The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE

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Editorial Page, transient advertisements, first insertion, $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged each insertion.

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Notices not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.

Irregular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 1860.

OUR GREAT REBELLION."

Even the practice of our fellow-citizens of the North to call the late war, waged by the North against the South, "our great rebellion," is a novel one. "Rebellion" at all, the North and its writers were the authors of it. Why any of our own journals here in the South, as some of them now do, speak of "our great rebellion?" We are aware of any "rebellion" having existed at any time, in this quarter of the country. It is nothing but Northern opinion of the late war as a "rebellion" on the part of the South. It is not a Southern word. There can be no such thing as rebellion in a republican country. How can to rebel against? One cannot rebel against himself. A Government is the servant, and not the creature of those who establish it. It is not the master or the ruler, but the creature of those who establish it. It is clear then that you cannot have a "rebel" against your own servant or creature. Have done with this mere slang, and meaningless epithet of the South, throughout its borders, have always stood up in defence of the doctrine of State rights and State sovereignty. It is only those who have made an attempt to destroy them, who are first, and brute force afterwards are traitors and rebels. We protest against the use of such language in our presses to the citizens of the country during any period of their history. The revolutionary era, it was only a rebellion, the enemies of the United States at that time, who applied these terms to those who were struggling for their rights and liberties against tyranny and tyranny. But as the American people were subjects of the Crown of England the impropriety of calling rebels was not so glaring.

Those who rise up against the principles of the Federal Constitution and the rights of the States, and attempt to destroy them, whether among the rulers, or the ruled, are the only traitors—the only "rebels" in this country.

Even our cotemporary the *Times* has failed to avoid for the future the use of this word!

It is sorry to see some of our Republican cotemporaries arguing at the action of Richmond in paying honor to the remains of the late Robert E. Lee. Richmond, we think, has done but what she had long before his death he was and regretted the great service he had rendered in leaving the service of his country for the service of his State.—*N. Y. Standard.*

We slander upon the memory of Gen. Lee to assert that *since the war ended* he regretted leaving the U. S. service. The reason, on the contrary is that of Gen. Lee was ashamed that he had ever connected with that service and was the countryman of the Yankees than anything else, it was the humiliation to which he had subjected by the treatment of the Northern people on the part of their fellow-citizens, that hurried him to the untimely grave. It is quite true that with great pain he resigned his position as an officer of the U. S. army, and was before he had experienced the coldness, the cruelty and the baseness of the Northern people. It is well that Gen. Lee felt that the American had been disgraced by the conduct of the people and Government of the United States, during the war and since.

The Mobile and New Orleans Railroad.

It is said that the Chattanooga Railroad will be opened to trade and travel and that all remains to be done is laying the track a distance of about five miles between Rigolets and Lake Catherine. Another gap of about four miles between Biloxi and Mississippi City. With the opening of these nine, or, at the most ten miles, the road is entirely finished. It required less than ten months to complete the work, for it was begun early last, and travel over the road will commence in a few weeks.

The most important bridge on the line of road is the one at Bay St. Louis. It is ten thousand feet or about two miles long. The Rigolets bridge is 3675 feet, the bridge at Biloxi measures 1,400. All these are draw bridges and the draws can be drawn back a distance of 100 feet on each side of the central pillar to allow the passage of boats, the other two have an opening of sixty feet.

The twelve second and third class stations, the principal of which are those of Pass Manteur, over the Pearl River, and Pascagula. There are 37 stations between New Orleans and Mobile.

LYONS & LAINE, Dealers in Printers' Ink, Type and English Cannel Coal, No. 120 Carondelet Street.—This well-known firm, we can only say of Messrs. B. & L., whose activity and energy enough to supply the demands of all that may go to them, as well as foundries, steamers, and other presses, etc., are supplied on the most liberal terms of the market. They are left either at office, 120 Carondelet street, or at yards, Elysian Fields Avenue and Louisa and Levee; and may rely upon the fact that they will be promptly attended to. See advertisement. oct20 1t

The Legislature of Indiana is Democratic in both branches, and the Radical majority in the State Senate of Pennsylvania is reduced to one.

A Washington special to the St. Louis Republican says:

Letters from Alabama predict on the most careful canvass, the election of the Democratic candidate and a Democratic Legislature by 6 to 8 thousand majority, a change which have been sent to the President have been distributed in three counties.

The Radical papers head their election returns with "Good News from the Postal News, indeed! but not for the Radicals. The Postal Record of the Radical defeat in Indiana, the Election of a Democratic Legislature, and the loss of one of the oldest and most prominent Radical Candidates for Congress in Ohio, and Pennsylvania, is this "good news from the West?" If Radicals think it is because they are getting used to Radicalism as the "West" is.—*A.*

Sallow complexion, color of skin, or yellowish spots on face or body, dizziness, frequent headache, bad taste in mouth, tongue coated, internal fever, unsteady appetite, sparks, glassy forebodings, you are suffering from liver complaint or bilious fever, nothing else will relieve and cure so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. Sold by druggists. A pamphlet sent free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. wed thu sun & ow

The 2d Lever Watch, No. 13,500, purchased from Chas. F. Norton & Co., 86 Canal street, New York, January 5th, has worked by me over six months, with a total variation in three of only 36 seconds without the slightest regulating, showing the same brilliancy of color when purchased.

JAMES E. WHITING,
Asst. Assessor S. M. Co. N. Y.
New York, July 26th, 1870. 3m

Lyon's Phenomenon is a fluid for the toilet and without bad smell removes the yellowish tenors of the teeth, however time may have bleached them, restoring the line of nature to a beautiful whiteness. Prepared by Prof. Lyon's Salvation for the Hair. It is also a delightful dressing for the hair, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Save for the quiet night incentive consumption use of the 21st Ortile Cough Syrup, manufactured by Chas. F. Co., 86 Nassau street, New York, and the total variation in its time (only half minute, 30 seconds) and it retains the same appearance of goodness when

Several of our guns got them from Boston, results, cheerfully recommend them for nervousness and fever.

HORACE W. SHEPARD,
Conductor Erie Railroad Co.

Auction Sales This Day.

By Hoffman, Marks & Co., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 3s Chartres street.—Seasonable Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, etc.

Testimony.—Thousands of mothers are constantly speaking in exalted terms of commendation of the magical effect of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for soothing infants teething.

Academy of Music.—We take the following notice from the St. Louis *Republican* of Mr. Dominick Murray, the celebrated Irish actor, who is to appear here at the Academy Monday evening, in Dion Bonnicault's drama in three acts, entitled "The Rapparee":

We can say nothing more in regard to Mr. Murray's claim to popular endorsement than what we have already said. He is, beyond any reasonable doubt, the best portrayer of Irish character upon the stage, and although this branch of profession has been somewhat overdone and worn threbare, he infuses into his representations such a freshness and vitality, such a warmth of coloring and fidelity to nature, that they seem like new revelations. There is nothing stale or hackneyed in anything that he does, and yet in striving after originality, he never overstepes the mark, or forgets that he is the delineator of real life. No trace of vulgarity stains his acting, either in word, look or gesture. He is a gentleman by instinct, and being such, is never guilty of bad taste. One sees in him not the pumpous braggart we read about in books; not the beggarly scrape grace we see in caricatures, but a simple hearted Irishman, bubbling over with the true Milesian humor and ready at all times for love of man. Those who have been estiated or misseated by the Celtic drama in other hands, will find a novel and agreeable sensation in Mr. Dominick Murray.

There are to be some changes in the programme at the Academy to night. The grand harlequinade burlesque "Sinbad the Sailor" is to be given again, and Mr. Gibbons, the Aerial King having recovered from the effects of his late accident makes his re-appearance.

LAST HOURS OF GENERAL LEE

The Popular Grief at his Death His Death the Result of Anxiety. Not Disease Last Illness. The Manner of His Death The Funeral Services Tuesday.

We condense from a letter written to the New York *Herald* on the 13th instant, from Lexington, Va., the residence of the late Robert E. Lee, the following account of his final illness, death, and burial:

How the News was Received.

The event who awaited with deep anxiety and expectation, with expressions of grief by the entire population of that town. Every place of business was immediately upon the announcement of the death by the tolling of the bells, closed. Exercises at the college and institute were suspended. The schools were closed. Even the freedmen left their occupations to join in the expression of a common grief.

The Cause of His Death.

The attending physicians of General Lee, Dr. Barton, Dr. Madison, pronounce the opinion that the immediate cause of his death was "mental and physical fatigue, inducing venous congestion of the brain, heart and lungs." Never prostrated as far as apoplexy or paralysis, but gradually caused cerebral exhaustion and death."

The original cause they hold to be the strain upon his mental constitution, occasioned by the weight of his responsibilities as military leader of the forces of the South, by grief at the issue of that struggle, and by the tax upon his sympathies which the large correspondence he was continually receiving from the maimed and widowed and orphaned and impoverished of the South, who came to him from force of habit with their grievances. He died rather from moral than physical causes—that his physical development was well adapted to endurance, and that there was no merely physical reason why he might not have lived for years to come.

His Last Acts.

On Wednesday, September 29, he was more than usually active attending chapel service, as he always did, and he spent the whole morning attending to various matters connected with the interest of the college. At 4 o'clock P. M. he went to a meeting of the vestry of his church, over which he presided. Matters of great importance were under consideration, and the meeting was protracted for three hours. Returning home tormented for tea, he was sitting at the table with his family, when he was suddenly attacked, and became apparently speechless and incapable of motion.

His Last Hours.

The next morning he rallied, and, as there was no decisive indication of paralysis, the fear of apoplexy was removed. The attack would prove nothing more serious than a temporary nervous prostration, and of the utmost importance favorable to his recovery until last Monday. He spoke but little, and that only in answer to questions concerning his physical condition. But this showed that he had recovered the power of speech. His intellect seemed entirely clear, and he gave most unmistakable evidence that while he lay for the most part in a stupor, to which the medicines given to him no doubt largely contributed, he was, when aroused, entirely conscious. He seemed so much better on Saturday that Dr. Madison playfully said to him, "General, you must make haste and get up from this bed. Traveler is getting lazy, and you must make haste and give him the exercise he needs." The General's eyes were steadily upon him and shook his head very emphatically, as if to indicate that he did not expect to quit Traveler again.

His Last Words.

On Monday he became suddenly worse, and despite the best efforts of as fine medical skill as the country affords and the fervent prayers of millions of hearts, he gradually sank, until yesterday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, when he breathed his last. The father of his country was such that there was no opportunity for protracted conversation with him, and he uttered no sentiment with reference to be seized on for sensational reports of his last hours.

The Funeral Services.

It has been, on conference with the family, determined to deposit the remains in a vault to be erected in the college library. It seems peculiarly appropriate that his body should rest near the office and chair. Railway's and biographies increase facility of movement. Conveyance of mourning the last moment, and rapid concentration of every belonging numbers, are still, as in the time of the first Napoleon, the main elements of success. This is what the French commanders, in the present campaign, have neglected, and what their German opponents have thoroughly understood and put into practice.

Being recommended to go to a noted medical local leader for some assistance he used up a regular quare broke forth: "Dat man *Mah de* no gat nuffin' de nigga gats got in dis city. He went to Atlanta and promised to do something for de party, and when he came back, pigou, he call a meeting and come ebery cent for de 'spences, rack up a collection, and dat's de last of de money. Dat nuff. Dem same infinded de niggers of Savannah out of more'n forty acres and a mule, and I wants to hab nothing to do wid him."

Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee, has nearly completed a history of the late war between the Confederate States and the United States. It will be a work of three volumes.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

"The Bank."—Our friend Walker, of "The Bank," No. 6 Royal street, will please excuse us for suggesting that it is a good time to resume specie payment again, as he will find by referring to our financial column for particulars of the money market.

Saloon Near Dryades Market.—Augusto, who has for about twenty years been identified with the saloon business, serving the time principally in the popular saloon known as "Sam's," on St. Charles street, and Laurence Forges, who has acquired reputation in the arts of cooking, have, we are pleased to notice, established an oyster saloon and restaurant for the accommodation of ladies as well as gentlemen, at 377 Dryades street, between Erato and Thalia streets, in the neighborhood of the market. It is well fitted up, and will supply a great desideratum in that quarter. Ladies can now get their "oyster loaf" and other delicacies served for them without sending some loafer for them to Canal street.

Rain.—We had a heavy fall of rain yesterday noon, and as a consequence the weather changed rapidly and became very cool last night. The moon has recently changed, and the signs now are that we shall soon have a cold spell.

The Steamers Lee and Natchez.—As far as heard from at the time we write the Lee has beaten the recent celebrated run of the Natchez against time. For the information of those who take interest in such matters, we append a statement of the run of the two steamers as compared with that made by the Princess before the war:

Points.	1858.	Aug. 4, 1870. Princess.	Oct. 19, 1870. Natchez.	R. E. Lee
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
From St. Mary's Market	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
To Carrollton	0 35	0 36½	0 35	0 35
To Hill's Gate	1 00	1 00	0 59	0 58
To Red Church	1 30	1 34½	1 30	1 30
To Bonnet Carré Church	2 20	2 27½		
To College Point	3 44	3 59½		
To Donaldsonville	4 44	5 20½		
To Pinquemine	6 53	6 22½		
To Bacon Range	8 30	8 00½		
To Bayou Sara	10 25	10 01½		
To Red River Wharf	12 45	12 24½		
To stanley's Landing	14 00	13 24½		
To Briar's Landing		14 24½		
To Henderson Ashley's	15 35	16 48½		
To Natchez	17 20	16 54½		

The Jackson Cars.—The Jackson cars arrived yesterday, bringing the mails and passengers from all points North. The fire, which had been burning several days, on the Shaking Prairie near Manchac, destroyed about five or six hundred yards of the track. This having been repaired, the cars came through with freight yesterday.

The Ship Island Canalers.—The grand scheme of Ship Island, known as the Ship Island Canal, has been pricked and bursted like a bubble on the ocean, according to the new statement of the President of Public Education, in answer to inquiries why the public schools of this city are kept closed.

The first reason is purely political. There are some politicians who are always concerned, and some are even fearful of the application of their own political principles. We adopt a constitution with the most radical provisions as to schools, but some of the Radicals were not long enough or honest enough to favor its observance. We adopt a school law providing the necessary means of applying constitutional requirements, but some of the Radicals secure the favor of their political opponents, that they deem it best to keep the schools closed until after the election.

The second reason is that some members of the City Board, knowing that the schools would be closed, if none of them were in session of the Ward Boards, instituted legal proceedings, whether for the purpose of affording a excuse for the delay or not is a matter of opinion, and the question of jurisdiction is left to be determined by the courts. Legal formalities and requirements exhaust much precious time for their observance, so that the delay will be likely to take us beyond the election.

The delay is not for want of funds with which to pay the teachers, for there is now to the credit of the several wards of the city in the State treasury about two hundred thousand dollars, which, added to what will accrue before the 1st of January, will be sufficient to pay the salaries of those who have performed labor for the first month of the meeting of the General Assembly.

Some have stated that the schools were closed because of repairs carried on by the Board of Administrators, but as the buildings are now ready, and the work on them complete, there is no longer any ground for this excuse.

The idea of keeping them closed because of yellow fever needs notice; it is simply nonsense.

By reference to the following statement, gathered from official sources, it will be seen how alarming is the condition of this city when viewed from an educational standpoint:

The First Ward numbers 4957 educable children, has two schools with an attendance last term of only 708 scholars. The Second Ward, 7422 children, five schools attended by 1632 scholars. The Third Ward contains 11,679 children, has nine schools, and an attendance of only 2547 scholars. The Fourth Ward numbers 10,338 children, four schools, and 1250 scholars. The Fifth Ward has 7,805 educable children, only two schools, attended by 646 scholars. The Sixth Ward contains 8083 children, has only five schools, with an attendance of 2758 scholars. The Seventh Ward numbers 13,145 educable children, 1097 of which number attend the eight schools in the ward, enjoying. The Eighth Ward contains 7057 children, has four schools attended by 1220 scholars. The Ninth Ward numbers 11,663 children, four schools attended by 1,200 in the early College Library. It seems peculiarly appropriate that his body should rest near the office and chair. Railway's and biographies increase facility of movement. Conveyance of mourning the last moment, and rapid concentration of every belonging numbers, are still, as in the time of the first Napoleon, the main elements of success. This is what the French commanders, in the present campaign, have neglected, and what their German opponents have thoroughly understood and put into practice.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Details of the Occupation of Orleans by the Prussians.

Prussians Capture Chateau Dun.

Nothing Received from the Confronting Armies.

American-Irish Volunteers Arrived in Tours.

Peace Negotiations Rejected.

Spirited Fighting Along the Rouen Road.

Sundry Successful Sorties.

Explosion of an Ammuition Wagon Near Sedan.

Why St. Cloud Was Bombarded.

HOME NEWS.

Effects of the Late Storms.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Tours, Oct. 19.—General La Ferte takes command of the 15th military division, with headquarters at Bayonne.

Gen. Poureat, who has returned from Algeria, takes command of the 18th military division, which includes Tours.

A dispatch from Mort, Department of Deux-Sevres, says that seventy delegates from fourteen Departments of Western France met there, and resolved, by a vote of 56 to 4, to recognize no authority but that of the Government of Paris and Tours.

Alexander Dumas is at Dieppe in a dying condition from paralysis.

Heinrich, the new director of posts and telegraphs, is making liberal reforms in the administration of the last named department, and has already set aside sixty thousand francs for the present.

The *Journal de Besançon* explains how the report of the arrest of Luiz, the Red Republican leader, arose there. It seems that a Prussian officer who knew Luiz, and knew that an application from him to visit the forts would be sanctioned, because of his well known political influence, made a critical examination of the fortification, and was on the point of leaving Lure when the authorities grew suspicious and arrested him. His arrest under the name of Lutz was reported to the Government at Tours. Subsequently the fraud of the name and the Prussian officer was shot as a spy.

Tours, Oct. 19.—Dispatches from Paris are full of details of measures by the authorities to insure the city a supply of food. Cattle and sheep are well sheltered. Many horses are killed daily, and their flesh salted. The contest in the 12th district between Bowen and his malicious contestant is close. They are both Republicans.

Columbus, O., Oct. 19.—Official returns from 76 counties show Republican gains in Ohio to be 14,612, and Democratic gains made his district majority in the 12th district has 872 majority in the 6th District. Wilson (Rep.) 1055 majority in the 11th District, and Van Trump (Dem.) 856 in the 12th District.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Oct. 19.—The Trans-Atlantic Company steamer St. Laurent sailed for Havre to-day with a full cargo of rifles, cannon and howitzers, sold by the United States Navy Department.

Mr. Jefferson Davis and family arrived here to-day in the steamship Cuba from Liverpool.

Judge Anthony Hartman and City Marshal Donovan were arrested to-day for a violation of the registry laws.

Atlanta, Oct. 19.—The State Fair opened this morning. There were 5000 persons present. The horse Atlanta, brought from Savannah, won the prize as the fastest single trotter.

Raleigh, Oct. 19.—The North Carolina State Fair is progressing finely. Weather excellent.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 19.—There was a grand parade in the 7th Department in Norfolk to-day, in commemoration of Cornwallis surrender at Yorktown.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Oct. 19.—Evening.—Consols 92¾. Bonds quiet; 6's. Tallow firmer.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.—Evening.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 3000 were for export and speculation.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 19.—The money market to-day was without any new feature. Call loans were 7 per cent. Prime paper 8@10. The demand for discounts at bank were active at 7, and more offered than could be discounted. The supply of sterling in the firm at 109¾. Gold opened quiet at 12¾; remained at 12⅝@12⅞ most of the day, but closed at 12¾.

Governments steady most of the day, but late in the afternoon 5-20's of 1865, new 7's and 6's advanced ⅛, and all closed firm. The following are the quotations: 5-20's of 1862, 112⅜; 64's, 111⅜; 65's, 112⅛; new issues, 110⅜; 67's, 110⅜; 68's, 110⅜; 10-40's, 106⅞. Currency 6's, 103. Securities were very dull, and there were but few transactions in them. Tennessee 6's, 68¾; new 6's, 68¾; 5's, 64¾; 7's, 93; Louisiana 6's, 76; new 6's, 75; 8's, 67; Alabama 5's, 101; 8's, 70; Georgia 6's, 85; 7's, 98; North Carolina 7's, 66¾; new, 57; South Carolina 7's, 80; new, 70. Virginia 6's, 70; new, 69. Cotton closed weak. Sales to-day 4200 bales. Middling uplands 16½@16¾.

New York, Oct. 19.—Wool held firmly; domestic fleece 46@53c; pulled 40@46c. California 25@35c. Hides quiet and firm.

Memphis, Oct. 19.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 15½; receipts for the past two days 2,536; exports 1282.

Memphis, Oct. 19.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows met here to-day. J. F. Prescott, Most Worthy Grand Master, presided. Attendance large.

Galveston, Oct. 19.—Cotton in good demand; prices advanced; good ordinary 15½; low middling 15½; receipts 564; stock 7054 bales.

Savannah, Oct. 19.—Cotton active; offerings light; middling 14¾@14¾; sales 400; receipts 2775; exports coastwise 1467; stock 48,187.

Charleston, Oct. 19.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14¾@14¾c; sales 150 bales; receipts 1808; exports coastwise 1980; stock on hand 52,218.

Mobile, Oct. 19.—Cotton flat; middlings 14¾; sales 300; receipts 1294; exports to Great Britain 1762; coastwise 385; stock on hand 55,218.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, Oct. 19.—Depart—Lucy Kerin for New Orleans. River stationary, with 3 inches in the chute and 4 feet on Portland bar.

Rainy and disagreeable during the day. To-night it is cloudy and cool.

The work on the canal goes on slowly, with but little prospect of an early opening.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Versailles, Oct. 19.—Official advices from Epinal, announce that the new French army, formed there a few days ago, is moving towards the Upper Saone. Part of it went to Belfort, and the bulk by rail to Dijon. The population are conciliatory.

The Prussians occupy Vesoul, 27 miles from Besançon.

Paris, Oct. 18.—A credit of 100,000 francs has been opened by the Government for balloon service.

Melun was occupied by Franc-tireurs on the 15th.

The Prussians are levying heavy contributions upon the towns they enter, under threats to destroy them.

Troops in large numbers continue to pass through Nevers, going northward.

London, Oct. 19.—A Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says: "That Prussia will not accept any terms of peace which will relieve her of the necessity of carrying on a winter campaign.

Correspondents universally believe that the fortress of Soissons was 32,000 strong (not 220,000 as at first reported.) They entered the place on Sunday and found 53,000 men, women and children. It is thought at Lille that the surrender was brought about by treachery instigated by Bonapartists who are known to be scheming in London and elsewhere to place the Prince Imperial on the throne with Eugenie as regent.

London, Oct. 19.—The explosion of an ammunition wagon near Sedan caused a panic. The gates were hastily closed and the draw-bridges lifted. The explosion was caused by a shell from the forts. Many were killed and wounded by the explosion.

A sortie from Paris on the 14th was driven back. The French who were encroaching on Villejuif were driven off.

Five hundred French Garde Mobiles prisoners escaped from the Germans at Chateau Thierry.

London, Oct. 19.—It is asserted that Napoleon has ten millions of francs invested through the agency of bankers in New York.

Peace negotiations by Favre and Burnside were rejected. It is stated that the terms were $40,000,000 and indemnity for Alsace and Lorraine to remain neutral ten years, and then decide their future by plebiscite. The Prussians to enter Paris and sign the treaty.

Gen. Boyer, with a flag of truce from Bazaine, has visited Bismarck.

Russia demands a revision of the treaty of 1856.

There has been spirited fighting along the Rouen road.

Gen. Bourbaki is at Blois.

The Prussians have burned the bridge at Bontegency.

London, Oct. 19.—The Parisians say they burned St. Cloud to prove to the enemy that they will hesitate at no sacrifice for the defence of the city.

The Cologne *Gazette* says that the Prussians around Paris are quartered in the finest villas and other private residences. Some of the officers have had their handsome furniture, and that their kitchens have often fresh paintings from the Louvre for fire screens. The Prussians are very fond of Paris, regard the city as their own, and are going fond for its defence.

The women of Paris are forming an organization with the object of rendering all the assistance in their power to the defenders of the city.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.—Ship Alhambra has two feet of water in her hold. Ships Dorothy, Star and Flowery Town refitted to Carlile damaged—they experienced heavy gales.

WAR ITEMS.

New York, Oct. 18.—The *World's* special letter dateline from Paris, dated the 16th, says that the pleasure grounds and squares in Paris have been planted with cabbages and potatoes. No nursery maids, children or nurses. No sentimental nonsense. The Parisians have taken sober six hours to bury their dead at Bagneaux.

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Five hundred French Garde Mobiles prisoners escaped from the Germans at Chateau Thierry.

London, Oct. 19.—It is asserted that Napoleon has ten millions of francs invested through the agency of bankers in New York.

Peace negotiations by Favre and Burnside were rejected. It is stated that the terms were $40,000,000 and indemnity for Alsace and Lorraine to remain neutral ten years, and then decide their future by plebiscite. The Prussians to enter Paris and sign the treaty.

Gen. Boyer, with a flag of truce from Bazaine, has visited Bismarck.

Russia demands a revision of the treaty of 1856.

There has been spirited fighting along the Rouen road.

Gen. Bourbaki is at Blois.

The Prussians have burned the bridge at Bontegency.

London, Oct. 19.—The Parisians say they burned St. Cloud to prove to the enemy that they will hesitate at no sacrifice for the defence of the city.

The Cologne *Gazette* says that the Prussians around Paris are quartered in the finest villas and other private residences. Some of the officers have had their handsome furniture, and that their kitchens have often fresh paintings from the Louvre for fire screens. The Prussians are very fond of Paris, regard the city as their own, and are going fond for its defence.

The women of Paris are forming an organization with the object of rendering all the assistance in their power to the defenders of the city.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.—Ship Alhambra has two feet of water in her hold. Ships Dorothy, Star and Flowery Town refitted to Carlile damaged—they experienced heavy gales.

WAR ITEMS.

New York, Oct. 18.—The *World's* special letter dateline from Paris, dated the 16th, says that the pleasure grounds and squares in Paris have been planted with cabbages and potatoes. No nursery maids, children or nurses. No sentimental nonsense. The Parisians have taken sober six hours to bury their dead at Bagneaux.

The Battle Near Mont-et-Guillon Pub.

A special dispatch to the *New York Tribune*, dated London, Oct. 18, gives the following description:

A letter dated Meaux, Les Mots, 11th inst., from *Tribune* special correspondent says: To-day's battle was the most important effort Bazaine has made since the Prussians have thrown their belt of mem. guns and earthworks around the fortress. He had at least 80,000 men engaged. About 4 o'clock the guns of the Prussian batteries by Somecourt began to give tongue. Only a few Frenchmen were seen. Around at La Deschappe they were first observed. One of the officers said there will be nothing serious to-day. There is too much mist in the valley. It seemed clear by noon, but then, when I was on the heights at Somecourt, I could not see the villages in the valley below, and the cathedral of Metz was utterly invisible, but the roar of the guns grew louder, and there came first one great outpouring of fire equal in numbers. No further particulars.

Florence, Oct. 19.—After interviewing the Ministry, M. Thiers left for Tours, with the cordial sympathy of the people and the Government.

London, Oct. 19.—Burnside's peace negotiations have utterly failed.

Staunton, Va., Oct. 19.—Mr W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, while attempting to get on a moving train, was thrown against a pile of freight and narrowly escaped death. He is badly injured.

Houston, Texas, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to Superintendent Flanery reports the Colorado river rising rapidly at Austin.

Many public buildings have been carried away by the drift. No telegraphic communication with points beyond Brenham at present.

London, Oct. 19—Noon.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 93¼.

Frankfort, Oct. 19.—Bonds 93½.

Liverpool, Oct. 19—Noon.—Cotton market opened firm; uplands 8¾d.; Orleans 8¾d. The estimated sales 12,000 bales. Red Western Wheat 8s. 9d.@8s. 10d. Corn 29s. 6d.@8s. 9d.

London, Oct. 19—Afternoon.—Cotton market easier; uplands 8¾d.; Orleans 8¾d. Lard is declining.

[Special Dispatches to N. O. Times.]

New York, Oct. 19.—The *World's* London special reports positively that the English Government have sent a letter to the Queen Victoria being very urgent since hearing from her daughter, the Crown Princess of Prussia.

This morning's Sun says it has a private letter from Paris, stating that the balloons that thence are being despatched by the French government are filled with from 20 to 30 thousand francs each, and carried open letters only, at half a franc postage.

The official Prussian announces that the late yellow fever in Savannah was a severe one, and that the deaths in that city comprised eleven hundred and fifty-three persons.

Business unstable with the intelligence of the elections here continue to be encouraging, and there is considerable excitement.

London reported this morning very firm.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 19.—A dispatch has been received to-night at the State Department, from a reliable source in London, to the effect that the report that peace is arranged is much believed, although not yet officially stated.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Charleston, Oct. 19.—The election to-day passed off quietly. Owing to the intense interest taken in the election in this city, work and business were almost entirely suspended. The contest here is between the Republicans and the Union Reformers. Owing to the peculiarities of the election laws, the official results will be withheld for a week, but it is generally conceded that the Reformers will carry this city by 1000 majority. Both parties claim the State. The contest in the District between Bowen and his malicious contestant is close. They are both Republicans.

Columbus, O., Oct. 19.—Official returns from 76 counties show Republican gains in Ohio to be 14,612, and Democratic gains made his district majority in the 12th district has 872 majority in the 6th District. Wilson (Rep.) 1055 majority in the 11th District, and Van Trump (Dem.) 856 in the 12th District.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Oct. 19.—The Trans-Atlantic Company steamer St. Laurent sailed for Havre to-day with a full cargo of rifles, cannon and howitzers, sold by the United States Navy Department.

Mr. Jefferson Davis and family arrived here to-day in the steamship Cuba from Liverpool.

Judge Anthony Hartman and City Marshal Donovan were arrested to-day for a violation of the registry laws.

Atlanta, Oct. 19.—The State Fair opened this morning. There were 5000 persons present. The horse Atlanta, brought from Savannah, won the prize as the fastest single trotter.

Raleigh, Oct. 19.—The North Carolina State Fair is progressing finely. Weather excellent.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 19.—There was a grand parade in the 7th Department in Norfolk to-day, in commemoration of Cornwallis surrender at Yorktown.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Oct. 19.—Evening.—Consols 92¾. Bonds quiet; 6's. Tallow firmer.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.—Evening.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 3000 were for export and speculation.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 19.—The money market to-day was without any new feature. Call loans were 7 per cent. Prime paper 8@10. The demand for discounts at bank were active at 7, and more offered than could be discounted. The supply of sterling in the firm at 109¾. Gold opened quiet at 12¾; remained at 12⅝@12⅞ most of the day, but closed at 12¾.

Governments steady most of the day, but late in the afternoon 5-20's of 1865, new 7's and 6's advanced ⅛, and all closed firm. The following are the quotations: 5-20's of 1862, 112⅜; 64's, 111⅜; 65's, 112⅛; new issues, 110⅜; 67's, 110⅜; 68's, 110⅜; 10-40's, 106⅞. Currency 6's, 103. Securities were very dull, and there were but few transactions in them. Tennessee 6's, 68¾; new 6's, 68¾; 5's, 64¾; 7's, 93; Louisiana 6's, 76; new 6's, 75; 8's, 67; Alabama 5's, 101; 8's, 70; Georgia 6's, 85; 7's, 98; North Carolina 7's, 66¾; new, 57; South Carolina 7's, 80; new, 70. Virginia 6's, 70; new, 69. Cotton closed weak. Sales to-day 4200 bales. Middling uplands 16½@16¾.

New York, Oct. 19.—Wool held firmly; domestic fleece 46@53c; pulled 40@46c. California 25@35c. Hides quiet and firm.

Memphis, Oct. 19.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 15½; receipts for the past two days 2,536; exports 1282.

Memphis, Oct. 19.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows met here to-day. J. F. Prescott, Most Worthy Grand Master, presided. Attendance large.

Galveston, Oct. 19.—Cotton in good demand; prices advanced; good ordinary 15½; low middling 15½; receipts 564; stock 7054 bales.

Savannah, Oct. 19.—Cotton active; offerings light; middling 14¾@14¾c; sales 400; receipts 2775; exports coastwise 1467; stock 48,187.

Charleston, Oct. 19.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14¾@14¾c; sales 150 bales; receipts 1808; exports coastwise 1980; stock on hand 52,218.

Mobile, Oct. 19.—Cotton flat; middlings 14¾; sales 300; receipts 1294; exports to Great Britain 1762; coastwise 385; stock on hand 55,218.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, Oct. 19.—Depart—Lucy Kerin for New Orleans. River stationary, with 3 inches in the chute and 4 feet on Portland bar.

Rainy and disagreeable during the day. To-night it is cloudy and cool.

The work on the canal goes on slowly, with but little prospect of an early opening.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Versailles, Oct. 19.—Official advices from Epinal, announce that the new French army, formed there a few days ago, is moving towards the Upper Saone. Part of