

RUSSIA.

Special Mission from the Czar Alexander to the Sultan.

The Russian People Ardent for War.

British Violation of the Treaty of Paris and Basis of the Russo-German Alliance.

American Chance for Retribution on the Ocean.

The English Mission to Versailles and the Prussian Reply to the Envoy.

DIVISION IN THE ENGLISH CABINET.

The British Guards Ordered for Active Service.

Austro-Italian Opinion and Diplomacy in the Crisis.

A RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Russia and Prussia in Secret Alliance Before the French War—England's Bad Faith—The Treaty of Paris and its Violation by Britain—Point of Offense to Russia—American Interests on the Ocean—A Day of Retribution for the Alabama.

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1870.
I have come into possession within the past few days of evidence, the accuracy of which I am able to substantiate at any moment, of the existence of a secret alliance for offensive and defensive purposes between Russia and Prussia. This alliance was concluded before the opening of the war between Prussia and France. It is known as a fact that after the signing of the treaty of Paris in 1856, a supplementary secret treaty was made between England, France and Austria, by which these Powers bound themselves to regard any infraction of the treaty of Paris by Russia as a *casus belli*, and that they should act aggressively with Turkey against the Czar in the case of the occurrence of such an event.

THE Czar's JUSTIFICATION.
The existence of this supplementary agreement is regarded as seriously compromising England and as freeing Russia from all obligation to respect the latter treaty (of Paris).

THE SAVING CLAUSE.
The eighth article of the treaty of Paris provides that no signatory Power shall declare war, in the event of an actual or supposed infraction of the treaty, until after having afforded to all the signing Powers an opportunity to inquire into the case presented, and thus enjoy an opportunity to endeavor to arrange a settlement by mediation.

TREACHERY TO THE ALLIES.
This secret treaty, which was entered into immediately afterwards by England, France and Austria, is regarded as a violation of the article referred to, and as implying treachery and bad faith towards the remainder of the signatory Powers.

AMERICAN INTERESTS ON THE OCEAN.
Very great apprehension is expressed in England to-day that if war with Russia should ensue from the present complication of the United States of America, acting on the precedent which was set by England in the Alabama case, will cover the ocean with privateers sent out under Russian letters of marque.

THE BRITISH MISSION TO VERSAILLES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
English Effort to Detach Prussia from Russia—How the Special Envoy will be Received by the King—Conciliatory Reminiscences of British Diplomacy—A Polite Bow and Refusal—Plenty of War Material for Sale to Either Belligerent.

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1870.
The special correspondent of the Herald at Versailles writes on the 15th instant thus:—
Mr. Odo Russell is expected to arrive at Versailles to-morrow. He will be received with the greatest courtesy and the most polite attention by the Prussians.

PRUSSIA'S REPLY.
I can tell you now what reply Mr. Russell will receive to his English message or despatch. It will be somewhat in this sense:—"We are perfectly indifferent whether Russia reconstruct her fleet on the Black Sea or not. We (Prussia) were the last Power which was invited to join in the former conference and take part in the Treaty of Paris, which followed its deliberations in 1856. This treaty we regarded at the moment as being too hard on Russia, but you (England) did not attach very much importance to our opinion at the moment. We felt ourselves slighted, excluded, left out in the cold." Now, to-day, we shall not interfere in any manner with Russia for renouncing her adhesion to the terms of the treaty. Many treaties have been annulled since 1856 and you (England) have not stood in the way of their abrogation. We shall remain neutral, and shall be very happy to sell to England or to Russia as many guns as you may want, having a very large stock of Chassepots and rifled and bronzed field pieces on hand. In the meantime we have a good deal to do with these troublesome French, who will not understand that they are beaten. A thousand pardons, Mr. Russell. Good morning, sir. Accept the assurances of our highest consideration, &c."

EARL RUSSELL'S OPINION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Earl Russell writes to the London Times to-day approving Earl Granville's firm and "unanswerable" despatch, and urging that more authority, if necessary, be conferred upon the Crown to

BOHEMIA.

The Tendencies of Race—Sympathies of the Slavics.

PRAGUE, Nov. 21, 1870.
The *Politik* (the Slavonian organ) says the Slavics are utterly opposed to a war with Russia. Other journals declare that the entire Slav race sympathize with Russia's designs.

BELGIAN OPINION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Fearful of a War—Melancholy Prospect for New Year.

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1870.
The *Independence Belge*, in a dependent article on the Eastern question, expresses the fear that war is inevitable, and that all the great Powers will have their armies in the field before the 1st of January.

THE MCGARRAHAN CLAIM.

Authorized Version of the President's Views on the Subject—Facts Regarding Secretary Cox's Resignation.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21, 1870.
On Thursday last President Grant had an interview with a gentleman prominent in official circles on the subject of the Cox-McGarahan claim. The President authorized him to make the following statement:—

It is stated on the highest authority that there never was the slightest disagreement between the President and Secretary Cox on the McGarahan claim in the administration of the Interior Department. Not a word passed on the subject of the claim, except that when the Cabinet was organized in March, 1869, the President then said to the Cabinet, and particularly to Secretary Cox, that he supposed this claim would be brought before the administration in some form. He wanted thus early to announce his views to them, not believing either claimant had well grounded titles, but believing that both were tainted with fraud, and that the government really owned the land. He did not want the administration to have anything to do with it, but to let the court and Congress settle the matter. He then and there, in the presence of the Cabinet, directed Mr. Cox to decline to consider the claim until Congress and the court made it imperative for the administration to do so. From that day to the time Secretary Cox wrote his first letter of resignation, he (Cox) never as much as intimated to the President that the time had arrived for the administration to act. Having these facts in mind when he wrote Secretary Cox from Long Branch, and assuming that the Secretary did not intend to act until he had conferred with him, the President, nevertheless, feared that he might commit himself to some line of policy which Commissioner Wilson might seize upon as a pretext to compromise the administration in favor of one or the other of these fraudulent claims. The very nature of his communication to the Secretary was never disclosed to him for a moment. He had his orders fully sixteen months before, and the President could not suppose he would disobey them. He had good reasons in the shape of duties to perform as Secretary of the Interior, and warned the Secretary accordingly. The Secretary's second resignation out of the explanation of his resignation, and the President's commensurate with the Secretary's resignation, since he says in his letter that "it is a measure of so much administrative importance—one of the greatest likely to come before the President, and not without showing insubordination and bad temper."

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Public Excitement for War—A Special Mission to Turkey.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21, 1870.
The war feeling is ardent throughout the Russian empire.

Ignatieff returns to Constantinople with full and particular instructions from the imperial government. The General has just arrived in the Turkish capital.

A POWERFUL IRON-CLAD NAVY—STRENGTHENING THE FORTIFICATIONS.
It is reported that Russia has fifty iron-clad monitors at Nikolaf, drawing less than eighteen feet of water.

The Russian fortifications of Azof have been greatly strengthened and are represented to be impregnable.

WHAT GERMANY WILL DO NEXT—FANATISM PRESENTED AS A COMING DANGER TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1870.
A special despatch from St. Petersburg, the 17th instant, says:—
The anti-Prussian organs here declare that after subduing France Prussia will annex all the German speaking people under Russian rule; and, in order to make herself a great maritime Power, Prussia will also annex Holland. These views have been presented strongly to the Czar, who persists in declaring that King William will always remain his friend and ally.

THE SULTAN'S POSITION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Turkey May Concede the Abrogation of the Treaty of Paris.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21, 1870.
The *Borzen Zeitung* says that Turkey has assented to the annulment of certain stipulations of the treaty of Paris.

CALLING OUT THE ARMY RESERVES.
The *Levant Herald* of the 19th says it has reason to believe that the Porte has ordered the military reserves to be called into service.

THE GLADSTONE CABINET.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Division of Opinion—A Legal Luminary Very Cautious.

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1870.
Lord Chancellor Hatherley has formally notified his colleagues and the Cabinet that he will resign his office should the government declare war against Russia. Messrs. Bright, Lowe, Cardwell and Childers, it is believed, will do the same.

CITY RUMORS.
The city is full of rumors that Prince Gortschakoff has informed Earl Granville of his willingness to withdraw his note, and that he will submit Russia's claims to the decision of a Congress.

Peace Reports.

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1870.
A special correspondent at Berlin, under this date, telegraphs as follows:—The British and Russian Ministers both say that the danger of a rupture is abating.

NATIONAL ALARM OR CABINET PRECAUTION?

LONDON, Nov. 21—Midnight.
An leaves of absence to the Guards have been cancelled, and orders have been issued to them to prepare for active service.

AUSTRIAN ALARM.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
City Excitement in Vienna—Will America Side With Russia?

VIENNA, Nov. 21, 1870.
The excitement here concerning the Eastern question continues unabated.

In official circles there is a strong belief that the moral support, at least, of the United States will be thrown in favor of Russia.

A special correspondent at Vienna telegraphs as follows, under date of the 21st inst.:—
General Ignatieff met Prince Pacha at Constantinople to-day. The answer of the Porte to the Russian note will be sent immediately. The Russian answer to the Vienna note is expected by the 23d inst.

The Austrian journals to-day have a more peaceful tone.

Private despatches from Constantinople, dated November 20, to Vienna, say that negotiation between the Porte and the Russian Ambassador is being zealously pushed, but an understanding seems impossible.

Vienna papers, nevertheless, believe that war can be avoided.

ITALY AND THE ALLIANCE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
English Hope of Support from the King.

FRANCE.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

No Chance for an Effective Sortie from Paris.

Combined Movements of De Paladines, Keratry and Bourbaki.

The Hostile Armies Manoeuvring in the Field.

Expected Junction of the Duke of Mecklenburg and Prince Frederick Charles.

A Great Battle Expected To-day or To-morrow.

The Restoration of Napoleon on the Cards.

Reported Agreement for an Armistice.

The Emperor Urging the Tours Government Not to Cede Territory.

THE SITUATION AT VERSAILLES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
No Chance of an Effective Sortie from Paris—The Prussian Position Still Stronger—The "Moment" Passed for the French.

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1870.
I have received a letter from the Herald special correspondent at Versailles, dated on the 15th instant, in which he says:—
There is no change in the situation of affairs at the Prussian headquarters, although we are in daily, hourly expectation of the occurrence of a grand sortie, which can never be successful, from the shape of the defenses. The Prussian position was difficult before, it has been rendered ten times more so within the past week.

You may rest assured that all danger is likely to occur from the Army of the Loire is now passed. With the Bavarians on the left and Prince Frederick Charles on the right, any attempt to move on Versailles would bring the French into a fatal position.

Time was when they might have fallen on General Von der Tann and beaten his army. Then, flushed with success, they could have met Prince Frederick Charles, with a very good hope of obtaining another triumph by pursuing a line of tactics similar to that observed by the late "Stonewall" Jackson in the Shenandoah valley.

This chance is now passed, and I firmly believe that nothing but surrender or annihilation awaits the French Army of the Loire.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Movements of the Germans—De Paladines' Army Falling Back—A Sortie from Paris Feared—King William Preparing for Flight—Instructions Asked For—Junction with Prince Frederick Charles—Bourbaki's Forces—The Fight at Chateaudun—De Paladines' Strategy—A Movement on Paris—Strength of the French—How They Will Advance—Prussians Concentrating Before Paris—The Situation as It Stands.

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1870.
A correspondent writing from the German headquarters on the 17th gives important information concerning the movements against the Army of the Loire.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GERMANS.
The Bavarians are moving from Fontainebleau, towards which point Frederick Charles is hastening by forced marches. The Duke of Mecklenburg reports the enemy as having just retired towards Chateaudun and Chartres, constantly pushing forward to occupy Dreux.

DE PALADINES' ARMY FALLING BACK.
General D'Audreuil hazarded much in order to deliver the capital, placing the army of the besiegers between two fires. But the situation is equally critical on the German side. At this moment the French army is falling back on its reserves, resisting the approach of Prince Frederick Charles.

A SORTIE FROM PARIS FEARED.
A sortie from Paris, combined with an attack in the rear of Versailles, is daily expected. The Prussians were yesterday attempting to erect bridges over the Seine, near Sevres, to be used in case of a sortie, but have not yet succeeded. General von Moltke seems to think that the consequences of a sortie would be extremely serious.

KING WILLIAM PREPARING FOR FLIGHT.
Last night the personal luggage of the King was all packed up in readiness for instant flight and the same precautions will be taken to-night.

THE DUKES OF MECKLENBURG ASKED FOR.
The Duke of Mecklenburg has asked for further instructions, saying that he cannot hold his positions in the face of the greater strength of the army of the Loire.

A JUNCTION WITH PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES.
General von Moltke says that no troops can possibly be spared from the army around Paris, and that the Duke must fall back until he meets the army of Frederick Charles. A junction is expected to-night between the advance and the Duke's rear at Rambouillet.

BOURBAKI'S FORCES.
The French troops occupying Mautes-sur-Seine, Dreux and Verdun, are not portions of the Army of the Loire, but detachments of Bourbaki's Army of the North. All this information admirably supplements the news received in London to-day.

THE FIGHT AT CHATEAUDUN.
The Prussian despatch announcing the actions of the 15th at Chateaudun and Chateaufort was erroneous. Only one action was fought that day at Chateaudun, where a severe engagement took place, resulting at first in the repulse of the French. The Prussian cavalry were subsequently checked by the arrival of the Twenty-second division.

DE PALADINES' STRATEGY.
This makes it clear that General D'Audreuil is still moving with his right, his left resting on Orleans. Great care is taken to conceal General D'Audreuil's plans; but I state on high authority that he is amusing the Duke of Mecklenburg with a portion of his army while moving the bulk of his force—not less than 150,000 men—northward to form a junction

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TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
More News from Paris—If. About Contradicted—The Parisians in Good Spirits.

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1870.
A special New York Herald correspondent telegraphs from Tours the 21st:—The balloon Ulrich has just arrived, and brings news contradicting Edmund Aubert's account of the feeling in Paris.

THE PARISIANS IN GOOD SPIRITS.
The victory of Coulmiers adds fresh courage to the Parisians, and there is no apprehension for the supply of food.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Napoleon to Be Restored—An Armistice Agreed Upon—The Army of the Loire Not Defeated—French Reverse at La Fere—The Feeling in Germany—Bazaine's Vindication—German Prisoners—Several War Notes.

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The London Times' city article this morning intimates that the restoration of Napoleon is on the cards.

AN ARMISTICE AGREED UPON.
Private despatches received in Tours to-night contain the assurance that an armistice had been agreed to. No details can yet be obtained.

PARIS DISPOSED TO YIELD.
A telegram from Berlin, dated to-day, states that it is reported in that city that Paris is disposed to yield.

GERMAN PLANS.
A telegram from Berlin, dated to-day, says that the French troops which were engaged west of Paris did not belong to the Army of the Loire. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg is to push westward, while the rest of the German forces surround Paris.

RENCH DENIAL THAT THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE HAS BEEN DEFEATED.
A telegram from Tours dated to-day says all Reuters' and German despatches purporting to give accounts of the movements of the Army of the Loire must be received with distrust, as the former is ill informed and the latter are intended to mislead.

The Army of the Loire suffered no defeat nor even a repulse. Up to this time all its movements have been successfully executed. General d'Audreuil de Paladines keeps his secrets well; but a decisive encirclement is expected to take place to-morrow or on Wednesday.

FRENCH REVERSE AT LA FERRE.
A telegram from Versailles, dated yesterday, states that the French endeavored with four companies of infantry and four guns to relieve the garrison of La Fere; but they were repulsed and driven beyond the river Oise by a battalion of the Fifteenth Prussian regiment. A sortie from the fortress was made directly after the attack from without, but it was likewise repulsed.

AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR NIVITS.
A telegram from Tours says there was a five hours engagement between 300 French-tirailleurs and 1,200 Prussians near Nivits without any decided advantage on either side.

GERMAN MOVEMENTS AT VARIOUS POINTS.
The Germans fortify Montbellard. The country between Longwy and Montmedy is occupied by the enemy. The Germans are advancing toward the department of Haute Saone, via Vesoul, Granville, Bouillon. There is a force of the enemy 20,000 strong in a position near Gray.

Another balloon from Paris was captured near Chartres.

THE FEELING IN GERMANY.
A despatch from Berlin the 20th inst. says:—Great dissatisfaction prevails in consequence of the enormous expense of maintaining the French prisoners in Germany. Berlin is almost deserted, except by women dressed in black, who make charms and pray for their absent relatives; and children and old men, who go moaning about the streets, buying the latest editions of the war journals. An enterprising merchant offers 500 thalers for Garibaldi's head.

BAZAINE'S VINDICATION.
A vindication of his course by Marshal Bazaine is expected to appear this week. Marshal Bazaine writes to the London Times on the subject of the surrender of Metz, sustaining the action of Bazaine.

GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH.
A telegram from Berlin says that the German prisoners the French claim to have taken in the fight near Coulmiers were sick and wounded men left in hospitals.

SEVERAL WAR NOTES.
It is rumored here to-day that General Von der Tann has been removed.

The assertion that forty millions of francs were found in Metz on its surrender turns out to be untrue.

Odo Russell writes from Versailles that the Franciscans sought to interrupt his journey thither.

A number of German vessels are blockaded in Yarmouth harbor by French iron clads.

Accounts from Paris show that the Parisians are much disheartened.

The Prussians have forbidden the inhabitants of Tergier from leaving the town.

Prussian scouts made their appearance to-day in the vicinity of St. Quentin. Railroad communications with that town will probably be severed to-morrow.

A violent demonstration was made on Sunday by the laboring men of Verriers. It was finally suppressed.

A French fleet is off the north coast of Holland, between the islands of Texel and Borkum.

Advices from Prince Frederick Charles' headquar-

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