

PARIS. CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

are desirous to send letters to Paris may send them to the Prefecture at Tours. The administration will forward them, as it is determined to break the blockade which the enemy is endeavoring to establish."

AFFAIRS AT Orléans.

Information from Orleans says that all the shops and stores are closed and the streets deserted by the inhabitants. The women almost universally appear in mourning. The Prussian officers endeavor to dispel the gloom ineffectually.

SKIRMISH ON THE LOIRE.

A despatch from Blois, dated yesterday, reports that a strong column of the enemy's cavalry and infantry attacked a French reconnoitering party on the left bank of the Loire yesterday, but were handily repulsed after a short engagement.

CHATEAUX STILL OCCUPIED.

A despatch from Vendôme, dated yesterday, states that it is said there are still 2,000 Prussians in Chateaudun, 800 of which are cavalry. They also have two cannon.

CONTINUED BAD WEATHER.

The weather continues unfavorable for military movements. For several days the rain has fallen steadily, and most of the high winds recalled. This has been especially the case in the North of France. The Prussians in Normandy and the Vosges find it extremely difficult to move their artillery. The French troops take advantage of this bad weather to inflict severe losses on the enemy.

GARIBOLDI ORGANIZING HIS FORCES—SEVERE FIGHTING.

A despatch from Troyes states that Nogué was evacuated by the Prussians last night. Before leaving they fired the town in several places. General Garibaldi is still at Dole, where, notwithstanding his indisposition, he personally superintends the organization of the free forces. He has collected a strong force, and which is subjected to the most stringent discipline. Several sharp engagements have occurred, with considerable losses on both sides.

THE GERMAN ADVANCE CHECKED BY GARIBOLDI.

In the East the Prussian army has been suddenly and decisively stopped. Their march upon Lyons has been checked by the victories of the French under Garibaldi. The latter, ever since he took command, has acted vigorously, taken many prisoners and cannon, and accomplished the object for which he set forth.

M. KERATRY ORGANIZING THE BRITONS.

M. Keratry has ordered all the Mobs in the province of Brittany to concentrate at Mans, in order to oppose the progress of the Prussians, who seem to be moving in that direction. It is understood that when the troops are collected there are contemplated M. Keratry will organize them himself for offensive warfare. Many regular troops will also be incorporated in this army. He has already issued a stirring proclamation to the Mobs, promising that they shall have the best weapons and be well supplied with cannon and missiles. They are to be submitted to the strictest discipline. Their hearts must remain away. Let only the true Bretons come, whose rallying cry shall be "God and the country."

GERMAN MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

A despatch from Lille, dated the 24th inst., states that St. Quentin has been evacuated. Amiens has not yet been attacked. The Prussians retreated suddenly without commencing hostilities and are now concentrating near Laon. The siege of La Ferte has also been abandoned. A large portion of the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is moving hastily towards Paris.

TWELVE THOUSAND PRUSSIAN AT BREUX.

A despatch from Nonancourt, dated the 24th inst., reports that the Prussians are at Breux, in the Department Eure et Loire, with 12,000 men and much artillery. They are pillaging the shops there. They have also occupied St. Remy Sur Avre.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS FROM TOURS.

There has been a great movement of troops here to-day. The railways are wholly engaged with their transportation and are closed to the public.

MARSHALLS MORE QUIET.

At Marseilles affairs are more quiet. The journals that were suppressed in that city have been allowed to reappear by order of M. Gambetta. The Civic Guard is less unruly, and the authorities and citizens apparently pay little regard to it.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PREFETS AND MAYORS.

The newly appointed Directeur Sureté Publique has issued a circular address to the prefects of the several departments, announcing that such parties who furnish provisions for the enemy willingly and with the hope of gain are to be tried by court martial. The prefects that they must impress upon the mayors of the various towns in their departments the imperative duty of defending every town. Those who fail to do so will be dismissed, and the towns themselves officially denounced.

GAMBETTA USING RESISTANCE.

M. Gambetta has issued another circular to the prefects of the departments urging resistance to the enemy as the peculiar duty of the local. Every town, village and hamlet should organize for resistance.

CRUELTY OF THE PRUSSIAN.

It is remarked that the more difficulties the Prussians are compelled to encounter the more inhumanly they treat the French inhabitants—needlessly destroying farming utensils, looting and manufacturing, tearing down dwellings, killing horses and cattle, and destroying the food they cannot eat or carry away.

AID FOR THE PEOPLE OF CHATEAUCEN.

Wagons, under the charge of soldiers, have gone through the streets of this city to-day, collecting supplies of all kinds for the inhabitants of Chateaudun, whose houses were burned by the Prussians. Subscriptions have also been opened in their behalf.

NATIVES OF ALGERIA DECLARED CITIZENS.

The natives of Algeria have been declared citizens of France, and that country is divided into three departments, as follows—Algeria, Oran and Constantine, thus making the total number of departments in France ninety-four.

A NEW GOVERNMENT FOR ALGERIA.

An official decree is published to-day relative to the French colony of Algeria. The colony is divided into three departments—Algeria, Oran and Constantine. The offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Algeria are suppressed, and a new government instituted under prefects and a civil government general, who will be allowed to choose two deputies. M. Henri Dider is appointed governor general, with a salary of 50,000 francs. General Lallemand is also appointed commander-in-chief of the army and navy. The natives and Jews now there are declared citizens of France.

MR. WASHINGTON PROTECTING ENGLISHMEN.

The English in Paris are under the protection of Mr. Washington, as the chargé d'affaires has not recognized the republican government and has no authority to act.

THE FRENCH LOAN IN LONDON.

The loan which the government announced yesterday is guaranteed by Y. S. Morgan & Co., of London. Many shares were subscribed for here to-day. The success of this financial measure increases the confidence in the government here.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

It is reported that Mazzini, the noted Italian republican leader, has left Italy, and is now on his way to Tours.

The Mayor of Montdidier has been dismissed from his office for cowardice.

The Prussians at Breux have levied a tax of 50,000 on the people.

Streyn, in Eure et Loire, has also been occupied by the enemy.

No news has been received from Paris to-day. It is rumored that fighting is going on near Orleans.

Despatches from Lyons report a decided halt in the advance of the Prussians in the eastern departments. The French forces there have taken over 800 prisoners.

No news has been received of military movements in the North, where General Bourbaki is preparing to receive the enemy.

are advancing on that place, and measures have been taken to check them.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, visiting England—Prince Napoleon Loyal to the Emperor—The French Government to Leave Tours—Prussians Evacuated at Longchamps—Refusal of Verdun to Surrender—Imperialists Recognizing the Republic—Lomb-A French Diplomat Arrested—Burning German Ships—Several War Notes.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 1870.

The Prince and Princess of Wales paid an official visit in state yesterday, to the Empress Eugenie at Chislehurst. They were attended by Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty, the Queen. The Prince Imperial received the princely visitors in the vestibule of Camden House, and conducted them to the presence of the Empress. The august personages stated that they were expressly charged by the Queen to renew to the Empress the expression of her sincere sympathy. The visit lasted an hour, and attracted much attention in the neighborhood.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S LOYALTY TO THE EMPEROR. Prince Napoleon, who is in this city, has written a long communication to the London journals, which appears this morning, contradicting the charges recently made by the London Daily News, impugning his loyalty to the Emperor and Empress. He denies having seen either General Bourbaki or General Boyer, who came to England on a mission from Marshal Bazaine to the Empress. He says he repeated personally to the Empress, the expression of his devotion and fidelity.

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THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO LEAVE TOURS. There is no doubt that the French provisional government will soon be obliged to leave Tours. Arrangements are now making for transferring the national headquarters to Clermont, in the Department of Puy de Dome.

PRUSSIAN REFUSED AT LONGCHAMPS. A despatch from Rouen states that the Prussians on leaving Gisors attacked Longchamps with 900 men and four mortars. They were beaten off by the French troops and other troops.

REFUSAL OF VERDUN TO SURRENDER. The Prussians investigating Verdun recently sent a communication to the Mayor of the town demanding its surrender. The Mayor indignantly refused, inviting the Prussians, if they thought the town was to become an easy prey, to come forward and take it.

IMPERIALISTS RECOGNIZING THE REPUBLICAN LOAN. Schneider, a former president of the Corps Législatif, replying to The Situation, the pseudo-imperialist organ, has written a letter to Laurier, saying that the national defence loan is sacred for all Frenchmen, and protesting energetically against any intention of repudiating the debt, which is that of France. This letter was written after his return from Chislehurst, and it is understood, is sanctioned by Rouher and other imperialists.

A FRENCH DIPLOMAT ARRESTED AT VERSAILLES. Among the persons lately arrested at Versailles by the Prussians was M. Le Sour, formerly Secretary of the French Legation at Berlin. It was he who delivered to the Prussian government the French declaration of war. He was regarded as a prisoner of war and was sent to Mayence.

THE STARVATION POLICY. The Prussians are persisting in their starvation policy at Paris and Metz. The fugitives from those cities rigorously are turned back.

THE FRENCH LOAN IN LONDON. In spite of the rumors about the surrender of Metz the French loan has advanced in price all day here. M. Laurier is here in behalf of the French arranging for the expenditure of a large amount of the loan in the purchase of arms at Birmingham.

BURNING GERMAN SHIPS. A telegram from Shields (England) says that it is reported there on the best authority that two German ships which were recently captured by French cruisers in the English Channel have been burned about one hundred miles east of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MANUFACTURING ARMS IN MARSILLES. The iron foundries and dock yards of Marseilles are wholly devoted to the manufacturing of cannon and missiles. All other work, including shipbuilding, has been suspended.

THE MILITARY SITUATION ON THE LOIRE IS UNCHANGED. Greve has recognized the French republic. Volunteers for the French army have arrived from Martinique.

THE GARRISON OF TOULON HAS BEEN SENT INTO THE FIELD, the National Guard taking its place.

The Prussians have withdrawn from Nogent-sur-Selle.

NAPOLEON AND THE COUNTESS.

Revelations from the Bonaparte Papers—The Countess Beauharnais—Her Relations to the Emperor and Wealth—English and American Investments—The United Riches of Madame de Pompadour and Madame du Barry Exceeded—Eugenie the Tenant of Countess Beauharnais's Son.

LONDON, Oct. 27—P. M.

A HERALD special telegram from the Continent, which was delivered to-day for transmission by cable to New York, reports as follows:

Among the extraordinarily singular documents which were unearthed at the Tuilleries, with the general correspondence and private letters of Napoleon, was one showing the future of the emperor's mistress. The paper presents in the form of a legal document detailing the marriage settlement of Elizabeth Ann Harrier, Countess of Beauharnais, France, of the chateau Beauharnais, near Versailles, better known as Miss or Mistress Howard. The deed was made out on the occasion of the union by marriage of this lady with Clarence Trevelyan, in the month of May, in the year 1854. Two schedules which are attached to the paper make known that the Countess possessed £117,000 sterling in English and other foreign securities, including the sum of \$9,000 in Pennsylvania (a United States) railway debentures, \$75,000 in St. Louis and Cincinnati bonds, besides 500,000 francs and additional sum of £50,000 sterling, which is described as "other stocks and funds and securities," and distinguished as the "settled fund." She had besides divers other invest, ment shares and securities, with jewels and other personal estate, and a landed property in France during the later years of her life.

PLATE AND JEWELS. The plate and jewels, with the property therein last mentioned, had not been scheduled or valued, but were distinguished from the bonds and cash which were their proper titles.

A FORTUNE. The residuary estate was, as is shown by the deeds, of great extent, but by leaving it out of the schedule of the gross value of the property, the specific terms of her fortune, as described and set forth, amounted to the startling sum of one hundred and seventy-six thousand pounds sterling.

This vast amount must have been amassed by the Lady Beauharnais within the brief period of two and a half years—between the 2d of December, in the year 1851, and the 15th of May, 1854—for it is notorious as a fact that down to the period of the accomplishment of the coup d'état the pecuniary circumstances of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte were very straitened.

THE HEIR. The deed of settlement contains a provision to the amount of twenty thousand pounds sterling in favor of Margit Constantine Herzog, entitled and called in French Comtesse Beauharnais, a son of the

Countess, but the name of his father is not stated. It is pretty well known in England, however, that this Margit is a son of John Mason, the celebrated sleight-of-hand jockey rider.

THE TRUSTEES TO THE DEED OF SETTLEMENT are named thus:—Countess Jane de Montagu, No. 61 Rue St. Honoré, Paris, chargee of her Majesty the Empress; Stanislaus John William Strode, No. 1 Albany Terrace, London, and Edward Moina, No. 25 Holles Street, Cavendish Square, London.

The solicitors or attorneys in the matter are Messrs. Plagiat, Clark and Finch, No. 43 Craven Street, Strand, London; William Fingate being the subscribing witness.

CELEBRITIES EXCEEDED. At the period of her death the property of the Countess Beauharnais exceeded in value the united wealth of Madame de Pompadour and Madame du Barry.

THE "UP AND DOWNS" OF LIFE. The dwelling house of Chislehurst, England, which is just now occupied by the Empress Eugenie, was rented by her Majesty of Mr. Strode, one of the trustees of the above recited settlement, and it constitutes a singular additional fact in the history of this whole family scandal that the house is merely held by Strode in his capacity of trustee, but is actually the property of the Count Beauharnais, the illegitimate son of the ex-Empress's mistress.

NAPOLEON'S CORRESPONDENCE.

A Claimant Locked Up as a Lunatic. A London journal of the 15th of October remarks:—Napoleon's correspondence, which is now being published in the London journals, requires a word of explanation to make it intelligible. M. Sandon, an advocate, had, or fancied he had, a claim upon Mr. Perseguy, the Emperor's secretary, for the sum of £10,000. He had, in fact, to get rid of the unfortunate suitor, locked him up as a lunatic, and kept him in Chislehurst for nearly a month. He had, in fact, to get rid of the unfortunate suitor, locked him up as a lunatic, and kept him in Chislehurst for nearly a month. He had, in fact, to get rid of the unfortunate suitor, locked him up as a lunatic, and kept him in Chislehurst for nearly a month.

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from the days when the great William Camden was in luck. Then Camden place was a rendezvous for such of the most brilliant society of the day. Ben Jonson was a regular guest, and would bring down with him a band of chosen friends to entertain the great antiquarian, who founded the History Lecture at Oxford, with his wit and all the latest anecdotes of the day. It is possible that the secret of the "Mermaid" may have been re-acted in the glades and a series of Camden place. A pleasant party of antiquaries, indeed, used to meet at Camden place, and it is not perhaps generally known that the whole manner of Chislehurst was once the marriage portion of the Earl of Warwick, the last of those illustrious lords who overawed the throne and the common.

THE STRANGE STORY. The latest version of the Bourbaki story is that given in the London News. The writer is the correspondent of that journal at Tours. The following is the statement:—

A balloon despatch from Marshal Bazaine, reported in the London News, and which is the latest version of the Bourbaki story, has so greatly puzzled the London press, that you have surmised, the improbable explanations hitherto given were not the true ones. The ex-Emperor, in conjunction with the ex-Empress and M. de Bismarck, desired to confer with a trusty general on an affair of capital importance. Marshal Bazaine, though not a Frenchman, was not a Frenchman, and he was not allowed to know, was so pressed by the messenger, who gave undoubted proofs of his being sent by the Emperor, that he was persuaded to seal the secret of the Emperor's confidence in him for a moment thought of having a hurt in the leg which prevented him from traveling.

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