris.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Advices from Paris by balloon have been received down to 4 A. M. on December 27th. he citizens and soldiers were in excellent spirits and still determined on vigorous defense.

Intensely Cold Weather

suspended military operations in good part. Preparations are, however, making on a large scale, and important results are looked for. These preparations had imbued the inhabitants with increased confidence. A Saxon battalion had been dislodged at Maison Blanche.

Storming of Belfort.

A despatch from Strasburg announces that the Germans have stormed Belfort twice recently, and in both cases were repulsed with considerable loss.

The Prussians have evacuated the left bank of the Seine. There is still a large force at Yvetot.

The Germans Evacuated Dijon

on the approach of the French, and the latter now hold that city. The French claim that the battle of Pont-Noyelles was a success for the French Army of the North. It is reported that the Crown Prince and Duke of Saxony have been sent to Amiens to assist General Manteuffel. The Germans are now near Cambray.

Retreat of the Army of the North.

It is said that the French Army of the North has left Arras, retreating towards Vitry, and it is thought was falling back on strongholds in the extreme North of France.

Roumanian Repudiation.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Roumanian Government declares its independence, and repudiates the treaty of 1854.

BATTLE OF ST. ROMAIN.

The French on the Offensive—Counter Advance of the Prussians—Splendid Handling of the French Artillery.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The New York *Herald* correspondent at Havre, writing under date of December 26, gives the following particulars of an engagement fought near that city between the French and Prussian forces. The correspondent writes:—

THE FIRST BATTLE NEAR HAVRE.

Since last Saturday evening the city has been intensely excited over the first important struggle which has taken place between the French troops in this department and the German forces advancing upon Havre. The engagement took place on Saturday morning, commencing at daybreak. For several days previous we were expecting a fight. It has come at last, and although without decisive results, it is regarded as valuable in proving the efficiency of the French artillery, and the ability of the Gardes Mobiles and Francs-tireurs to successfully encounter the regular troops of the German army in the open field.

ADVANCE OF THE FRENCH.

After a number of petty engagements and skirmishes with the Uhlans and the Saxon troops, the people of Havre became clamorous for a grand sortie upon the advancing army. The military authorities yielded to the popular demand, and accordingly on the 18th, 19th and 20th of the present month a column of French troops, estimated at five thousand, were pressed forward from the village of Harfleur, four miles east-northeast of Havre. The column comprised, as near as could be ascertained, 3500 Gardes Mobiles from the Department of Oise, 800 Franes-tireurs, and one battery of regular artillery containing twelve field pieces of the ordinary calibre, two mitrailleuses, and five Armstrong rifled guns.

THE PRUSSIANS IN SIGHT.

This small army was under the command of Colonel Mocmanard, and was well armed and equipped. It arrived at Chateau Monliver on the 22d, where headquarters were established, and reconnoitring parties sent out. The troops were in a better state of discipline than they were at Ruen. Colonel Mocmanard prepared for a reconnoissance in force, but at daylight on the 24th, one of the coldest days of the present winter, the half frozen French at the outposts were driven in by the sudden appearance of Prussian cavalry in large numbers moving on the chateau. As the Germans moved forward at a rapid pace the alarm was sounded in the French camp and the troops rapidly formed a very creditable line of battle. Their artillery was pushed forward, and the right wing soon prepared for the attack. The French behaved well, and handled their artillery and ammunition with skill and alacrity. The affair promised to be warm and interesting.

CHARGE OF THE PRUSSIAN CAVALRY.

At half-past 7 o'clock in the morning, after some sharp skirmishing, the battle began with an impetuous advance of the Prussian cavalry, 1500 strong, preceded by a battery of artillery. The charge was first met by the French artillery, which opened a furious cannonade, the smoke from the guns rising like a thick fog in the cold morning air. Well directed and effective, this soon made hot work for the assailants, to whom it became apparent at an early stage of the conflict that the French guns were well placed and splendidly worked, though not sufficiently supported.

FAILURE TO CAPTURE THE FRENCH GUNS.

Nevertheless the severe fire they kept up caused a temporary demoralization among the Germans, whose lines wavered, although they kept up a return fire from their battery. Three advances were made by the Prussians with the object of capturing the French guns, and each time they were compelled to retire unsuccessful.

A MOVEMENT ON THE FRENCH LEFT.

The fight on the French right was near St. Romain, a small town some ten miles northeast of Havre, near the railroad running to Rouen. It had now lasted some two hours, during which some twenty rounds had been fired by each of the French guns and some twenty-five by those of the Germans. About this time a large body of Prussian infantry, preceded by a line of cavalry, appeared on the road between Fecamp and Brunville, coming to the support of the Germans already engaged and threatening the left flank of the French.

THE FRENCH DECIDE TO RETIRE.

A council of war was immediately held on the battle-field by the French officers, and it was determined to fall back upon Harfleur. The French now occupied the heights which commanded the village of Bolbeck, on the Rouen Railroad, and which their artillery could easily have destroyed had it been necessary. Looking down from the height to the northeast we could see the beautiful valley of Lalleboune, and on the opposite side of the hill, but lower down in the plain, were the Prussians advancing to attack the French position.

AN ARTILLERY DUEL.

It was necessary for the Prussians to descend the plain and cross a petty stream and then ascend the opposite bank, before they could reach the French. At a distance of 150 feet from the stream the Prussians hesitated to make the attempt, and during this time they were exposed to a destructive artillery fire from the French guns, while, from their position, their own fire was ineffective. Soon, however, the Prussians appeared on the right of the French position and opened a brisk cannonade, which caused the Gardes Mobiles to break in confusion.

THE RETREAT TO HARFLEUR.

The French forces immediately commenced to retreat in some disorder. An attempt was made by the Prussian line to follow up the advantage it had gained, but this was rendered difficult by the nature of the ground. Nevertheless the Germans captured some 200 of the French soldiers, the remainder succeeding in retiring safely without losing any of their artillery.

THE LOSSES.

Thus ended the expedition which started from Havre with the intention of accomplishing the occupation of Yvetot, a considerable town situated midway on the road to Rouen, and the capture of the one thousand Prussian infantry, with their artillery, known to be stationed at that point. The losses of the Prussians are estimated at about 300 in killed alone, and the French at under 200. Since the engagement the Prussian forces have again fallen back.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 29—11 30 A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅞ for money and account. American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 88⅝; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 87¾; 10-40s, 87½. Stocks dull; Erie, 19⅝; Illinois Central, 112; Atlantic and Great Western, 28⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29—11 30 A. M.—Cotton opened dull; uplands, 8⅝d.; Orleans, 8⅝d. Sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 29.—United States Five-twenties closed yesterday at 94.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Reopening of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

CHEYENNE, Dec. 28.—A telegram from Denver reports the reopening of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and trains will run regularly hereafter. The delay was occasioned by ice forming in the cuts, which required great labor to clear away. The company is pressing forward the construction of snow-fences, and will soon have them completed; and, if the weather will permit, will have the road in a condition to prevent delay from this cause again.

Heavy Shipments of Iron Ore.

Twenty-five thousand pounds of ore from Iron Mountain, thirty-five miles south of this city, have reached here, *en route* for St. Louis by the Kansas Pacific route. This is the first lot of iron ore ever shipped from that part of the country, and important results are expected as the ore contains 75 per cent. of pure iron.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Reported Destruction of General McClellan's Residence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The residence of General McClellan on Orange Heights was not destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Some brushwood on fire near it caused the rumor.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Stocks steady. Money active at 1-32@⅝. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s of 1862, coupon, 107½; do. 1864, do., 107⅛; do. 1865, do. 107⅛; do. 1865, new, 109½; do. 1867, 110⅛; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 106⅜; Virginia 6s, 63; Missouri 6s, 92½; Canton Co., 55; Cumberland preferred, 25; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 90⅝; Erie, 23; Reading, 98½; Adams Express, 64¾; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 91½; Illinois Central, 133½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 104⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92¾; Western Union Telegraph, 44¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Cotton dull and lower; sales at 15⅛. Flour advanced 5@10c.; State, $5·35@6·65; Ohio, $6·15@6·70; Western, $5·35@7. Wheat quiet and very firm; new spring, $1·48; winter red and amber Western at $1·48@1·50. Corn firmer; new mixed Western, 79@80c. Oats firmer; Ohio and Western, 60½@62½c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $19·50@20; old mess, $19·50. Lard heavy; steam rendered, 11¾@12¾c.; kettle, 13c. Whisky quiet at 86c.

PHARISAICAL DELICACY.

An Actor's Right to Christian Sepulture—Refusal of Rev. W. T. Sabine to Officiate at the Funeral of George Holland.

On Wednesday, the 22d inst., as our readers are already informed, Mr. George Holland, the veteran actor, died at his residence in this city. On the following day Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the distinguished comedian, who was an old and warm friend of the deceased, called on Rev. W. T. Sabine, Rector of the Episcopal Church of the Atonement, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-eighth street, for the purpose of asking him to perform the funeral service over the body of Mr. Holland. Mr. Jefferson, without giving his name, told the clergyman the object of his visit, and informed him that he had been requested to see him about the obsequies by one of Mr. Holland's lady relatives, who was one of the parishioners of his church. Mr. Sabine signified his willingness to read the burial rite, after which Mr. Jefferson made mention of the fact that the deceased gentleman was an actor. On hearing this announcement, Rev. Mr. Sabine immediately exclaimed that he strongly objected to officiating at the funeral if such was the case. Instead of complying with the request he referred his visitor to the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue, which he spoke of as "the little church around the corner," telling him at the same time that they might "do it" (meaning the funeral service) for him at that place. Mr. Jefferson replied, "All honor to that little church," and then left the clergyman's house with his feelings greatly shocked. He subsequently saw Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, who expressed his entire willingness to officiate at Mr. Holland's funeral, and to have it take place at his church.

A representative of the *Times* called on Rev. Mr. Sabine yesterday, with a view of ascertaining his version of his refusal to read the service for the burial of the dead, in Mr. Holland's case. The following conversation ensued:

Reporter—Will you please furnish me with your statement in regard to a request for your attendance as a clergyman at the funeral of the late Mr. George Holland, of Wallack's Theatre?

Mr. Sabine—A gentleman visited me on Thursday last, I think, and desired to have me officiate at a burial. He mentioned the name of one of my lady parishioners as a sort of introduction to me. I told him that I was willing to officiate at the funeral. He said that the deceased was a play-actor.

Reporter—What answer did you make, Mr. Sabine?

Mr. Sabine—I said that I had a distaste for officiating at such a funeral, and that I did not care to be mixed up in it. I said to the gentleman that I was willing to bury the deceased from his house, but that I objected to having the funeral solemnized at church.

Reporter—Did you recommend Mr. Jefferson to visit any other clergyman?

Mr. Sabine—Was it Mr. Jefferson who called on me?

Reporter—Yes, sir.

Mr. Sabine—He did not give me his name, but I thought that he was an actor. I told him that he might obtain the church around the corner from mine for the funeral service. I had read in the newspapers that funerals of actors had taken place at Mr. Houghton's church.

Reporter—Is it one of the laws of the Protestant Episcopal Church that a deceased theatrical performer shall not be buried from the church?

Mr. Sabine—It is not; but I have always warned the professing members of my congregation to keep away from theatres and not to have anything to do with them. I don't think that they teach moral lessons.

Reporter—Are Episcopal clergymen generally opposed to burying an actor from a church?

Mr Sabine—I cannot speak for any except myself. I cannot tell whether Dr Tyng or Dr. Sabine would object if they were asked. One clergyman told me yesterday that he would have refused if he had been called on.

Reporter—Would you decline to bury an actor from your church if you were asked to do so at the present time?

Mr. Sabine—I think I would.

Reporter—Did Mr. Jefferson, on hearing you announce that Rev. Dr. Houghton might officiate at the funeral, say "God bless that little church around the corner?"

Mr. Sabine—He did not. I think his remark was "all credit to that little church."—*N. Y. Times, to-day.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Dec. 29, 1870.

The feature of the money market to-day is increased stringency and a general advance in rates both for call and time loans. All the corporations paying dividends and interest are busy preparing for the 1st of January, when these payments fall due, and the result at the banks is very perceptible in the calling in of loans. There is a good demand for discounts, and only first-class paper is negotiable. We quote on call at 6@7 per cent., and prime paper at 7@9 per cent. The banks are acting cautiously.

Gold is quiet and rather weak, with sales up to noon ranging from 110⅝@110¾, closing at the latter.

In Government securities there is a steady demand, but prices are not materially changed. The was a good demand for local stocks, but sales were limited and prices firm. Sales of City 6s, new, at 99⅞, and City 5s at 96.

Reading sold freely at 48·94@49 1-16, closing at the latter. Pennsylvania was a little off, selling at 62¼@62½. The bids were 113 for Camden and Amboy; 50 for Minehill; 37½ for Catawissa preferred, and 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal shares were dull. Sales of Lehigh at 33⅝, with 16 bid for Schuylkill. The balance of the list was dull but steady.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$300 Phila 5s	96	200 sh Penna R.	ls. 62⅛
$2000 City 6s, N. c.		20 do	ls. 62⅛
d bill	99⅞	200 do	b10. 62¼
$100 do c&p.	99⅞	300 sh Read	ls.c.48·94
$500 Leh gold L.	85¾	100 do	s3wn&l.48·94
100 sh Leh Nav. c.	33⅜	200 do	48·94
100 do	33⅜	300 do	ls. 49
8 sh Penna RR.	62⅛	100 do	rg&l. 49
19 do c.	62⅛		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; do. 1862, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 1864, 107@107⅛; do. 1865, 107@107⅛; do. 1865, new, 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1867, do. 110@110⅛; do. 1868, do. 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109⅞@110½; Gold, 110⅝@110⅞; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 740@760; Central Pacific Railroad, 920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 550@570.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113½; 5-20s of 1862, 107⅜@107¾; do. 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 1865, 109⅜@109¾; do., July, 1867, 110⅛@110½; do. July, 1868, 110¾@111; 5s 10-40, 106⅜@106⅝; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110@110¼. Gold, 110⅝@110¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅜	11·49 A. M.	110⅝
10·25 "	110⅜	11·45 "	110⅜
10·40 "	111⅛	12·40 P.M.	111⅛

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 29.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1. Quercitron at $25 per ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed continues in demand, and we notice sales at 11¼@11½c. ⅌ lb. Timothy is firm at $5·50. Flaxseed may be quoted at $2@2·10.

The tone of the Flour market is decidedly stronger, and there is more inquiry from the home consumers, but shippers operate sparingly. About 900 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $4@4·25; extras at $4·50@5·12½; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6@6·62½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·75@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·25@7·25, the latter rate for fancy; Virginia do. do. at $7·25; and St. Louis at $7 25@8. Rye Flour sells at $5·12½@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and for this description a steady inquiry prevails at full prices. Sales of 3000 bushels Indiana red at $1·44@1·45; 400 bushels choice Ohio do. at $1·46; and 400 bushels choice Indiana amber at $1·50. Rye sells at 88@90c. for Western and Pennsylvania and 80c. for Southern. Corn is steady and in fair request. Sales of 4000 bushels at 76@77c. for yellow and 75c. for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. About 2500 bushels sold at 55@56c. for Pennsylvania and Western and 53c. for Delaware. 13,000 bushels Canada Barley sold on private terms.

Whisky is stronger. 60 barrels Pennsylvania wood-bound sold at 91@92c. and 50 barrels iron-bound at 94c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Arrived, steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

NORFOLK, Dec. 29.—The unknown vessel heretofore reported ashore at Smith's Island, is the schr John Dailey. She was gotten off by wreckers, and arrived this morning, with loss of deck-load. A heavy snow-storm is prevailing here.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 29

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....29 | 11 A. M.....27 | 2 P. M.....28

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Bark Hawthorne, Williams, Hamburg, Workman & Co.

☞ Br. brig J. Coffill, Coffill, from Cienfuegos, was cleared yesterday by Messrs. E. F. Cabada & Co.—not as before reported.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Fanita, Doane, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl. Off the Buoy on the Middle, passed brig Florence J. Henderson, from London. Reports considerable ice in the river.

Br. brig Glance, Frith, 29 days from Matanzas, with sugar to order—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Brig