# The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1870. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,196.



...ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
...OUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
...Subscription—Daily, per annum, in ...s, half yearly, $3; quarterly, $1.
...paper—single copies, 10 cents.
...Weekly is published every Tuesday ...day—subscription, $5 per annum, ...in advance.
...Advertising—Transient advertisements ...the run of the paper, first insertion, ...square, each subsequent insertion, ...per square.
...rial Page, transient advertisements, ...insertion, $4 00 per square.
...and-inserted at intervals to be charged ...each insertion.
...rial Page, monthly advertisements, ...quare $20 per month.
...ertisers, who advertise largely, shall ...ved such discount from the above ...transient rates as may be agreed upon.
...shall such discount exceed 25 per ...
...ense Notices of Advertisements to be ...$2 50 cents per line, each insertion.
...rial advertisements must be paid for in ...
...ounts not marked for any number of ...will be published six times.
...regular advertisers shall be rendered ...

Semi-Weekly Edition.
...PER YEAR.....$3.

NEW ORLEANS:
...DAY MORNING, OCT. 15, 1870.


## ...ORS TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. ...EMAL LEE.

### ...DEMONSTRATION OF YESTERDAY.

...whole city was draped in emblems ...ning on yesterday. Our business ...ishments were closed. On al... door and balcony some taste... or other indication of sorrow ...ulated. This demonstration of ... is not confined to the wealthier ...the community. The homes of ... as well as those of the rich gave ...that Robert E. Lee was loved by ...s of our people while living, and ...emory would be cherished now ...d been taken from us. Those ...ents did not enable them to ex...elaborate and costly mourning ...manifested their love for the ...by some simple yet expressive ...dded to the doors of their ...so that every section of the ...of our metropolis, announced to ...g stranger that death had ...down some shining mark ...the population of New Orleans ...ds moved. This tribute was ...ecies as well as universal. To-day ...ll be one of his people to be ...sent in the bosom of that Vir... which he illustrated by his deeds ...as watered by blood freely shed ...ence of a great cause by the ...he held. The tears of millions ...of women who knew his worth ...and who, now that he is no ...them, realize the magnitude ...they have sustained, will water ...earth for all future time with ...fall of the people of the States ...constitutional rights he fought ...h splendid valor. The country, ...Lee will think the world dark, ...that brilliant light has been ...hed, now that he is no more ...encourage and comfort them ...wise and kindly counsels. He ...sadly missed, for there can never ...other Lee.

**What matters it that official honors**
...declined to this great American ...
...These could add nothing to his ...
...However gratifying it might have ...
...ome that the public authorities ...ld to pay General Lee those ...respect to which his rare virtues ...entitled gifts so richly entitled ...and not to be expected that hom... the show. The feeling ...ed in the breast of every true ...American name. They know ...Lee did not approve such pro... as have been carried on and ...ced by the high officials of the ...ment in late years, and they re... themselves by pretending to ignore ...otional event which has excited so ...emotion in all parts of America. ...ense of it attaches to them and ...the distinguished dead, or ...who revere his memory. In ...s of all the Southern people, Lee ...ained. His name and his deeds ...ll take care to perpetuate. Good ...and women of all nations venerate ...worth. It is only the vile who ...qualities which are beyond their ...to ...tate.

...NORMAL SEMINARY.—We are ...ed to call attention to the opening ...the Peabody Normal Seminary, ...ed in one of its three columns. Byard-to-day's issue, will be ...in the present issue, it will be ...at the Franklin School-house, St. ...street, between Julia and Girod ...obtained for the use of the Semi... that its organization will take ...at 9 o'clock.

...OF THE STEAMERS.—The steam... Capt. Nelson, from New York, ...arrived Thursday night. She ...with a full cargo and a number of ...ers. Capt. Nelson reports: "On the ...when off Carysfort, met with a ...S. S. swell; barometer falling, and ...ds walled in by a heavy bank of ...with every indication of an ap... gale coming. Kept ship well off ...the storm. By midnight wind in... to a gale, with heavy sea, and ...the moon was full the night was ...as possibly could be imagined. At ...on the 9th inst., wind backened to ...ard with increased violence, ...ed with a heavy combing sea, ...possible to carry sail, except ...ry sails. ...Barometer 29.30. At ...wind increased to hurricane, ...ing the tops of the sea masts ...continued till 4.30 A. M. on the ...when it settled to a regular ...the ship was brought to the ...for the past eight months con... one of the 8½ Grohe field ...s, manufactured by Chas. F. ...No. 7 Nassau street, New York. ...the total variation in its time ...minute, 10 seconds and it is ...appearance of gold as when ...ral of our men use them ...same results. I cheerfully re... them for correctness and wear. ...Hoosier Mail, Columbus, Ind. ...Consultor Erie Railroad Co.

**...GRAND SURPRISE.**—The gray-haired ...before the days when they ...whitened locks restored to their ...ty by a clear and transparent ...ration's Vitality, or Nature's ...Hair, is the article in question, ...from any sediment. ...all druggists and fancy goods ...

**...ON ANODYNE.**—Mothers know the ...attached to the care of forth... Read the advertisement of ...Winslow's Syrup in another ...

**...WARD** offered by the proprietor ...Lovell's Remedy, to a case ...which he will not cure. Sold ...ists or by mail Sixty Cents. ...ing symptoms and modes of ...self-cure. Address Dr. R. V. ...Buffalo, N. Y.

**...** Lever Watch, No. 13,589, pur... from Chas. F. Norton & Co., ... street, New York, January 5th, has ...ed by me over six months, with ...ble variation in rate of only 38 ...without the slightest regulating, ...the same brilliancy of color ...ge imparted. ...JAMES R. WILTON, ...Sec. American S. M. Co. N. Y. ...York, July 30th, 1870. 3m

**...sentiments A Voice from Ohio.**

...elberry, late Attorney General of ...d States and one of the most ...owners of America, lately deli... address at a Railroad Conven... Lexington, Kentucky, in the ...which, alluding to the proposed ...Railroad from Cincinnati, he ...

...f, I frankwithing, I regard my ...ionists as brethren. I do not ...as those who have been at war ...Union, or as those who have ...to come. When the Southern ...into that war, it was not in the ...ht, and our soldiers on both ...ht for what they supposed to be ...that has passed away. ...South is firmly attached to the ...North. If we are to have ...in this country, which God ...I do not need it, for it will ...upon us, you will never again ...Northern and Southern soldier ...opposite ranks, but side by ...to shoulder, in one solid, ...olumn. [Cheers.] The United ...no fear of the world in arms ...[Cheers.] Unite the North ...Southern soldier together, and ...the world in arms. [Cheers.]

...favor of State sovereignty. I ...proper sense of the term, a ...man. [Cheers.] I will stand ...in the defense of the proper ...State as long as any man. I ...under them. I am no oil lawyer ...Constitution of the United ...I thought I understood that ...perfectly, but they have ...many amendments to it that ...keep up with it. [Laughter.]

...Hunte's "mineral wells" is still go... It is 1475 feet deep and says

## WAR ITEMS.

[Per Western Union.]

*Tours*, Oct. 6—via *London*.—Gen Reyman makes the following report of the engagement yesterday on the line of the Paris and Orleans Railway, in which the French troops were highly successful: "On Friday morning my force, consisting of three brigades of cavalry with a small body of infantry and artillery, advanced rapidly in the direction of Toury. On the line of the Paris and Orleans Railway. At Chasseaux met a force of Prussians numbering two thousand cavalry and five hundred cavalry. We immediately attacked their position. A sharp battle ensued, lasting but a short time, when the Prussians retreated in good order, leaving five Bavarian prisoners in our hands. We pushed on rapidly in pursuit of the retreating Prussians, driving them some distance beyond Toury, in the direction of Paris. We succeeded in capturing a large number of cattle, sheep and other supplies, which were being gathered for the army besieging Paris. Prince Albert was present and participated in the retreat. (Signed) RENAN, General."

**The Franc-Tireurs Swarming the Forest of Orleans—The Crown Prince of Wurtemburg Shot.**

*Berlin*, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Versailles announces that the franc-tireurs, or French guerrillas, who infest that vicinity, have ambushed and shot the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg while he was driving in the Park of St. Cloud. His escort, who were near at the time, were assailed with a perfect rain of bullets. All escaped except the Crown Prince, whose arm was smashed. He was immediately conveyed to the village. His injuries are serious. The escort whipped quickly and rode furiously into the woods, but the Zouaves had vanished. The franc-tireurs swarm in the Park and through the forest of St. Cloud, and cause great mischief by firing upon every Prussian soldier or person in that direction. They attack the couriers and horses and intercept all communication between St. Cloud and Versailles.

*Berlin*, Oct. 7.—Count Bismarck, in a recent manifesto, states that "Germany is not transformed by whatever form of government France may possess, whether monarchical or democratic, so that it offers a substantial guarantee of peace."

**Gen De Wimpffen Tells How the Prussians Did It.**

The means which have made the Prussians successful in the open field do not apply to fortresses, in which the superiority of numbers. He says: "Our hollow projectiles burst at between 2000 and 3000 metres, while theirs burst at 5000 and 6000 metres. Consequently, their artillery-men, calm and skillful, received their fire as if they were in a polygon, and easily succeeded in destroying our materiel. I saw in the wood of La Garenne three pieces placed there by the officer in command, which he was obliged to withdraw, because their inefficiency was obvious, and as because it was equally clear that they could not be dismounted in the four shots by the Prussian guns placed beyond the range of the French fire. The Prussians being aware of the superiority of their artillery over the French, have gifted their armies with formidable field batteries. The fact is to be remarked that they never engage their infantry before having crushed their adversaries under a storm of projectiles. Their gunners do not, like those of the French, hurry and aim carelessly; they never fire except by laying at an uncertain point; but they shoot with a well-defined and determined object. The foreign artillery is better disciplined than the French, and more obedient. It maneuvers with more order and quickness, and rarely deviates from the line traced out for it. In point of fact, these precautions not to be surprised, and so easily take advantage of an adversary so negligent as the French are in that respect. Their troops habitually skirt the roads in small parties, close together, leaving the highway itself for the artillery and baggage trains. Their cavalry numbers about as much as a battalion in battle, the companies of which at the same level could be easily supported. The most fatiguing of all is plowed lands, but the march is effected all at once, and the formation in line is more rapid, in spite of all this. The General believed that France might still get the better of the Prussian armies by not delivering any great battle, and by keeping the vanguards of Paris with heavy marine and siege pieces, and placing chasseurs a little behind the latter. Forts in field-works, seeking by all means to keep the bombardment at a distance from the capital, so that the inhabitants might gradually become habituated to that terrible necessity. Also, some corps of troops should be scattered on the flanks of the enemy, and covering the country by the guerrillas, not able to deliver great combats, but to worry and crush small bodies, to pass between the enemy's lines, to destroy the railways, blow up bridges at all points where the adversary is to be found, carrying off the horses and vehicles behind the Prussian outposts, finally, and in one word, abandoning the system of a great war for that of a little one, carried on incessantly and without mercy."

**The Prussian Guns to Open the Week—They are Placed in a Position to Shell the City.**

*Berlin*, Oct. 8.—The following dispatch has been received from the Royal Headquarters at Versailles: "The siege artillery which has arrived in *transits* from Strasburg, Rastadt and other points, has to-day arrived here, and has been distributed, according to caliber, among the advanced batteries, which are now armed. The heavy siege guns have already been constructed upon the hills of Saint Cloud and Sevres, and at the village of Bonnival, four miles north of Versailles. These are eligible sites from which to direct fire. From these hills the principal objective points in the city can be effectually reached. The mortar batteries upon Saint Cloud hill mention all the avenues and quays leading to the Chamber of Deputies, the Tuileries, and from these guns shells can be directed easily into the Avenue Imperatrice, the Champs Elysees, Hausman, the Avenue of the Grand Army, the Arch of Triumph, and all other avenues in that vicinity.

**Political Dissensions at Metz—The Generals Divided in their Political Sympathies.**

Political dissensions are said to be agitating the French in Metz, and even the siege are reported to be divided, while among the generals different party lines are distinctly drawn—the Republicans and Imperialists being almost equally divided, though there have been as yet no disastrous resulting from these diversities of opinion. In several instances, however, when important movements have been projected the failure of concurrent action on the part of the generals concerned has prevented these plans being carried out.

Of the principal generals two, Marshal Bazaine and Gen. Boudaki, still adhere to the cause of the Empire, while the veteran Gen. Changarnier is a fervent Republican. The mass of the soldiers proclaim themselves as Republicans.

**His State at St. Thiers Not Unsuccessful.**

*Washington*, Oct. 6.—Official information received here from the seat of war in Europe shows that the report that it had received a failure is without foundation. All Thiers was sent to the Emperor of Austria and Russia, not as an accredited representative of the Government of National Defense, because that Government is not recognized by either of the great powers, but as an illustrious citizen of France, who would have success in his own personal character to any mission or matter of Europe. His instructions were confined to only three matters, viz.: 1. To discuss with the Governments visited, Austria and Russia the danger that may arise to all from the excessive aggrandizement of Germany. 2. To report to them the evils that would be likely to flow from the dismemberment of France. 3. *To make no propositions, suggestions, what-ever.* This being the nature of his mission, it is manifest that he could not fail in it, and has not failed. On the contrary, he has perfectly accomplished the duty he undertook. He has been received everywhere with the consideration that is his due; he has been listened to with attention; and if his efforts have not led to the adhesion on the part of either of the Governments to the views addressed, a principal reason for such a result is that he has not proposed to them any specific action, nor asked them to take any.

The *Staatsanzeiger* says that Bazaine's protracted defense at Metz is largely due to political motives; that the Marshal desires it his duty to reorganize the army for the future government of France. When invested, he had 30,000 horses, but little forage; hence his sorties for forage for the cavalry and lastly his idea of submitting his great stores of food, the *Staatsanzeiger* does not anticipate an early surrender.

*Washington*, Oct. 8.—A foreign diplomat in private ventilates the opinion that King William and Bismarck are beyond all doubt secretly working for the re-establishment of the Empire under Napoleon IV., with the regency of Eugénie and Prince Napoleon till the majority of Napoleon III. This conviction, which many of his readers will endorse, he says, did not require the confirmation received by the readmission of Bourbaki into that war. It was not the garrison of Metz up to this time probably does not know of the proclamation of the Republic. That Napoleon, who would neither trust Louis Napoleon nor the Republic, will prove very willing to play the part of monkey to the son that his army, which contains chiefly Imperialists, will be become a nucleus for their leaders, will be used as an instrument by Prussia to be hurled, shoulder to shoulder, in one solid, ...ed column against the advanced ...ans, is to him a matter of certainty. ...ese views are already being constructed upon the hills of Saint Cloud and Sevres, and at the village of Bonnival, four miles north of Versailles. These are eligible sites from which to direct fire. From these hills the principal objective points in the city can be effectually reached. The mortar batteries upon Saint Cloud hill mention all the avenues and quays leading to the Chamber of Deputies, the Tuileries, and from these guns shells can be directed easily into the Avenue Imperatrice, the Champs Elysees, Hausman, the Avenue of the Grand Army, the Arch of Triumph, and all other avenues in that vicinity.

**Political Dissensions at Metz—The Generals Divided in their Political Sympathies.**

Political dissensions are said to be agitating the French in Metz, and even the siege are reported to be divided, while among the generals different party lines are distinctly drawn—the Republicans and Imperialists being almost equally divided, though there have been as yet no disastrous resulting from these diversities of opinion. In several instances, however, when important movements have been projected the failure of concurrent action on the part of the generals concerned has prevented these plans being carried out.

Of the principal generals two, Marshal Bazaine and Gen. Boudaki, still adhere to the cause of the Empire, while the veteran Gen. Changarnier is a fervent Republican. The mass of the soldiers proclaim themselves as Republicans.

**His State at St. Thiers Not Unsuccessful.**

*Washington*, Oct. 6.—Official information received here from the seat of war in Europe shows that the report that it had received a failure is without foundation. All Thiers was sent to the Emperor of Austria and Russia, not as an accredited representative of the Government of National Defense, because that Government is not recognized by either of the great powers, but as an illustrious citizen of France, who would have success in his own personal character to any mission or matter of Europe. His instructions were confined to only three matters, viz.: 1. To discuss with the Governments visited, Austria and Russia the danger that may arise to all from the excessive aggrandizement of Germany. 2. To report to them the evils that would be likely to flow from the dismemberment of France. 3. *To make no propositions, suggestions, what-ever.* This being the nature of his mission, it is manifest that he could not fail in it, and has not failed. On the contrary, he has perfectly accomplished the duty he undertook. He has been received everywhere with the consideration that is his due; he has been listened to with attention; and if his efforts have not led to the adhesion on the part of either of the Governments to the views addressed, a principal reason for such a result is that he has not proposed to them any specific action, nor asked them to take any.

The *Staatsanzeiger* says that Bazaine's protracted defense at Metz is largely due to political motives; that the Marshal desires it his duty to reorganize the army for the future government of France. When invested, he had 30,000 horses, but little forage; hence his sorties for forage for the cavalry and lastly his idea of submitting his great stores of food, the *Staatsanzeiger* does not anticipate an early surrender.

*Washington*, Oct. 8.—A foreign diplomat in private ventilates the opinion that King William and Bismarck are beyond all doubt secretly working for the re-establishment of the Empire under Napoleon IV., with the regency of Eugénie and Prince Napoleon till the majority of Napoleon III. This conviction, which many of his readers will endorse, he says, did not require the confirmation received by the readmission of Bourbaki into that war. It was not the garrison of Metz up to this time probably does not know of the proclamation of the Republic. That Napoleon, who would neither trust Louis Napoleon nor the Republic, will prove very willing to play the part of monkey to the son that his army, which contains chiefly Imperialists, will be become a nucleus for their leaders, will be used as an instrument by Prussia to be hurled, shoulder to shoulder, in one solid, ...ed column against the advanced ...ans, is to him a matter of certainty. ...ese views are already being constructed upon the hills of Saint Cloud and Sevres, and at the village of Bonnival, four miles north of Versailles. These are eligible sites from which to direct fire. From these hills the principal objective points in the city can be effectually reached. The mortar batteries upon Saint Cloud hill mention all the avenues and quays leading to the Chamber of Deputies, the Tuileries, and from these guns shells can be directed easily into the Avenue Imperatrice, the Champs Elysees, Hausman, the Avenue of the Grand Army, the Arch of Triumph, and all other avenues in that vicinity.

*Tours*, Oct. 14, via *London*.—General, at the balloon "Louis Blanc," who arrived here this morning, reports the Prussians lately at Ville Aumblain are now moving toward Chateau Dun, where the National Guards will receive them.

Advices from Metz say the Prussians occupy a cordon of villages around the city but hold no position within the distance of twenty kilometres of the fortification.

Bazaine made a sortie Saturday in which he captured 600 oxen and 500 sheep from the Prussians. Provisions are very plenty in the city. The Prussians maintain a strong garrison in Nancy.

*Tours*, Oct. 14.—Gambetta works constantly with the military chiefs. His first object being the organization of armed forces. When that is accomplished he will attend to political matters.

The news of successful sorties on the Prussians causes much excitement. All forces have this afternoon to join the forces opposing the enemy near Orleans and Chateau Dun.

Men on railroad between Tours and Orleans report that the Prussians have occupied Meury in force.

*Versailles*, via *Berlin*, Oct. 14.—The French have shelled and wantonly fired the Palace of St. Cloud.

Ten French battalions made a sortie from Paris to-day. They were easily repulsed by the second Bavarian corps, which only lost 19 men.

*London*, Oct. 14.—The following from Tours was received here to-day, dated Wednesday evening: The Rouen *Journal* has an editorial demanding that the town be placed in a state of siege and the command entrusted to an experienced General.

All lines of communication to the west from Tours is still open.

The Prussians are receiving heavy contributions on the people around Beauvais, in the Department of Oise.

Count de Chambrand has issued a patriotic address to the Artificial Zouaves who participated in the battle at Orleans a few days ago. Though they fought magnificently, he said, the Nationals and Mobiles merited equal praise.

The commander of the fifteenth corps has made official report to the Government of the battle before Orleans. It says: The fighting was desperate. The Prussians literally overwhelmed us for three hours, but, however, the enemy was held in check, when a flank movement compelled our retreat, which was effected in perfect order.

Each canton of France has been required to furnish a battalion for national defense. The total number of cantons is about 3850.

A dispatch from Marseilles states that Gambetta's manifesto was well received there and the postponement of the elections is generally approved.

Meetings have been held by the faculty of the College, the Military Institute, by the students of the College and the several literary societies of the town, and by soldiers of the late Confederate army resident at Lexington, and the citizens en masse. Resolutions of condolence, adopted to give expression of the universal sense of sorrow.

The faculty of Washington College, after an appropriate preamble, adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That in the midst of the deep sorrow which overwhelms us in the death of our beloved President, the Commissioners of Public Instruction, experience the profound pleasure and pride in recognizing the fact that the family of General Lee, while it belongs to the whole country, is in an especial sense, heritage of Washington College, and that it is our duty, as it is our privilege to provide suitable memorials.

*Resolved*, That a portrait pleasure shall be acknowledged at the earliest possible hour, held in grateful remembrance by, this College for all future time.

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to confer with a like committee of the Board of Visitors and report measures and plans for the erection of a suitable monument to General Lee, in which his remains are to be interred; and further, to consider and recommend such other memorials of his worth as may be deemed appropriate to the College.

*Resolved*, That said committees be requested jointly to make arrangements for the delivery of a eulogy on the life and character of Gen. Lee, in the College chapel, on the 19th day of January, 1871.

It is reported that two delegates have arrived from the Paris Government with instructions for Gambetta.

News received shows that Marshal Bazaine's sorties from Metz on the 7th, 8th and 10th, were successful and attended with great slaughter of the Prussians. Several Prussian regimental were sent to places and a large amount of provisions and munitions were captured, and the Prussians forced to change their positions for fear of being cut apart.

*Tours*, Oct. 12.—A balloon reached Lille to-day from Paris with dispatches and letters. A messenger was sent with it to establish a system of carrier pigeon service between this city and Paris, by which daily communications may be sustained.

The Prefect of Arras announced the occupation of Gisors by 300 Prussians, with artillery, commanded by Prince Albert. The Prussians are enforcing requirements with which to march on Rouen.

The Prefect of Calvados announces that the siege of Neufchatel continues. The town is completely surrounded by heavy detachments who are expelled with difficulty. They make approaches to within 150 metres of the walls.

The men who would seek to bolster up the Government they have formed by appealing to its dirty, a piece of money to the ignorant, and cowardice to the brave would naturally pick out, at the first time upon which the worst constructions could be put, and thus afford treacherous newspaper writers the largest opportunity for gloss and comment.

It is beautifully said by George S. Hillard that "there have been heroes who never wore the laurel, and martyrs who never gained the crown."

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1870.

Business having been partially suspended to-day, nothing of any moment has transpired in the Money market. We quote for prime paper 10@12 per cent per annum, and for ordinary collaterals, and 2@3 for A1 paper without collaterals; mercantile paper 12@15 per cent per annum. Sterling 15 for good and second grades.

Gold is dull and closed at 112¾@113 (buying 112¾ and selling 113). Silver is quiet and nominal at 110@112.

Exchange was quiet and steady, with a fair demand for bankers' sight on New York at 50 discount, and prime and commercial at 75.

Quotations for Stocks or Bonds in the absence of sales, to-day, are nominal.

It is reported confidently this morning that the Prussians seem to be falling back from Paris. Provisions are very scarce, and private bankers' sight on New York 9@10 discount, and prime and commercial at 75.

From the reports of officers who participated in the two days' actions near Orleans it appears that the losses of the Prussians were and so heavy as at first reported.

*London*, Oct. 11.—One gunner on the fortifications of Paris has particularly distinguished himself by the precision of his gun. He is promoted on the field of battle. The Emperor William has ordered that the name of this artillerist be inscribed on the Prussian column.

*Versailles*, Oct. 11.—The steamship Washington, cleared from this port to-day, took fire nine miles below the city and run ashore on the point of Big Island. The cargo, consisting of about 300 barrels of spirits of turpentine, 200 bales cotton and 2 few barrels of rosin. Two hours after the fire had burst through the upper deck, and no doubt the vessel will prove a total loss.

One of the city fire companies with a steamer has been dispatched to the scene in the hope of saving a part of the cargo. The cargo is fully insured.

*Norfolk, Va.*, Oct. 13.—A large American ship is reported ashore on Cape Henry, about 23 miles south of Cape Henry; name unknown. Assistance has gone to her.

*Atlanta*, Oct. 13.—Extensive preparations are being made for obsequies to Gen. Lee tomorrow. Everybody, without distinction of party, will take part. The Legislature, Judiciary and City Authorities

The Governor to-day approved and transmitted by telegraph the joint resolution of the General Assembly inviting the President and Cabinet to visit the State during the Fair week.

A joint committee of the Senate and House have been appointed to meet the President and party at the State line.

It is expected the President will leave Washington by a special train Tuesday morning and reach here Thursday, 20th inst.

The City Council also adopted resolutions extending hospitality of the city to invited guests of the State.

There was a white frost here this morning.

*Charleston*, Oct. 14.—The death of Gen. Lee caused profound sorrow here. The bells tolled all yesterday, and the flags were half-mast on the shipping and throughout the city.

The Chamber of Commerce met this morning and took appropriate action.

There was a salute of 31 guns this morning in honor of the funeral of Gen. Lee.

Telegram dated Tours, Thursday night, says: A balloon containing Lefrancais, Secretary of the French Embassy at Vienna, has descended at Castelnay.

*Berlin*, Oct. 14.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from King Wilhelm:

*Versailles*, Wednesday.—Thousands of prisoners fell into our hands in the sorties of the 7th and 8th. Among the latter were the Generals Bourbaki, Martin des Pallieres and Colomb, and 2 Generals of Division. Besides these, numbers 100,000 men under arms. The siege is thus at an end, being obliged to sleep on the ground. The disaffection is great and daily increasing. On the 8th the whole of the French troops refused to make a sortie. It is difficult to force them to fight. Provisions and guards show disobedience. Much sickness prevails, chiefly dysentery, bronchitis and scurvy. Desertions are arranged in companies.

A Paris letter of the 6th and a newspaper of the 11th were received to-day. Bread is served out to the people in limited ...ns, sixpence per head daily. 30,000 men and 120,000 sheep remain—a supply for not more than two months. The butcher shops are closed, and under guard. A large number of horses have been slaughtered for food. They are all salted and pressed. Provisions command enormous prices.

*Berlin*, Oct. 14.—An official dispatch dated Colmar, Wednesday, says: 500 Prussian troops were taken prisoners. The investment of the town is vigorous and complete.

The Prussian corps of 3000 each levy contributions in the country near Colmar.

### FROM NEW YORK.

*New York*, Oct. 14.—The *Tribune* has the following special:

*Washington*, Oct. 14.—A dispatch has been received from Tours, dated 11th, by the Government, via carrier pigeon, which states that the Prussians are in full retreat from Paris. No particulars as to the cause of this had arrived when our dispatch left, but a dispatch was also received from Paris by another balloon, stating that the enthusiasm in Paris consequent upon this unexpected events is indescribable.

Advices from Rouen to yesterday announce that the Prussians have captured Dreux. The Mobiles repulsed the first attack, but the Germans came up a second time with reinforcements.

Menotti Garibaldi has arrived at Marseilles on his way to Paris. Ricciotti is also expected in that city. No military command has been offered Count Palikao by the Government, as has been reported.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

*Washington*, Oct. 14.—It is generally believed in the Government holds the Arlington estate for the benefit of the heirs of true, would now revert to the widow of Gen. Lee.

The property was left by Mr. Custis to Mrs. Lee, his daughter. The life interest at her death to Custis and Fitz-Hugh Lee, grandsons.

The taxes being unpaid during the war it became the property of the United States by tax purchase and is now held by them.

Efforts have been made to redeem it, but without avail. The best part of the estate is now occupied by the National cemetery.

*Washington*, Oct. 14.—A very large and impressive meeting of citizens was held in the Hall of Representatives this evening to the memory of Gen. R. E. Lee. The meeting was presided over by W. W. Corcoran, Esq., with a number of Vice Presidents, among them Chief Justice Chase. Resolutions were adopted unanimously expressive of the sentiments of the community, after which addresses were delivered by James M. Carlisle, Richard T. Merrick and Col. W. Phillips.

### ELECTION RETURNS.

*Philadelphia*, Oct. 14.—Horner, Rep., has been elected to Congress from the 8th District by 700 majority.

Gerts, Dem., has 5386 majority in the 8th District.

In the 10th District Kelleager, Rep., is elected by 629 majority.

*Philadelphia*, Oct. 14.—The 19th District, official majority of Myers, Dem., is 30.

*Indianapolis, Ind.*, Oct. 14.—Very few additional returns have been received today, not enough to definitely settle the result in the State ticket. The Democrats think the official vote may yet give them the State. Returns from four Congressional Districts to hear from. Wilson, (Rep.) over Gooding by 4 majority.

Shanks, (Rep.) in the 8th District has 283 majority. Republicans now claim two majority in the Senate.

In the House the Democratic majority will not be over five or six.

Mrs. Senator Hendricks is dangerously ill at her residence in this city.

*Indianapolis*, Oct. 14.—The Democrats elect the State ticket 3500 majority in the 1st District.

### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

*Lexington, Va.*, Oct. 14.—Everything about Lexington indicates a house in mourning. A deep gloom pervades the whole community.

Memorial services were held yesterday and this morning in the College Chapel, which were largely attended.

The remains were conveyed from his residence to the College Chapel, the following pall-bearers ordered during the procession: Escort of honor, consisting of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army, the chaplain and other clergy. Pall-bearers with white scarf and gray war horse, that carried the General through all his campaigns in the late war. The trustees and faculty of Washington College. The students visitors and faculty officers and cadets, masons and odd fellows and citizens. The funeral procession was led by F. T. Anderson, David E. Moore, secretary trustees of Washington College, Commodore John Lee, Commodore M. F. Maury, Virginia Military Institute; W. Preston Johnson, Hon. Randolph Tucker, Professor Washington College Wm. L. Prather, Edward Graham, Professor of Washington College Capt. J. C. Bonde, Capt. Moore, soldiers of the Confederate States army, Rev. Dr. Pendleton, Gen. J. G. Steele, citizens of Lexington.

The remains lie in state in the College Chapel, and will be interred to-morrow at 12 M., and is there visited by thousands of anxious citizens, people, white and colored, from all parts.

The ladies of Lexington claimed it as their privilege to dress in mourning with their own hands the College Chapel, the pulpit and the bust of Lee, and beneath which he is to be buried, and the Episcopal Church, of which he is a devout member.

Meetings have been held by the faculty of the College, the Military Institute, by the students of the College and the several literary societies of the town, and by soldiers of the late Confederate army resident at Lexington, and the citizens en masse.

Resolutions of condolence, adopted to give expression of the universal sense of sorrow.

The faculty of Washington College, after an appropriate preamble, adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That in the midst of the deep sorrow which overwhelms us in the death of our beloved President, the Commissioners of Public Instruction, experience the profound pleasure and pride in recognizing the fact that the family of General Lee, while it belongs to the whole country, is in an especial sense, heritage of Washington College, and that it is our duty, as it is our privilege to provide suitable memorials.

*Resolved*, That a portrait pleasure shall be acknowledged at the earliest possible hour, held in grateful remembrance by, this College for all future time.

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to confer with a like committee of the Board of Visitors and report measures and plans for the erection of a suitable monument to General Lee, in which his remains are to be interred; and further, to consider and recommend such other memorials of his worth as may be deemed appropriate to the College.

*Resolved*, That said committees be requested jointly to make arrangements for the delivery of a eulogy on the life and character of Gen. Lee, in the College chapel, on the 19th day of January, 1871.

The Emperor's Private Papers.

The *Baltimore Gazette*, a high-toned journal, thus *justly* comments upon the irresponsible meanness of Julius Fabre and his colleagues in searching for and exposing the private papers of the Emperor Napoleon:

It is a pitiable thing in a great crisis like the one through which France is now passing, to find men stepping to the front, whose hearts should be filled with more generous aspirations than the petty ...s of a court would be a proper subject for criticism and censure if the opportunity were fitted to the time and the occasion. But to bruit these abroad, to the dispersement of a helpless foe, when the soil of France is shaken with the tread of hostile armies, and the legions of the enemy are forming a cordon of bristling steel around the walls of Paris, is scarcely what would be expected of high-toned men, and who sported popular support, and were were professing to show by their public conduct they deserved it.

The men who would seek to bolster up the Government they have formed by appealing to its dirty, a piece of money to the ignorant, and cowardice to the brave would naturally pick out, at the first time upon which the worst constructions could be put, and thus afford treacherous newspaper writers the largest opportunity for gloss and comment.

It is beautifully said by George S. Hillard that "there have been heroes who never wore the laurel, and martyrs who never gained the crown."

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1870.

Business having been partially suspended to-day, nothing of any moment has transpired in the Money market. We quote for prime paper 10@12 per cent per annum, and for ordinary collaterals, and 2@3 for A1 paper without collaterals; mercantile paper 12@15 per cent per annum. Sterling 15 for good and second grades.

Gold is dull and closed at 112¾@113 (buying 112¾ and selling 113). Silver is quiet and nominal at 110@112.

Exchange was quiet and steady, with a fair demand for bankers' sight on New York at 50 discount, and prime and commercial at 75.

Quotations for Stocks or Bonds in the absence of sales, to-day, are nominal.

It is reported confidently this morning that the Prussians seem to be falling back from Paris. Provisions are very scarce, and private bankers' sight on New York 9@10 discount, and prime and commercial at 75.

From the reports of officers who participated in the two days' actions near Orleans it appears that the losses of the Prussians were and so heavy as at first reported.

*London*, Oct. 11.—One gunner on the fortifications of Paris has particularly distinguished himself by the precision of his gun. He is promoted on the field of battle. The Emperor William has ordered that the name of this artillerist be inscribed on the Prussian column.

*Versailles*, Oct. 11.—The steamship Washington, cleared from this port to-day, took fire nine miles below the city and run ashore on the point of Big Island. The cargo, consisting of about 300 barrels of spirits of turpentine, 200 bales cotton and 2 few barrels of rosin. Two hours after the fire had burst through the upper deck, and no doubt the vessel will prove a total loss.

One of the city fire companies with a steamer has been dispatched to the scene in the hope of saving a part of the cargo. The cargo is fully insured.

*Norfolk, Va.*, Oct. 13.—A large American ship is reported ashore on Cape Henry, about 23 miles south of Cape Henry; name unknown. Assistance has gone to her.

*Atlanta*, Oct. 13.—Extensive preparations are being made for obsequies to Gen. Lee tomorrow. Everybody, without distinction of party, will take part. The Legislature, Judiciary and City Authorities

The Governor to-day approved and transmitted by telegraph the joint resolution of the General Assembly inviting the President and Cabinet to visit the State during the Fair week.

A joint committee of the Senate and House have been appointed to meet the President and party at the State line.

It is expected the President will leave Washington by a special train Tuesday morning and reach here Thursday, 20th inst.

The City Council also adopted resolutions extending hospitality of the city to invited guests of the State.

There was a white frost here this morning.

*Charleston*, Oct. 14.—The death of Gen. Lee caused profound sorrow here. The bells tolled all yesterday, and the flags were half-mast on the shipping and throughout the city.

The Chamber of Commerce met this morning and took appropriate action.

There was a salute of 31 guns this morning in honor of the funeral of Gen. Lee.

Telegram dated Tours, Thursday night, says: A balloon containing Lefrancais, Secretary of the French Embassy at Vienna, has descended at Castelnay.

*Berlin*, Oct. 14.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from King Wilhelm:

*Versailles*, Wednesday.—Thousands of prisoners fell into our hands in the sorties of the 7th and 8th. Among the latter were the Generals Bourbaki, Martin des Pallieres and Colomb, and 2 Generals of Division. Besides these, numbers 100,000 men under arms. The siege is thus at an end, being obliged to sleep on the ground. The disaffection is great and daily increasing. On the 8th the whole of the French troops refused to make a sortie. It is difficult to force them to fight. Provisions and guards show disobedience. Much sickness prevails, chiefly dysentery, bronchitis and scurvy. Desertions are arranged in companies.

A Paris letter of the 6th and a newspaper of the 11th were received to-day. Bread is served out to the people in limited ...ns, sixpence per head daily. 30,000 men and 120,000 sheep remain—a supply for not more than two months. The butcher shops are closed, and under guard. A large number of horses have been slaughtered for food. They are all salted and pressed. Provisions command enormous prices.

*Berlin*, Oct. 14.—An official dispatch dated Colmar, Wednesday, says: 500 Prussian troops were taken prisoners. The investment of the town is vigorous and complete.

The Prussian corps of 3000 each levy contributions in the country near Colmar.

### FROM NEW YORK.

*New York*, Oct. 14.—The *Tribune* has the following special:

*Washington*, Oct. 14.—A dispatch has been received from Tours, dated 11th, by the Government, via carrier pigeon, which states that the Prussians are in full retreat from Paris. No particulars as to the cause of this had arrived when our dispatch left, but a dispatch was also received from Paris by another balloon, stating that the enthusiasm in Paris consequent upon this unexpected events is indescribable.

Advices from Rouen to yesterday announce that the Prussians have captured Dreux. The Mobiles repulsed the first attack, but the Germans came up a second time with reinforcements.

Menotti Garibaldi has arrived at Marseilles on his way to Paris. Ricciotti is also expected in that city. No military command has been offered Count Palikao by the Government, as has been reported.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

*Washington*, Oct. 14.—It is generally believed in the Government holds the Arlington estate for the benefit of the heirs of ...true, would now revert to the widow of Gen. Lee.

The property was left by Mr.