The Sun.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1870. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WINDING UP THE WAR.

Smashing the Retreating Army of the Loire.

ANOTHER GREAT PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

Flight of the French Government from Tours.

PRUSSIA SWALLOWING LUXEMBOURG.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF HAVRE.

Gambetta Asking for an Armistice.

Smashing Palaodines's Army—Prince Frederick Charles Striking Terrible Blows—Tours Gone Up—Gambetta and his Cabinet on the Road to Bordeaux.

TOURS, Dec. 9.—The official journal announces that the Government has removed to Bordeaux. M. Gambetta will go to the Army of the Loire, which has been divided into two corps, with the express object of reaching Paris. He will then return here and remain with the archives.

IS IT TRUE?

Gen. Chanzy reports that he fought yesterday against the army of Frederick Charles, and repulsed the enemy along the whole line.

THE PARTICULARS OF CHANZY'S FIGHT.

The Government has made public the following intelligence:

Gen. Chanzy reports to the War Department that there was an attack all along the lines from Meung to St Laurent des Bois last night [on the railroad between Orleans and Tours, a few miles southwest of the former city]. To-day the principal effort of the enemy was at Beaugency [only a few miles from Meung].

The Germans were very strong at that place, having no less than 86 cannon. Their forces consisted of two divisions of Bavarians, one division of Prussians, 2,000 cavalry, and strong reserves. They were under the command of Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg.

PRUSSIAN REPULSE.

The enemy was repulsed and driven beyond Grande Chartre. We sleep to-night on the positions we had this morning. The prisoners taken acknowledge that the Prussians suffered heavy losses. The battle lasted till night. I have not yet received a complete list of our losses. We may be attacked again to-morrow, but we are prepared to resist to the utmost. The Bavarian Lieut-Gen. Stephens, commanding a division, was wounded before St. Laurent-des-Bois. The Prussians have been driven from Marolles.

CHANGES IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

Dec. 8.—Official decrees have appeared appointing Gen. Bourbaki to the command of the first army, and Gen. Chanzy to that of the second army, into which the Army of the Loire has been divided. Gen. D'Aurelles de Paladines refuses the command of the military camp at Cherbourg which has been offered him.

THE FIRST NEWS OF CHANZY'S FIGHT.

It is reported there was fighting all day to-day along the left bank of the Loire, between the French under Gen. Chanzy and the forces repulsed by him yesterday. The reports add that he was again successful to-day. There is no news from Gen. Bourbaki, who has a large force on the right bank of the Loire. It is rumored he is marching on Paris.

WHY GAMBETTA GOES TO BORDEAUX.

The Tours Government will go to Bordeaux, as the Prussians might risk the sending of a force to this city. A portion of the *personnel* and officers go to-night, but M. Gambetta and the Ministry Bureaux will not leave until they are obliged to do so.

HOW THE FRENCH VICTORY TURNED OUT.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—At Nevry, a village northwest of Gien, the advance of the Prussian Third Army overtook and defeated the rear guard of the Army of the Loire, which was obliged in consequence to hasten its retreat; and on Wednesday the Seventeenth Prussian division engaged the French west of Meung, and beat them after a sharp fight, in which the First Bavarian corps participated. The French lost 900 prisoners, one gun and a mitrailleur.

MOVING ON TOURS.

The telegrams received here give the following as to the condition of affairs with the Army of the Loire:

A despatch from Versailles says the Germans are vigorously pursuing the French Army of the Loire.

A despatch from Darmstadt, Dec. 8, says that Prince Louis telegraphs the Grand Duke of Hesse, under date of Orleans, Dec. 7, as follows:

"We move on Tours to-day. The Hessian losses in the recent battles were very slight."

AN ORDERLY RETREAT.

M. Tardieu, in a despatch of the 7th from Tours, asserts that the retreat of the Army of the Loire was effected without other sacrifice than the naval guns in the intrenchments of Orleans, all of which were spiked. Reports from Tours state that the Army of the Loire has divided into two bodies, the left wing moving toward Tours, while the right wing and centre move south along the railroad to Vierzon.

PUSHING THE PURSUIT.

Later.—The *Staats Anzeiger* says the Duke of Mecklenburg on the right gained a position between Meung and Beaugency, the centre, with the cavalry, pushed in pursuit of the French to Salbris, and the left, with the Fifth Corps in advance, obtained a decided success near Venoy.

SMASHING THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

BERLIN, Dec. 8, *via* VERSAILLES, Dec. 9.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg defeated the Third French Army Corps here to-day. The German losses are severe, but those of the French are still heavier. The Germans took six guns and a thousand prisoners.

KING WILLIAM'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—King William telegraphs under date of to-day to Queen Augusta:

"There was severe and successful fighting yesterday near Meung. More resistance is expected there. Over 100 officers, several mitrailleurs, and one hundred and fifty prisoners were taken."

The sanitary condition of the army in the field has taken a very favorable turn.

COMPLETE VICTORY OF THE PRUSSIANS.

Beaumont, Massas, and Beaugency have been evacuated by the French. The Germans have captured 1,100 prisoners and six guns.

King William sent a telegram to the King of Wurtemburg, congratulating him on the valor of the Wurtemburg troops, and expressing sorrow for the great losses they have sustained. The King of Wurtemburg, in reply, telegraphed that he felt gratitude for and pride in the accomplishment of victory. He regretted the loss of life, but was consoled by the fact that it was the great cause of Germany that this precious blood had been shed.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

Ducrot Officially Acknowledges his Defeat—Von Moltke's Council of War—The Recapture of Champigny.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Gen. Ducrot has issued the following order of the day to his command:

VINCENNES, Dec. 4.—Soldiers: After two days of glorious battles you have recrossed the Marne, having found that your efforts were fruitless. When the enemy has not time to concentrate, or to prepare to continue the vain sacrifice of life, let us renew the contest with increased animation, and raise our hearts to the level of the sacrifice demanded by the holy cause, for which we must not hesitate to sacrifice our lives.

Preparations for great movements and fresh sorties are being made in Paris. No person is allowed to leave the city. Gens. Trochu and Ducrot were both outside the walls on the 4th.

THE RECAPTURE OF CHAMPIGNY.

A correspondent telegraphs, under date of the 8th inst., the details of the fighting at Champigny on the night of the 1st. A council of war was held at Versailles, at which Gen. von Moltke overruled the others, and decided that Champigny must be retaken at any cost. During the armistice on the 1st inst. the French fortified Champigny with earthworks, barricades, and batteries. At daylight on the 2d the Second, Third, Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments of Würtembergers and the First and Second Jäger Battalions advanced to the attack with great gallantry.

REPORTED OCCUPATION OF HAVRE.

A Fight a Few Miles from the City—Communications with Lille Restored—Ironclads Ordered to the Defence of the City.

LILLE, Dec. 8.—Communications with Havre have been restored. Abbeville has not been occupied by the Prussians.

REPORTED OCCUPATION OF HAVRE.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 8.—A report has been received here that Havre has been occupied by the Germans. Great excitement prevailed there yesterday, and troops were arriving in large numbers.

A BATTLE NEAR THE CITY.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Considerable alarm prevails in Havre in consequence of the advance of the Germans on the city. A despatch from Havre dated the 7th says that the Prussians are advancing on the city. The French gave them battle a few miels distant. The losses were about equal.

Many Englishmen are arriving here from Havre. They report that the Germans were marching on that city and were hourly expected to invest it.

IRON-CLADS ORDERED TO THE DEFENCE OF THE CITY.

A Havre despatch of the 8th says that iron-clads have been ordered by the French Government to repair immediately to Havre to assist in the defence of the city. The Prussians have exacted 750,000 francs indemnity in Burgundy for the expulsion of the Germans. A squadron of French gunboats has been sent to protect shipping entering the port of St. Nazaire and the mouth of the Loire.

The Advance on Lyons—Magnificent Defence of Belfort by the French.

MONTBELIARD, December 6.—Belfort is making a splendid defence. The Prussians at one time occupied Danjoutez, but were driven out with great loss. They acknowledge that this siege has cost them more than any other during the war.

THE LUXEMBURG PLUM.

Prussia Preparing to Swallow it—Her Excuse for Taking it.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9.—It is rumored here that Prussia has informed the Government of Luxemburg that she is no longer bound by the treaty of 1867.

A WARNING TO EUROPE.

Later.—In the Chamber to-day Baron d'Anethan said he was aware of Prussia's note in regard to Luxembourg. He denied that the Government in the least degree were influenced by Prussia to reject the petition of the French prisoners in Belgium to return to their country. As for the case of Luxembourg it ought to be a warning to Europe.

THE EXCUSE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A despatch from Amsterdam says a telegram from Luxemburg states that the Prussian Government has informed the Government of the Grand Duke, that in consequence of its having allowed a violation of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy by the French, Prussia is no longer bound to respect the neutrality of the territory of Luxemburg.

A GLIMMER OF PEACE.

Rumors of an Armistice—Further French Resistance Declared to be Useless—A Congress of Princes.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Peace rumors are repeated that an armistice is negotiating at Versailles.

The following telegrams regarding the political situation are of interest:

A despatch from Berlin, dated December 8, says that the French military officers now prisoners of war in Germany protest against the restoration of the Bonapartes.

FURTHER RESISTANCE USELESS.

La Situation of this city in an editorial to-day has the following:

Further resistance on the part of the French will end in anarchy or the permanent occupation of the country by the conquerors or the armed intervention of neutrals. Intervention would be worse than either anarchy or foreign occupation. The fruit of further resistance would not be on the men of the 4th of September, but upon the counsellors of the empire who prevented the Empress from making terms after Sedan. The Senators of the empire, the Empress presiding, must now meet and make peace with the conquerors.

A CONGRESS TO ASSEMBLE AT VERSAILLES.

The Manchester *Guardian* to-day has a report that a Congress of princes will soon meet at Versailles.

Two English houses have contracted to supply food for the people of Paris after the capitulation.

NO ARMISTICE.

Later.—The reported renewal of negotiations for an armistice is incorrect. The foreign office here denies any movement in that sense on the part of the neutral powers; nor has Gambetta made any overtures to Bismack. Some of the other members of the Tours Government, who are violently opposed to Gambetta, and anxious to conclude the war, attempted to office negotiations. Discovering their scheme, Gambetta threatened them with arrest, when they promised to abandon the undertaking.

ANOTHER REPORT.

A despatch from Tours to-day to the *Daily News* reports that there is good authority to believe that Gambetta has applied to the Prussians for an armistice, to allow time for an election of the National Assembly.

STILL ANOTHER.

A despatch from Gambetta asks Laurier to announce that he (Gambetta) had asked for an armistice to enable the National Assembly to be elected, and requests that Favre be permitted to leave Paris to consult his colleagues and conduct the negotiations.

He admits he has lost hope in prosecuting a successful struggle, and has no expectation to defend Tours. The Army of the Loire has been beaten in detail, and Gambetta declines the responsibility of a further struggle or of making peace. The Assembly, he says, must decide.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

Bismarck Announces King William's Acceptance—Riots in Berlin.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Riots are reported to have broken out in Berlin, on account of the calling into active service the married men of the Landwehr.

SAXONY RECOGNIZES THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The King of Saxony has signified his acceptance of the proposal made by the King of Bavaria regarding the title of Emperor of Germany.

BISMARCK'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Dec. 9.—President Simson announced yesterday in the North German Parliament that a note had been received from Count Bismarck, in which it was stated that King William had accepted the title of Emperor of Germany.

On a third reading, the Federal treaties finally passed. The protocols of the treaties with Baden, Hesse, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria have been sanctioned.

Later.—The North German Parliament has approved the Federal treaty with Bavaria. All amendments were rejected.

REJOICINGS OVER THE EMPEROR'S VICTORIES.

The rejoicings over the brilliant victories at Orleans and Rouen are very general throughout the larger cities. It is believed here that the end of the war is near at hand.

In consequence of the heavy German losses around Paris the people here urge the bombardment of the city, in order to hasten its surrender. An address to King William to this effect is proposed in some circles.

The Eastern Question.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A newspaper telegram, dated in Berlin on the 7th inst., and published in this city, states that the official invitations for the appointment of government representatives to a conference on the Eastern question in London are about to be despatched to the various courts.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

All the American envoys and ministerial representatives of the United States in Europe have been instructed to refrain from participation in the collective step of the foreign powers on the Eastern and Franco-German questions.

REPORTED ARMAMENT FROM AMERICA.

It is reaffirmed to-day that the Russian Government has ordered from America one hundred mitrailleurs and a million of metallic cartridges.

THE PORTE AND THE CZAR.

The Russian Minister in Constantinople, Gen. Ignatieff, declares that it is impossible to withdraw Prince Gortchakoff's note, but says that "the Czar will not violate the treaty of 1856."

It is said that the French Government will endeavor to enlarge the scope of the Conference on the Black Sea question, but the attempt is discountenanced by the London and St. Petersburg Cabinets, on the ground that it would endanger the assemblage of the Conference.

FLORENCE, Dec. 9.—Minister Venosta has replied to Prince Gortchakoff's note. He observes, with satisfaction, that Prussia has no desire to revive the entire Eastern question; but before any change whatever can be made in the provisions of the treaty of which that controversy was settled, the agreement of the coassignatory powers was indispensible.

Mr. Tenla Coming Home.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 11.—I shall be home on Christmas Day, and be ready to publish two books describing my Bastile experience within three months of my arrival in the SUN office. On my return I shall begin lecturing immediately.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

The Ball is Up.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 11.—The river Neva is frozen over, and skating is good.

Uneasy Lies the Head.

MADRID, Dec. 8.—The speeches of the King of Italy and of the Duke of Aosta, on the presentation of the crown to the latter, are published. Prince Amadeus said: "I have before me a smooth, and, I hope, happy course to pursue. You present to my view a more extended horizon, and invite me to duties always elevated, but now of the utmost moment. I accept the noble mission, conscious of its difficulties."

Terrific Explosion in Birmingham.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A frightful explosion occurred at a cartridge factory in Birmingham to-day. All the hands were at work at the time. Twenty are reported killed, and thirty or forty wounded.

THE TROUBLESOME FROG.

The Bergen Tunnel Difficulty—Sam Sloan on the Rampage.

The threat of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad officials to violate the injunction of Chief Justice Beasley, by running passenger trains to-day (Monday) on their Boonton branch, has created great excitement both here and in Jersey City, and apprehensions exist of a renewal of the late troubles at the tunnel. The Erie people have notified Gov. Randolph of the hostile intentions of his former colleagues (Sloan & Co.), and it relieves the proper authorities to protect the Erie road as a public highway and preserve the peace.

WHAT MR. SLOAN SAYS.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company having used the Boonton branch for coal trains three months, employing the narrow gauge, advertised, in due course, the opening of passenger traffic on Monday, Dec. 12. Late on Saturday they were notified that Messrs. Gould and Fisk contended that it was necessary that the provisional order restrained them from so doing. Their counsel advise them otherwise, and the terms of the order plainly limit the restraint to any changes in the tracks or their connections, but to avoid all danger of annoyance to public travel by any violent construction of the clause the surrounded by foreign soldiers or the army of a hostile King.

After referring to the history of the Papal possessions, and the long and eventful period during which the Popes have held Rome, the Rev. Doctor called upon the congregation to protest against the forcible occupation of the Holy See. "Let all persons," said the reverend speaker, "in favor of this protest hold up their hands."

The response was instantaneous. Palms and digits were ubiquitous. Every man's hand, and the hands of some ladies were raised, and in a few minutes a gentleman from Brooklyn rose and proposed that the protest was covered with signatures.

THE MORRO CASTLE QUARREL.

The Fatal Termination of a Smuggling Enterprise—Encounter in Ehler's Barroom.

On Friday, in a row in Richard Ehler's barroom, at 97 West street, John Cronin, third cook, was fatally assaulted by Robert Giles, chief cook, both of the steamship Morro Castle. Cronin died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. Ill feeling had been engendered between the men during a recent passage from Havana. Cronin having lost overboard a box of cigars, one of a number which the chief cook was smuggling into this port, it is supposed, for his son, who keeps a cigar store in Bleecker street, near Morton. On the arrival of the ship, Cronin, meeting a party of friends, went off with them, and remained away on a spree, and during his absence a man was employed in his stead.

On the day of the difficulty Cronin and his friends were drinking in the barroom at 25 West street, when Giles entered and was asked by Cronin to drink, but he refused. His refusal seemed to irritate Cronin, who, in a towering rage, picked up a glass and swore that he would have Giles's heart's blood before the ship sailed. Giles, who is described as a very stern but quiet man, then took a glass of cider, thinking thus to avoid a quarrel with the drunken Cronin, but the latter heaped abuse upon him, and attempted to strike Giles in the face with a large cut tumbler which he had in his hand. At length Giles struck Cronin over the left temple with the glass from which he had just drank the cider, cutting a fearful gash and exposing the frontal bone. Giles then ran on board, when the ship was ready to sail he went on her to Havana.

Cronin was attended by a Dr. McEwan of Greenwich street, and afterward by Deputy Coroner Shine, who, perceiving alarming symptoms, ordered him sent to the Centre Street Hospital. There Dr. Wards extracted three pieces of glass from under the scalp, and a fourth piece which was imbedded under a splinter of the skull. Believing that there was compression of the brain, the injured man was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and attended by Dr. Alexander, but he gradually sank and died. Giles, the assailant, lives at 338 Seventh street, near Avenue D.

Deputy Coroner Shine's Latest.

As Dr. William Shine was walking down Greenwich street late last night, he was assaulted by Michael J. Griffin, who was promptly hustled off to the Liberty street police station. The Doctor bore no marks of violence, and Sergeant Allen refused to hold Mr. Griffin, who is a clerk in the Hall of Records. Dr. Shine was indignant, and left the police station vowing vengeance against his assailant, whom he intends to prosecute.

New York Bankers' Schemes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A committee of New York bankers were here yesterday to persuade Secretary Boutwell to accept the currency sixes of bonds used by the Government to the Pacific Railroad as security for the National Banks. He refused, to do so, and resisted all their demands on the ground that he had the privilege under the law of deciding which should be used, and he held that to accept the currency sixes would interfere with the funding of the debt at lower rates.

LONG ISLAND.

An immense haul of fresh codfish was made off Fire Island on Saturday.

Yesterday forenoon the Rev. J. W. Leak was ordained pastor of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at Cold Spring Harbor.

The body of an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, four feet ten inches in height, with sandy hair and short goatee, was found on the beach at Bay Ridge on Saturday.

Peter Henderson, fireman of the steamer Port Royal, was drowned at Whitestone wharf on Saturday afternoon in attempting to jump from the boat to the landing. The body was recovered.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lawrence Jerome is one of the handsomest of our emaciated Aldermen.

Potter Palmer, the semi Chicago and semi-New York millionaire, is expected to arrive shortly from Europe.

Mr. Brisler, of the St. James Hotel, is to be one of the associated proprietors of the new Gilsey House on Broadway.

Capt. Nathaniel R. Mills has resigned the captaincy of the Broadway police, which yielded only $2,000 a year, and taken the captaincy of the Park police, at $3,000 a year.

The Washington *Patriot* calls attention to the fact that the Hon. Roderick R. Butler, of Tennessee, whose presence was ardently desired last summer to answer to a charge of defrauding soldiers' widows out of their pensions, may now be found in the national House of Representatives.

Miss Vienna Demorest made her début as a vocalist at the Brooklyn Tabernacle on Saturday. She rendered a difficult aria from Costa's Oratorio with marked effect. Her second song, "By Rippling Brook," stamped her vocalization as of a high order. She has a fine dramatic style, and a voice of great power, sweetness, flexibility, and purity.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL STIR.

THE FIGHT OF THE RITUALISTS AND THE WAR UPON THE POPE.

Bishop Williams Withdraws his Request, and the Rector Withdraws his Resignation—Hartford's High Church Troubles.

Correspondence of The Sun.

HARTFORD, Dec. 8.—Scarcely had the ink got dry in your published account of the ritualistic controversy going on in this city between the Rev. Cyrus F. Knight, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, and those who unite with him in favor of establishing a surpliced choir, and the large body of churchmen who are irrevocably hostile to ritualistic tendencies, when Bishop Williams, of this diocese, who had sent a request to Mr. Knight not to go forward with his surplice programme, withdrew his request, while "retaining his opinions." Thereupon Mr. Knight withdrew his resignation.

I wrote you that all the city rectors here, with one exception, united in signing a letter sent to Mr. Knight, asking him to comply with the request of the Bishop, and that this letter was severely criticised. Copies of it were taken by different individuals and shown about extensively, and it was generally pronounced by the friends of Mr. Knight "a very fine document."

Now that the affair has terminated in the virtual backing out of the Bishop, and a victory for the rector of the Church of the Incarnation, there is a sequel not yet generally discussed, which puts a queer aspect upon the whole proceedings. It has been supposed, naturally, that the letter written by the Hartford clergy, and pronounced "fine," was penned by one of their own number, and on that account probably their criticism of it has been more severe than if the facts had been known. Instead of being drawn up at Hartford, it was written by Bishop Williams himself, and sent here with a request that the clergy would, after copying it, sign, and forward it to Mr. Knight, as was done. There was loyalty to the Bishop, to say the least, in the acts of the faithful doctors. But they feel themselves in a very cool atmosphere just at the present time. Having obeyed the wish of the Bishop and put themselves into disagreeable controversy, and then have him take the back track, withdraw his request to Mr. Knight, and leave them to shoulder the unfortunate letter without any sort of show of explaining their situation. There is more feeling on the subject than I can give you a fair idea of.

NEW JERSEY CATHOLICS' PROTEST.

The Forcible Occupation of Rome an Outrage upon Two Hundred Millions of Catholics—Fealty to the Pontiff.

After the First Gospel of the High Mass in St. Peter's Catholic Church yesterday, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Corrigan, announced that the members of the faith would be called upon in the evening to show their love and reverence for the Pope by signing a protest against the forcible occupation of Rome. This notice attracted an immense congregation to the sacred edifice before the hour appointed for vespers, and hundreds who came later were obliged to stand in the porch and on the steps leading to the entrance. Among the priests in the sanctuary were Fathers Connolly, McGahan, and others.

The Rev. Dr. Corrigan spoke of the present position of the Pope, and the duty of all Catholics to the Holy Father. The Sovereign Pontiff, he said, had been despoiled of the possessions which the Popes had held for centuries, and which they had obtained, not by war, but by the gifts of pious Christians in primitive times. The Pope was the spiritual head of two hundred million of Catholics, and his children would be wanting in the respect and love they owed to him if they failed to protest against the outrages which had been perpetrated against him and the Church. It was necessary that the Pope should be independent of the sovereigns of Europe; and the history of the wars which deluged the old world in blood, and the jealousies and encroachments of sovereigns upon each other, were proofs that the Holy Father could not be free as the head of the Church while surrounded by foreign soldiers or the army of a hostile King.

After referring to the history of the Papal possessions, and the long and eventful period during which the Popes have held Rome, the Rev. Doctor called upon the congregation to protest against the forcible occupation of the Holy See. "Let all persons," said the reverend speaker, "in favor of this protest hold up their hands."

The response was instantaneous. Palms and digits were ubiquitous. Every man's hand, and the hands of some ladies were raised, and in a few minutes a gentleman from Brooklyn rose and proposed that the protest was covered with signatures.

WHY PRESIDENT PORTER RESIGNED.

How Col. Colt Manœuvred to get Solomon Porter's Property—Col. Colt will Draw $50,000 a Day in Specie until Mr. Porter Resigns.

Correspondence of The Sun.

HARTFORD, December 8.—A grand wedding reception party was given at the residence of Mrs. A. S. Porter on Wethersfield avenue, on Wednesday evening, in honor of the marriage of her sister to State Attorney Hamersly of this city. This gathering at the Porter place calls to mind a bitter controversy which occurred during the life of the late Col. Samuel Colt, between that gentleman and the elder Mr. Porter, now deceased. Col. Solomon Porter was President of the State Bank. His residence and grounds are situated in a corner of the square occupied by the Colt estate, which takes in the whole of a large tract extending from Wethersfield avenue to the river, and encloses, besides the mansion of Mrs. Colt, the celebrated arms manufacturing works of the Colt Company. Col. Colt was very anxious to secure possession of the Porter place, because it would give him an unbroken square of land, which he desired to improve, as he did improve and beautify what he owned. But Col. Porter was obstinate; he would not sell. In vain Col. Colt pleaded and made extravagant offers. Men were employed to approach the emphatic Porter, and try him in every way, in the hope of at last bringing him to terms; but it was no go. There the matter rested for a time.

Col. Colt was then manufacturing largely for foreign Governments, and was receiving an enormous income in specie. At last there appeared at the State Bank one day the secretary of Col Colt, who presented $50,000 in the bills of the bank for redemption. Some questions were asked, but the secretary was dumb. After a good deal of scratching, the specie was obtained. On the following day the secretary appeared again with $50,000 more for redemption, and he then broke the silence by saying to the astonished teller:

"Col. Colt desires me to tell you that he shall want $50,000 in specie every day so long as Mr. Solomon Porter remains President of this bank."

That was enough. Col. Porter resigned. But he held on to his property, and to-day it adjoins the Colt estate on the north.

HOW TO KEEP A HOTEL.

Go to Albany for Lessons—Make the State Build your Hotel, and Pay you for Making Money in it.

Correspondence of The Sun.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—At the time the question of the construction of the new Capitol was being discussed the city of Albany presented the grounds and buildings known as Congress Hall to the State as an inducement to retain the capital at Albany, which was accepted. The construction of the new building was delayed, and the citizens of Albany, more to enliven that portion of the city than anything else, offered to any person who would reopen the hotel the rent of the same free. The present occupant was loaned money subscribed by the citizens of Albany, with the understanding that the several amounts should be refunded as soon as circumstances would permit. This has not been done, although the proprietor of the establishment is easily worth $80,000. By the tricks of some of our Democratic legislators, who were commissioned for their services with receipted board bills at the close of the session, the building was made to stand in spite of the appeals from the Capitol Commissioners for its removal, as it impeded the work of the new Capitol.

Eighteen months or two years ago the State expended, by the order of some individual, $16,000 in fitting up and improving the building. About the same time $60,000 was expended in relocating the Misses Winne (two poor women who kept a private boarding house on the premises now occupied by Gov. Hoffman), and placing the two houses in condition for the executive mansion, while splendid lodgings were offered much more desirable and at one-half the cost in the immediate vicinity of the Capitol. This was only another trick to retain the building, and the Commission was deprived of the use of the grounds. Subsequently the premises were taken out of the hands of the Capitol Commission by the Legislature. No rent has been received by the State for these premises, although prominent hotel men would eagerly give $15,000 yearly for the privilege, make all repairs, and clear the amount annually for themselves. Within the past month a new addition has been made to the building, by erecting on the grounds of the new Capitol a building exceeding in dimensions the original Congress Hall, with all the modern hotel improvements, at a cost to the State of over $50,000.

Innocent parties are not blamed for these extravagant expenditures of the people's money, but who are the responsible persons? The Governor? He feed from Blake's larder, and the other State officers fed at the same board. Blake drives two-in-hand in the morning, and the Governor, from Adams's private stable of well-bred horses, drives to them in the afternoon. If the same poor Mr. Blake, and demand an investigation by the Legislature. Let the matter be thoroughly sifted, and Tweed and his followers receive proper punishment at the hands of the people.

MAC.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

The Death of Christian Ebele—The Unaccountable Conduct of his Companions.

On Saturday evening Christian Ebele, a German, fell from an unfinished building at Fifty-ninth street near Second avenue, a distance of fifty feet, and was instantly killed. Ebele and three other Germans were working under contract for Demorest & Co., carpenters. Ebele had been drinking. The men had finished their day's work, and his companions had descended the ladder from the fourth story of the building. Ebele stepped on the ladder with his tools in hand to follow, but the ladder tipped to one side. Ebele lost his poise and fell to the ground. The fall was witnessed by his companions, but they neglected to report the case to the police station, and nothing was known of it until Murphy a watchman employed around the building, discovered Ebele's dead body and reported the fact to Capt. Gunner of the East Fifty-ninth street police station.

The captain having ascertained that Charles Weinkauf, John Krumm, and Martin Glassecop were with Ebele at the time of his death, and thinking that some blame might attach to them, caused their arrest, and they were detained to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict that Ebele had accidentally fallen from a ladder. The prisoners were then discharged. Ebele was about 50 years of age. His wife left him some months ago on account of his intemperate habits.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Patent Lockshank's button manufactory, 46 State street, Brooklyn, was damaged $12,000 on Saturday morning.

The Crescent paper mills, belonging to the Messrs. Chapman & Gould, of Springfield, Mass., and situated in Russell, were burned. Loss, $140,000; insurance, $80,000.

Two dwellings belonging to the Price estate, at 144 and 146 Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., and tenanted respectively by Jordan Morris, a painter, and Mrs. Chandler, a widow, were destroyed yesterday morning. Loss about $10,000; partially insured.

The Blande Brothers' extensive candy factory, 612 Market street, St. Louis, was destroyed yesterday. Loss on stock, $75,000; insured for $45,000. The building was owned by Samuel F. Gray, and was valued at $15,000. Theodore Foster, the private watchman, jumped from a third story window during the fire, and is probably fatally injured.

At a fire yesterday afternoon, in the stables in the rear of 249 Mulberry street, occupied by Patrick Brice the stables at 251 Mulberry street and 52 Prince street were also damaged over $1,000. Hugh Casey had a horse burned to death, and Patrick Casey had one badly burned. None of the losers have any insurance. The fire was caused by boys playing in the stables.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The tug Grumpher of Philadelphia is supposed to have been lost with all on board.

Nasby lectures before the convicts in the Massachusetts State Prison on Saturday evening.

The National Grand Council of the Union League of America will meet in Philadelphia on Wednesday next.

Ex-Gov. McCormick of Arizona, having been re-elected delegate to Congress, is on his way to Washington.

The Lewis Iron Company of St. Louis has just closed a contract with the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad for five hundred freight cars.

Miles O'Donnell is under arrest in Boston on a telegram from Superintendant Kelso, that he is wanted in New York on a charge of swindling to the amount of $11,000.

The steamship Henry Chauncey, from New York, made three ineffectual attempts to enter Aspinwall harbor on the 3d inst., and at last went to sea to escape the fury of the storm.

Henry Walters of New Jersey has been elected Most Noble Grand Arch of the Order of Druids; George Henry Hart of New York, Grand Secretary; and Charles V. Wilson of New Jersey, Grand Treasurer.

Bishop Conroy of Albany yesterday condemned in strong terms the invasion of the Papal States by the Italian troops, and announced that a meeting of the Catholics of the city would soon be held to protest against it.

In view of the threatened adoption by President Grant of Butler's non-intercourse policy toward Canada, including the withdrawal of the bonding system, the Canadians are threatening to close the Welland Canal against American vessels.

The Rev. S. A. Holt, a Universalist clergyman residing in Belvidere, Ill., was arrested at the railroad depot in Aurora on Saturday, for making an outrage out exposure in the ladies waiting rooms. He was taken before a City magistrate and fined $50.

VANDERVEERS $300,000.

How the Rev. Dr. Cornell Drew Up a Dying Man's Will—Making Himself Sole Administrator and his Son the Final Legatee—Suspicions of Foul Play.

The Vanderveer will case, which has been in litigation since early in 1866, was decided last week by the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals. The decision is adverse to the claims of the Rev. Dr. Cornell, in whose favor the will was drawn.

In the summer of 1865, Dr. Vanderveer, an old and wealthy physician of Somerset county, New Jersey, was taken seriously ill. About this time Dr. Cornell, a Dutch Reformed minister without any charge, began to frequent the old man's house, and became very friendly. In August, Dr. Vanderveer's illness taking a more serious turn, he requested Dr. Cornell to call in a lawyer to make his will. Mr. E. M. White of New York, a partner of Fred Cornell, a son of the Doctor, was accordingly summoned.

The will was drawn in due form and executed. By this will Dr. Vanderveer left his entire property, valued at about $300,000, to be used in trust for keeping up and beautifying his estate of about 800 acres, and which was called Vanderstade. The administration of the estate was placed solely in the hands of Dr. Cornell, the income to be used as he saw fit without reserve, any residue above the expenses of the estate to go to Lawrence Vanderveer, a nephew of the testator. Upon the death of Lawrence the estate was to go to Fred Cornell, a young man whom Dr. Vanderveer in all probability had never seen.

This will was drawn up by Dr. Cornell, the father, and Mr. White, the partner of the final legatee. Then, too, Dr. Vanderveer was 90 years old, very feeble, almost entirely deaf, and so blind that it was given in evidence that on attempting to read the will to which he signed his name he was unable to do so. The doctor partially recovered, and Mr. White was employed to draw up other wills, which, through some unaccountable means were never executed. In the will which Dr. Cornell has, he speaks of the Saviour, whereas he was a Unitarian and thoroughly deistic, as is shown by the wills partially drawn, the drafts of some of which were in his own handwriting. All these later wills, too, show the peculiar anxiety of the testator to perpetuate the family name and bequeath the large bulk of the estate to his nephew, Lawrence Vanderveer, whom for many years he had familiarly spoken of as his heir.

All these things look very suspicious as to Dr. Cornell, and led the Court of Errors to reverse the decision of Chancellor Zabriskie admitting the will to probate. The Chief Justice, in reading his opinion, declared that if the will was not admitted to probate, "perjury must be attached to two of the parties." Messrs. Williamson, Frelinghuysen, Stryker, Browning, and Cortlandt Parker were employed as counsel in the case. The vote for reversing the decision of the Chancellor, who is a member of the Court, was 9 to 3.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

Gen. Schenck to Go to London—New Election in the Third Ohio District.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A canvass of the House, the last week, has developed the fact that on the simple issue of counting the soldier vote at Dayton, Ohio, the House will not give Gen. Schenck the seat, but will declare Campbell not legally elected, and the seat consequently vacant. The position taken by members is that the ground on which the Dayton Asylum is located, though ceded to the United States, is really the property of a corporation, and as an Ohio court of Republicans and Republican election officers unanimously decided that these soldiers had no right to vote, they were warranted in rejecting them, and they cannot now be counted for Schenck, but that the most which can be done is to declare that the soldiers' vote being thrown out illegally, Campbell was not legally elected, and consequently a new election will have to be ordered. Gen. Schenck is not willing again to enter the canvass, but is desirous of having some one else run there who can poll the full party strength. On this account there is little or no doubt but he will at once accept the English mission, which has been informally tendered him. The President is desirous of having it filled at once, as a Minister is needed there all the time, on account of foreign complications likely to arise at any time in reference to the pending war.

The President has decided this week to have the new Minister go before New Year's. Although neither the President nor Gen. Schenck will converse upon the question, it is pretty safe to say that Gen. Schenck will be the next Minister to England, and the Hon. S. Hooper Chairman of the Ways and Means for the remainder of this session.

A Woman Fatally Burned.

Mrs. Elizabeth Webb of 125 Roosevelt street, wife of Officer Webb of the Madison street police station, was dangerously burned by kerosene last night. Mrs. Webb was taking a lamp from a table to the mantel shelf, when it fell. She was wrapped in flames, and ran shrieking about the house; neighbors sprang to the rescue, but too late.

Murderous Assault by a Girl.

While Bella Lee and Maggie Connor were eating yesterday afternoon in Finck's lager beer saloon, at 87 Crosby street, Maggie made a remark which excited Bella's indignation. Whereat Bella seized a lager beer glass and beat her companion severely, cutting her head and face seriously. Maggie was cured for, and Bella was locked up in the Spring street Police Station.

Mutiny of Newark Brewers.

The Newark brewers concerned in the recent arrests, and accused of not cancelling beer stamps according to law, met for consultation in Erbe's saloon yesterday afternoon. The meeting was very largely attended, and a free expression of feeling was indulged, but nothing was done.

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.

Levy Huff was held by Justice Cox, yesterday, for stealing pear, worth five cents.

Robert Buffum, the murderer of Mr. John L. Seaverns, of Newburgh, will plead guilty of murder in the second degree.

James Adams, aged 19, of 17 Essex street, having got money by pretending to be an expressman, was locked up yesterday by Justice Dowling.

John Armstrong and Charles Jolly, the murderers of the Lapitt family, near Cincinnati, were sent from St. Louis to Potosi, on Saturday for trial in charge of an armed posse.

Four colored leaguers, part of an organized band of barn burners, whose incendiarism for months past has terrified the people in Upper Wheel and Chatham counties, North Carolina, are in jail at Raleigh. One of them has turned State's evidence.

John M. Wickham, a Greenville farmer, after receiving from a port dervis man $.20 got his