LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

HONORS TO ULRIC.

THE POPE DECLINES TO QUIT ROME

THE BESIEGERS RECEIVING THEIR SIEGE GUNS.

PACIFIC INTENTION OF THE CZAR.

THE RELIEF OF THE CITIZENS OF STRASBOURG.

POWER BY PRUSSIA.

Italian War Reports.

ROME, October 2. The Pope declines to quit Rome. He will remain for the present at Castle Angelo. His

health is excellent. The civil affairs of Rome are conducted by a commission of eighteen ministers, with Galtane presiding.

The political exiles are coming in from all quarters.

LONDON, October 2. It is reported that the Pope advises his adherents to abstain from voting on the plebi-

> French War Reports. Torns, October 1.

A fight is now progressing near St. Germain. A dispatch from Toul reports heavy fighting in the direction of Metz. It is reported that General Bourkoe made a

sortie from Metz, inflicting a heavy loss on the Prussians. The National Guard will protect Metz if Ba-

zaine succeeds in cutting his way out. It was reported at Eureux, yesterday, that Montes was occupied by four thousand Prus-

The commander of Fort D'Issy declares he will not surrender his post upon any terms. The National Guard now on active duty in

Paris numbers 375,000. A richly decorated coffin, escorted by many of the Mecklenburg troops, passed Toul on the 29th. Two similarly decorated coffins followed

next day. The government proclamation explaining the delay in the election for the Constituent Assembly, says that it was for the purpose of facilitating negotiations for an armistice.

The government hopes that the courage of the defenders of Paris, aided by events outside, may bring deliverance before the election; but should the situation remain unchanged the Assembly will inspire the army and nation with fresh hope and courage.

Dispatches from prefects of departments, and other officials, show that the circular of Jules Favre, regarding the failure of peace negotiations, produced as good an effect

throughout France as abroad.

General Ulric was received at the gates of Tours by the ministers and an immense crowd and conducted to the Archbishop's palace and

installed as the nation's guest. English War Reports.

London, October 2. The besiegers before Paris are probably receiving their siege guns to-day. The guns used at Toul are not going to Paris; they have been sent elsewhere.

The bridges and tunnels on the German line of communication have been repaired. The Royal headquarters will soon be moved

nearer to Paris. The King of Prussia sent five thousand tha-

lers to the relief of the inhabitants of Stras-

Echo du Nord, of Lille, says that the Francs-Tireurs killed the Duke of Nassau and his

The slege of Soissons continues. All sorties have been repulsed. The French asked for a truce to bury their dead. The German loss is trifling. There are no official advices of the

Duke of Nassau's death. Bismarck denies that the disposition of Prussia is to make France a second-rate power.

Russian War Reports. St. Petersburg, October 2. The Budget for 1871 shows no deficit. This

indicates pacific intentions on the part of the Prussian War Reports. BERLIN, October 2. By royal decree, occupied French territory

outside of Alsace, and Loraine has been placed under the governorship of the Duke or Mecklenburg.

CHINA PREPARING FOR WAR.

LIVERPOOL, October 1. Chinese advices via Bombay represent that the Chinese have refused the ultimatum of the French, and are preparing for war. The French await orders from home before proceeding to extremities.

RESCUE AT SEA.

BOSTON, October 1. 5 The captain of the British brig Nancy, from Cow Bay for New York, picked up from a plank, after thirty-six hours' exposure at sea. a captain's wife and child, the crew, and a lady with seven children, who were passengers on board a lost ship.

WHAT WILL NOT BE TAXED HERE-

WASHINGTON, October 1.

The new internal revenue law, repealing all taxes on gross receipts and sales, except of tobacco, snuff, eigars and spirits, and abolishing the use of stamps on all receipts for money and on promissory notes of less denomination than \$100, on billiards, and also all taxes imposed by schedule A of June 30th, 1864, take effect to-day, and hereafter no taxes are to be collected on any of the above named articles. Schedule A, which ceased to exist yesterday, required taxes to be paid on carriages, gold watches, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, &c. The Texan brokers' sales are not repealed by law, as was erroneously stated.

## INCREASE OF THE VOMITO.

Madrid, October 1. The vomito is increasing on the Mediterranean coast. Fifty more new cases and fortynine deaths occurred at Barcelona on Friday. It is said that a revolution, projected by the Duke de Montpensier, has been discovered.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD BONDS.

Are They a Direct Liability and Bona REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE CROWN Fide Debt !

Mr. Attorney-General Chamberlain, whose malignity of spirit pervades even the dull statistics of his gartled and sophistical statements of the public debt, says: "I do now make this charge, that the including of the Blue Ridge bonds in the statement of our public debt is a trick, a subterfuge unworthy of serious men seeking office at the hands of their fellow-citizens; a gross and palpable attempt to deceive and mislead their political triends and the public,"

Messrs, F. J. Moses, Jr., and others, commitee of the so-called Republican Convention, in their recent address, wherein the said hero of Fort Sumter and ex-Confederate Colonel R. KING WILLIAM CONTRIBUTES MONEY FOR F. Graham descend so low in the scale of depravity as to denounce as unworthy of confidence all who were sincere in their devotion to the pure principles of constitutional liberty, involved in that memorable "Lost Cause," among whose supporters they were so impos-FRANCE NOT TO BE MADE A SECOND-RATE ingly conspicuous, who were either false then, or false now, or false now and then-these "honorable" men, in said address, declare "the attempt (to include these bonds among the debts of the State,) too transparently unjust to need comment."

"Ventas" (lucus a non lucendo.) Dr. Hicks's sympathizing anti-Reform friend, says: "At nost, it can only be counted a contingent liabillty, not a bona fide debt."

I shall show that they constitute an immediate and present debt to the State, as to the interest, and a debt as to the principal, from which the State cannot extricate herself but by the expenditure of another sum of four million dollars.

Governor Orr, a friend of the administration, a friend of the Blue Ridge Road, and favorable to the issue of the bonds, in his message of July, 1868, says of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, "The present bonded debt of the Company, for which a mortgage has been executed, amounts to about \$230,000. But as the road terminates upon the edge of the mountains, stops short of any connecting lines, and is dependent alone upon a small tract of country between Anderson and Walhalla, it has not yielded a sufficient income to pay even the interest upon the first mortgage bonds." The italics are our own. He recom mended the State to take up these bonds by its guarantee to prevent the sale of the road under foreclosure. House Journal, 1868, pp.

Mr. Harrison, president of the company, in his report at that time, says, "All that is expected of the State is that she shall guarantee the bonds of the company for, say, three millions of dollars, to be issued in such sums, and at such times, as the progress of the work may require : and that the State shall provide for the payment of the interest on the bonds while the road is being built." House Journal, 1868, p. 67. And Governor Scott adds, "So that by an expenditure of four hundred and twenty thousand dollars, to be raised by taxation in three years, this enterprise would be secured.

The State would have ampie security for her guarantee." Under the manipulations of the two Governors and President Harrison, the Legislature authorized the endorsement by the State of the bonds of the company to the amount of four million dollars, pledging the faith and funds of the State to the punctual payment of "both the principal and interest." The interest was limited at seven per cent., the first mortgage was required to be redeemed, and the State reserved a first mortgage to secure the bonds. A. A., 1868, p. 26. In his message of November 24th, 1869, Governor Scott says on this subject that a new survey and estimate had been made, and adds: "It was then ascertained that the great increase of the cost of such work over the original estimates made it apparent that the four millions of first mortgage bonds provided for, fell far short of the means necessary to complete it, and that it

would require about eight millions of dollars to put the road in running order. \* It must be apparent to every member of the General Assembly that the first mortgage, covering the entire property of the company and the work but little more than half completed, the whole investment must remain as dead capital until the means are provided to finish the road. \* \* \* \* It would be adding to a direct investment already made of a million and a half of four millions of dollars, neither of which can be made to meet the accruing interest without the expenditure of more capital for the completion of the road. One of two plans should be adopted at once. The first is to abandon the whole scheme of a direct railroad route to the West. \* \* \* repeal the act of September, 1868, whereby four

million dollars more of bonds, quaranteed by the State, would be sunk and made valueless, or assist the company in their efforts to complete the work," &c. Message and Documents, 1869,

We have proven by these extracts, Governor Orr being the witness, that the Blue Ridge Road, until it crosses the mountains, cannot pay the interest accruing annually on \$230,000. President Harrison being the witness that the State would have to pay the interest on three million dollars which he estimated to be sufficient to complete the road; and Governor Scott being the witness that unless the State would go on and furnish four taillion dollars more to finish the road, the four million dollars of bonds endorsed under the act of September 1568, "would be sunk and made valueless." I would therefore state this as a liability on the part of the State to pay the interest on the bonds, what time they have to run, and to pay the principal at maturity, it being demonstrated that the company can pay neither. It is no answer to say that the State may make the debt good by sending another four millions after the \$5,500,000 already sank in that transaction. Who now is the trickster, let honest

people decide. MARINE DISASTER .- The Savannah Republi-

CENSOR.

can, of yesterday, has the following : The French brig "Michel et Anna," of Port The French only Manderet Anda, of Not Vendres, loaded with a cargo of salt, arrived at this port yesterday morning in charge of Mr. Gibson, the mate, and four men belonging to the American bark "Addie McAdams." of New York. Captain Gibson reports that when in latitude twenty-four degrees north, longitude sixty those degrees north, longitude sixty those degrees and thirty minutes. in faithtie wenty-tour degrees not in, ongetude sixty-three degrees and thirty minutes west, the captain of the brig hailed the Addie McAdams and stated that his vessel was full of water and sinking—foretop-gallantmast and mainmast carried away, and he wished to be taken off. He and the crew were taken on board, but the captain of the McAdams, think-tar all was not trick out Cantain Gibson and ing all was not right, sent Captain Gibson and four men to attempt to take the vessel in port. They found five feet of water in the hold and also discovered that the vessel had been scut-tled by auger holes being bored in her bottom. Captain Gibson pluz et these holes and the vessel has made no water since. He and the four men have been on the wreck twenty-eight days, and attempted to make the port of Key West, but was carried northward by the stream, and finally succeeded in arriving here.
all food being used up and water all gone.

## A FRENCH VICTORY.

PRINCE NEAR PARIS.

FEARFUL LOSSES OF THE GERMANS.

THE BADEN TROOPS MUTINY ON

PURSUIT ONLY STOPPED BY NIGHT.

THE FRENCH CAPTURE 5000 PRIS-ONERS AND FIFTY GUNS.

THE FRENCH REOCCUPY VERSAILLES.

THE ROAD TO TOURS AND ORLEANS NOW OPEN.

EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND AND ON THE CONTINENT.

SATURDAT'S NOON DISPATCHES. A French Victory at Vincennes.

London October 1. A war bulletin, signed by Gambetta, announces that the Prussians have been routed at Vincennes, and Versailles, with 6000 prisoners and much artillery.

Communication between Paris had been reestablished. The dispatch is generally thought to be spurious. It is reported that the bridge at Kiel gave way under the weight of the Prussian artillery, and many lives were lost. The elections for the French Constituent As-

sembly will take place on October 11. A balloon, with mails from Paris, descended at Dreux, and was pushed forward for Tours.

A Flat Contradiction. London, October 1.

The reports of fighting before Paris on Wednesday and Thursday are false.

Another Account.

OSTEND, September 30. Intense excitement has been caused here by the arrival of a messenger from Valenciennes. with the news of a great battle fought on the Seine, on Tuesday, the 27th, which resulted in the complete defeat of the Crown Prince of Prussia, under the guns of Mont Valerien.

The victory was followed by the evacuation by the Prussians of Versailles and Rambouillet, and the rupture of the Prussian lines of investment. The Crown Prince at last accounts was retreating rapidly northward upon the army of King William at Meaux and Soissons. Still More of the Battle.

LONDON, October 1. An unofficial dispatch from Berlin contradicts the news of the defeat of the Crown Prince, but it is certain that communication between Paris, Amiens and Valenciennes has

been partially reopened. An unofficial proclamation of the French victory has been received in Valenciennes.

A More Detailed Report. BOULOGNE, October 1.

[Special to the New York World.]-Exciting news has been received from Rouen of the crowning defeat of the Prussians south of Paris by General Ducerat on Tuesday, the 27th. The French forces which had driven the Prossians from Claremont-la-Roche, Chatillon and other places, as previously reported, were strongly reinforced on Monday night by Trochu, and advanced upon the German posl-

tion at Moutreville and Versailles. Early Tuesday the battle began at Vieropay and Velisy, the Germans contesting the French advance with desperate energy until assailed by fresh columns from under the guns of Mont Valerien.

The Prussians were gradually driven back through St. Cloud, the Bois de France and Vaucresson, where a number of regiments of the Baden troops mutinied on the battle-field and refused to go under dre.

Nearly a hundred of these troops were shot by order of the German commander, but the rest still held back, many throwing down their arms, and dispersed through the forest. The Crown Prince was finally compelled to retreat, abandoning Versailles to the victorious

The German column which attempted the passage of the Scine Bougival was kept under a terrible fire from Fort Mont Valerien, which converted the retreat into a rout. The Prussians were driven in confusion beyond St. Germain, and night alone put a stop to the pursuit.

The Germans lost 5000 prisoners, among whom were many officers of the staff of the Crown Prince.

The French also captured upwards of fifty cannon and mitrailleurs. The road to Orleans and Tours is cleared of

Latest from Paris.

Torns, October 11. A balloon messenger has arrived here who left Paris at 2 P. M. yesterday. No Prussians were visible near Paris. Complete silence reigned around the city.

No people were seen at the roads leading to the city, and no boats on the rivers. The ballooner observed, while over Versailles, Prussians encamped in great numbers. He dropped among them a number of government proclamations in the German language, when they opened a sharp fire on the balloon. On arriving over Houdon, the balloon began descend, when the ballooner threw overboard large packages of paper, but saved the letters and other valuables. Thus lightened, the balloon again rose, and landed many miles west of the Prussian lines. Twenty-five thousand letters were brought safely to the postoffice at Dreux, whence they will come to Tours.

A special locomotive was placed at the disposal of the ballooner, who is named Tissander, in which to come to Tours with government dispatches. He says Paris is admirably defended. Half of a million of soldiers are behind the walls, well armed and disciplined, Firing from the torts is so accurate that the Prussians are baffled in their attempts to erect batteries. The city is perfectly tranquil; nearly all the shops are open; troops occupy the squares and Boulevards for drill, and at 10 o'clock in the evening all the cates are closed. Electric lights afford admirable protection against surprises. Neither butter, fruit nor fresh meat will soon be scarce in the city. There is plenty of salt meats and breadstuffs for six months.

> The Roman Plebiscite. ROME, October 1.

The plebiscite will be voted on to-morro w. will be postponed.

tional rule of King Victor Emanuel desirable ?"

CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1870.

(Yes! or no!) The King awaits the result at Florence. I recommended you the other day to place no reliance on the statements that Russia was arming. Gortschakoff's policy is to keep Russia out of the war at present. We have now

an official contradiction of the statement that she is preparing for war. The rumor of the purchase by Russia of an iron-clad from the United States is denied.

The Moniteur, replying to the Prussian reports about the insubordination of the Garde Mobile, publishes stories of mutinies among Baden regiments at Versailles, and the shooting of German soldiers.

The reports of French successes in the neighborhood of Paris are flatly contradicted by the Prussian organs.

A Rome correspondent, writing on the 24th. says that the torm of the plebiscite adopted by the Junta leaves the action of the Italian Government in regard to the Pope unfettered. All parties, even the most extreme, are desirous of seeing the head of the church handsomely provided for.

Emile De Giradin has published a plan for a campaign, recommending the establishment of two vast training camps and two armies of diversion, destined to seriously harass the besiegers of Paris and Metz.

The French armies are reported to have commenced moving in the departments, but I am afraid their evolutions are confined to paper. The Red Republican movement at Marseilles

s gaining head. The New York Telegram's special from London says that General Bairbach escaped from Metz and has arrived in England with dispatches for the Empress from Bazaine.

The steamer Ville de Paris for Havre, which sailed to-day for Europe, is detained until Monday to carry out military stores. She will take two hundred recruits for the French army, including the French General Paul le

SATURDAY'S NIGHT DISPATCHES. French War Reports.

Tours, October 1. It is stated that the Prussians surrounding Paris have orders to keep out of the range of

the French guns. The French are clamering to be led in a

The second publication of the Emperor's corespondence has been given to the public. Dispatches to the Empress show that the Emperor intended to return to Paris after the econd defeat of the French army.

The Provincial Government has ordered the arrest of Grand Perret and Conneau. Our late Paris advices say that the Prussians have demanded the surrender of Fort D'Issy, south of Paris, but the commandant refused

compliance. The government messenger from Tours suc ceeded in entering Paris.

The Prussians seem disinclined to attack the city, and still occupy the heights at respectable distances. They have constructed an entrenched camp at Versailles, and seem to have gone into winter quarters. The Prussians occupy Pithevillers.

The citizens of Rouen have barricaded the streets, and will resist the enemy. An engagement occurred near Rouen on Thursday between French sharpshooters and Prussian scouts, in which the Prussians were

Beauvais has been occupied by the Prus-A balloon from Paris passed over Evreux on

The official journal of the Republic to-night publishes a decree fixing the time for the election of the Constituent Assembly, and prescribing the manner in which the election shall be held. The total number of representatives will be seven hundred and fifty. These are to be elected by France alone. There is no provision thus far for Algeria or other colonies. Representatives are to be apportioned

on the basis of the population. All Frenchmen resident six months in any commune, and whose names may be inscribed in the list of electors, will be entitled to vote. Prefects and secretaries-general, actually in office, may be re-elected. The electors will

vote for chief of place of canton. Prefects of departments may, under certain ircumstances given at length in the original document, divide the cantons into two or more electoral districts, the voting to begin on the morning of October 26th, and to end on the 27th, at evening. The ballots will be counted the same evening by a committee of at least two persons, who are to be named

Paris, October 1. The daily distribution to the inhabitants is five hundred beeves and four thousand sheep, to be sold by butchers on account of the gov

ernment at fixed prices. An official decree institutes a council of war or the Garde National as well as for the army Trochu has issued a proclamation on the

ubject of violating domiciliary rights. Courts martial have been established at Vincennes and St. Denis. Thieving is summarily

HAVRE, October 1. The French trigate Impregnable has arrived here. She will be stationed here permanently for the defence of the harbor and city. The Protectorice is cruising in the channel in the

English War Reports.

LONDON, October 1. It is said that the Luxembourg officials at the Hagne are negotiating for the transfer of the Duchy to Prussia.

neighborhood.

Hamburg.

Prussian dispatches reassert that a brisk combat occurred before Paris on the 24th and The bark Pacha arrived without obstacle from

> Prussian War Reports. BERLIN, October 1.

The termination of the blockade of the Balic and North Seas is officially announced. The government says that all haste will be made to restore the lights, buoys and other facilities for foreign traders.

A dispatch from the King to the Queen dated Ferrieres, Friday A. M., says that early this afternoon the French attacked the Sixth Prussian corps, while the fifth corps was attacked by three battalions, and at the same time a brigade made a demonstration against the eleventh corps. At the end of a two ho urs' fight the French took shelter under the guns of the forts. The Crown Prince commanded the Prussians.

Italian War Reports. FLORENCE, October 1. The Italian papers publish the address of

the Roman Jews to King Victor Emanuel. exulting in their release from Papal rule. It was intimated to-day that the plebiscitum

-Bazaine Sends Dispatches to the NEW YORK, October 1.

The Times' special from London says the result of the Cabinet council vesterday, according to the London Times, is the further post ponement of action by the Ministry in regard to mediation. This delay cannot be of long duration. The tone of the Times vesterday shows that the government must yield to pub lie sentiment.

Another letter from Bulwer this morning to the Times, on the duty of England in this crisis, declares as historical facts that if, when the Emperor Nicholas told Sir Hamilton Seymour that he meditated marching his troops to the Danubian principalities, England had firmly protested against it, he would never have aken that step; and that if she had protested against Napoleon's undertaking this war, in the same manner, he would never have commenced it. Sir Henry, therefore, deprecates the ministerial policy of waiting for good op-

The weak points of the defences of Paris which the Germans rely upon carrying promptly are from the heights of Sceaux, which approach the forts within four thousand paces, the distance between the forts and the city be ing only one thousand five hundred paces more, and so on the western side, north and south of Mont Valerien.

THE CREAM OF THE WAR NEWS.

Why De Wimpffen Surrendered-His Plan to Escape Countermanded by the Emperor.

An officer who had not quitted General De

fore deploying all their forces. For a moment, General de Wimpsten was deluded, and beieved in a victory, not as yet knowing that he had before him more than 150,000 enemies. In had before him more than 130,000 elements. In the evening he resolved to open a passage for his troops to the Belgian territory, or to march upon Carignan. He would doubtless have succeeded, as the enemy, half disorganized by the contest, had remained in position on the field of battle, but the Emperor, who still held facto the chief command, prevented him, and paralyzed his best efforts by calling up the Prussians with a white flag, and by addressing a letter to the King. General de Wimpflen, after a warm altercation with the Emperor and his suite on the subject, returned uarters and gave in his resignation. eon refused to accept it, and wrote to him the

ollowing note:
"General—You cannot resign at the moment "General—You cannot resign at the another when the army may be still saved by an honorable capitulation. You have done your duty all day; do it still. You will render a great service to the country. The King has accepted the armistice, and I am waiting for his propositions. Believe in my friendship.
"NAPOLEON."

The General, being then persuaded that only one course was open; that in retiring alone, as he could still do, he might avoid personal captivity, but would abandon the gallant soldiers who had hereal sho had braved death under his orders during the whole day; seeing also that in so acting h chief placed in his hands by the fortune of war, ecided to remain at the head of the army. share the lot of all, and to set his name to the anitulation that terrible act which closes by an immense disaster, by an unforeseen catas trophe, one of the most brilliant of military

General Pelle also refused to adhere to the capitulation. A letter addressed by him to his "I am prisoner of war with the whole army

Never has any people had to undergo such an affront. Tell your prother that if he reads the report of the council of war held for the surrender of the army, he will see that two gene rals refused to submit. They were not named, but the world should know that the dissentients were Generals Pelle and and Carre de Bel-

Napoleon's Conduct at Sedan. The officers of the personal staff of Napoleon have published a letter, in which they give a relation of the course of the late Emperor in the battles before Sedan. The letter has a curious interest as showing the confidence which must have prevailed among the French in the last hours of the great series of battles before Sedan:

The letter which appeared in the Patrie on

the 11th of September, and which is attributed to an oilicer of the staff of General Wimpffen, to an officer of the stan of General Wimpifen, implicates in so grave and so unjust a manner the responsibility of the Emperor in the catastrophe at Sedan, that the officers who had the honor to remain with his Majesty cannot allow such assertions to be made without stating the true facts of the case. When the different commanders of army corps came to warn the Emperor that their troops were repulsed, dispersed, and in part driven back into the town, the Emperor sent them to the commander-inchief, in order that he might ascertain from them the actual situation. At the same time the commander-in-chief sent to the Emperor two officers of his stall with a letter, in which he proposed to his Majesty not to save the army, but to save his person, by placing him in the midst of a strong column, with which he said an attempt might be made to reach Carignan. The Emperor refused to sacrifice a large number of soldiers in order to save himself; "besides," said he. "Carignan is occupied by the Prus-sians; but if the General thinks he can save sians; but if the General thinks he can save some portion of the army let him do so." At the same time that the reply of the Emperor reached the commander-in-chief, the latter imparted to General Lebrun, the commander of the Twelith Corps, his project to collect 2000 or 3000 men, to put himself at their head, and to make a gap in the Prussian lines. General Lebrun answered him, "You will cause three themsend work men to be killed, and you will thousand more men to be killed, and you will not succeed, but if you wish to try it I will willingly go there with you." They left each other, indeed, and less than a half hour afterother, indeed, and less than a har hour actar-ward General Wimpffen was convinced that his attempt was impracticable, and no other course was open to him except laying down arms. General Wimpffen went back to Sedan, and considering that it was hard for him, who had only taken the command ad inkerin, to affix his signature to a capitulation, he sent his resignation to the Emperor in the following

terms:
"Sire-I shall never forget the marks of kindness which you have accorded to me, and I should have been happy, for the sake both of France and of yourself, to have been able to terminate to-day's engagement by a glorious success. I have not been able to bring about the result, and I think I shall do well it I leave the result, and I think I shall do wen it leave to others the duty of leading our armies. "Under these circumstances I deem it my duty to resign my post of commander-in-chief, and to ask that I may be allowed to retire. "I am, &c.; DE WIMPFFEN."

"I am, &c.. DE WIMPFFEN."
The Emperor refused to accept the resignation. It was necessary, indeed, that he who
had had the honor of the command during the battle should secure, as far as possible, the safety of what remained of the army. The safety of what remained of the army. The General understood these reasons, and withdrew his resignation. It was then 9 o'clock in the evening, and the firing had ceased at nightfall. It is entirely lalse to say that the General was opposed by the Emperor in his ideas and in the orders he was able to give, for his Majesty only met him for a moment on the field of battle, between 9 and 10 o'clock. The General was coming from Balan, and the Emperor asked him how the battle was proceeding on that side. The General replied:

and we are gaining ground."

To the observation which his Majesty made that an officer had just warned him that a conthat an officer had just warned him that a considerable corps of the enemy was outflanking our left, the General repiled:
"Very well, so much the better. It is necessary to let them do so; we will drive them into the Meuse and we shall gain the victory."
These are the only relations which the Emperor had with General Wimpffen during the action, and it is equally false to say that there

action, and it is equally false to say that there was the slightest altercation between the Em-

ceeding on that side. The General replied:
"Sire, things are going on as well as possible party who murdered the two colored men in the upper portion of Barnwell County, last week, was lodged in jail on Monday last.

The following is on the ballots: "Is a Union with the Kingdom of Italy under the constitution of the Kingdom of Italy u PRINCE DE LA MOSEOWA, DE WAUBERT, CASTELNAU,

COUNT REILLE. VISCOUNT PAJOL, General Aids-de-Camp of the Emperor.

Napoleon in Retirement. A letter from Wilhelmshohe to the New York Times gives the following in regard to the Emperor Napoleon's residence at that place :

In the true sense of the word, Napoleon III of risine, tunching, dining, walking and sleeping as ragularly as an old pensioner at Greenwich. From Napoleo's behavior at table nothing would convey the idea of his being a prisoner; be converses freely with every one. The Emperor, as seen on a recent promenade, appeared, as usual, in his undress uniform—a black coat, red trousers, with black stripes, and the red cap of a general, wearing on his breast the grand corden of the Legion of Honor and four other orders. He walked quite slowly, his steps not reminding one in any way of that firmness he exhibited on the evening of his arrival. His hands were folded on his back, and remained so until he returned to the palace, half an hour after his exit. It ought to be remarked that Dr. Connean did not leave his side, though there was a continual change of generals on the other side. There were about one hundred and thirty persons in attendance one nundred and thirty persons in attendance upon the Emperor on his arrival, and he carried along with him eighty-five borses, his own property and that of his generals; but now he is "doing it cheaper," as the gunners say, All his own and his generals' horses have been sold but twenty-two.

Alsace and Lorraine-What Germany Means to do with Them. The North German Correspondent (semi-

fficial,) says: We are informed, from a good source

that when peace has been once sign France on the basis of the cession of Elsass and Lothringen—an event which, in spite of French gasconading cannot be far distant—it has been decided that these two appendages of An officer who had not quitted General De Wimpffen all the morning of the 1st, writes as follows to the Paris Debats:

On that morning the Prussians, having terminated their movement, attacked us on our right, in order to drive us on the fresh troops, who awaited our descent from the plateau, before deploying all their forces. For a moment, General de Wimpffen was deluded, and bebe garrisoned by German troope, but the population of the two provinces will, for the present, be dispensed from service in the German ent, be dispensed from service in the German army, nor will they be represented in the Reichstag. The formation of a German out-lying territory, as a protection against the fili-bustering designs of France, is of course only a provisional measure, intended to remain in force till the inhabitants, mindful of their old history and lineage, have again heartily thrown in their lot with German kinsmen. This plan is based on the national and political interests of Germany, which is resolved to put a stop, once for all, to French aggression, and terminate the long-continued efforts of France to impose her "protectorate" on the South Ger-man States—in other words, to make them her

SALES OF GOLD.

WASHINGTON, October 2. The government will sell a million of gold every Wednesday, and will purchase two millions of bonds every Thursday during the present month. The government will also anticipate the payment of the four per cent. bonds due January 1st, 1871, upon the adjustment of interest at six per cent. These bonds were issued under the act of June 22d, 1860, and amount to seven millions of dollars.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The debt statement shows a decrease of nine millions.

The amount of coin in the United States Treasury is \$96,000,000; currency \$37,000,000. The Cincinnatt Fair is a continued success. There was a grand banquet last night in honor of the Green Line excur land presided.

damaged, and is now at Milford Harbor, England, repairing. The revenue for September amounts to nearly \$13,000,000. The treasury disbursements for the month

were \$47,250,000, the largest item being \$6,580,-000 for Indians and pensions. Governor's Island has been placed in quarantine in consequence of the existence of yel-

low fever there. The same disease is in New York City. The President has arrived at Washington. The United States Supreme Court has abolished the rule requiring :ts lawyers to take the

iron-clad oath. The total number of deaths from yellow fever up to date at Galveston was three, with one new case reported. The city is still quarantined against New Orleans.

A severe northeast storm is prevailing at Fortress Monroe. The Roads are full of shipping. There were eleven deaths in New Orleans

from yellow fever on Saturday. The Spanish Government has been officially advised of the Cuban emancipation proclamation. United States bonds in Frankfort are quoted

at 942. The yellow fever patients on Governor's Island, New York, have been removed to the quarantine hospital.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

[From the Abbeville Press.] The proclamation of the Governor against lawlessness and violence in the counties of Newberry and Laurens, though general in its terms, seems to be especially directed against white armed military organizations. The colored have been organized and armed under the authority of the Governor, and hence, we suppose, do not come within the purview of his proclamation. But when white men arm themselves to protect their lives and property—the sanctity of their homes and the safety of their families—that act is unauthorized, and of their lamilies—that act is unauthorized, and they render themselves amenable to the pains and penalties of the act of March 13, 1869—to imprisonment and hard labor in the penitentiary. Surely the whites have some rights which Governor Scott is "bound to protect." If not protected by State authority, they must protect themselves. Self-defence is one of the inalienable rights. In the late troubles in Newberry and Laurens, the whites seemed to have acted purely on the defensive. In Newberry they formed the posse of the sheriff, and acted strictly under his orders. When the necessity which cailed them together was over, they outeful dispersed. necessity which caned they quietly dispersed.

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Mr. Edward W. Davis, of Ridgeway, is dead. 'The Abbeville Press says that Mr. Oliver Spence, residing in the neighborhood of Bradley's Mills, was called out of his house on Monday night last and severely whipped—for what cause we have not heard. Juba Johnson, accused of being one of the

Peter H. Scott, agent of the Southern Ex press, tried October, 1869, for robbing the safe of the company in his charge, was discharged on Tuesday last. He was sentenced to twelve months in the penitentiary, his imprisonment (having failed to give ball) in jail to be com-puted, and pending an appeal to the Supreme Court, the prisoner serves out his sentence. THE VIRGINIA FRESHET.

Property to the Amount of Four Millions of Dollars Destroyed-Crops, Richmond and Lynchburg Sub

WHEELING, October 1. Harper's Ferry advices of the great flood in the Shenandoah River says that the lower part of the city is flooded; many substantial buildings have fallen, and others are crumbling: fifty lives have been lost, and many are in peril

beyond ald. RICHMOND, October 1. The water here is still rising at 1:30 o'clock, and nearly four hundred stores are in seven feet of water between Fifteenth and Eighteenth streets. The street cars plied till noon, when, the water coming in at the windows, the line was stopped, and a ferry is new run on all the main streets from Fifteenth to Eighteenth. Just at noon the Manchester end of Mayo's Bridge gave way and half of the bridge floated down the stream. All the wharves are far un-

is completely submerged. Several small manufacturing establishments along the river bank are swept off. All day the river bas been dotted over with small houses and wrecks of houses, fencing, dead cattle, &c., drifting down. The gas works are

der water, and the York River Railroad depot

submerged. The first waves from the Lynchburg freshet struck here at 5 o'clock this morning, and the river commenced rising with much greater rapidity than before, when it was only swollen by the overflow. In three hours the lower end of the city, known as Rockets, was under water, and the scene there beggars description : two or three small stores were swent off. with all their contents.

Families who had remained in their houses. hoping that the flood would subside commenced crying from the upper windows for help, when boats were brought and they were saved, but the larger portion of the furniture was lost. Two hundred families in that portion of the city are houseless to-night, and are camping out on the neighboring hills. Aboutnoon, the street cars on Main street, which had been running through the flood with water up to the seats, gave it up, and connection between up-town and down-town was kept up by ferries. At this time a portion of Mayo's passenger

bridge, built by the United States military atter the evacuation, was swept off, and was soon followed by the whole structure. The bridge was three-quarters of a mile long. The water then entered Mayo's tobacco warehouse. thirty-five feet above low water mark. All teams in the city were impressed to save the tobacco, much of which is for the French and German Governments. With the exception of about one hundred and eighty hogsheads. the tobacco was saved Just here it was found that all of the upper portion of the city was in danger from the

overflow of the canal, down which an immense body of water was rushing and spreading above the banks. The canal was cut two miles above the city, and the danger abated. In the lower portion of the city the street lamps are under water, and the streets are in darkness to-night. The gasworks are being submerged. The loss by merchants is greater than it would have been if the telegrams from Lynchburg announcing the flood had been eded. It is probab Persons well acquainted with the section of

The steamer Rita, for Havana, has been the State flooded say that, including railroad losses, the loss in the State is four millions of dollars. To-night the bridge of the Richmond and Danville Railroad still stands, but as the river is now (nine o'clock) still rising, it is hardly believed it can stand much longer. At Morris's large sugar refinery the water burst up the floors, dropping all the machinery into the basement. All the large cotton, iron and flour mills,

employing two thousand hands, have been forced by the flood to stop operations. The city waterworks have also been stopped, being so damaged that they cannot be repaired in two weeks. The reservoir only contains five lays' supply for the city. All the ice houses in he city are on the river bank and are twenty eet under water. The water is seven feet

ligher than ever known before. A dispatch from Lynchburg says that the

over there is rising again. RICHMOND, October 2. LATER .- The flood on the Rivanna River is

he highest experienced since 1807. The families of Mr. Jennings and of another miller on the river were washed away, in all live persons. Mr. Jennings is supposed to have been drowned. His wife and two children are known to have perished. A young lady of the family clung to tree forty-eight hours, and was washed off and at last drowned. Her death was witnessed by a crowd on the other bank of the river, but there were no boats near,

by which she might have been rescued.

the North and South Shenandoah Rivers are gone. There is no information from beyond Strasburg. Many lives, says a telegram to the Dispatch containing these particulars, are known to have been lost. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad above Harper's Ferry has been swept away. Scottsville, in Albermarle County, has been inun-

On the Manassas Railroad the bridges across

dated, and the destruction of property was very great. Eighteen lives were lost. Trains are running regularly between Alexandria and Richmond. A dispatch from Lynchburg this morning estimates the loss there by the flood at \$100,-000; loss to the Orange and Alexandria Rail-

road \$500,000; loss to canal \$250,000, and loss o South Side Road \$500,000. On Thursday, while the water was rising in he James River, Mr. Ramson, his daughter and a servant girl, Robert Whitley and his wife and three children, and a colored woman, with her two children, were standing on an abutment of the canal bridge at Lynchburg waiting for a boat to take them off, when a dredging machine broke loose from above and drifted against the abutment, which carried it away with all on it, and the whole party were drowned.

The Potomac River, the caual and the adjacent streams are all flooded. The Long Bridge s under water. Provision has been made to avoid delaying mails and passengers. The weather is clear but very hot.

WASHINGTON, October 1.

The chain bridge has been washed away. The loss of the Orange and Alexandria Raiload is roughly estimated at \$500,000. A span of the chain bridge is now lodged against the Long Bridge. Experts say that both will go. The only communication between here and

Alexandria is by boat.