

THE ARMISTICE TERMS.

Herald Special Report from Berlin.

Text of the Armistice Convention Between Bismarck and Favre.

Cessation of Hostilities for Twenty-One Days.

Lines of Demarcation Between the Beligerent Armies.

Arrangement for Convoicing the Assembly.

Surrender of the Forts and Garrison of Paris.

DISARMAMENT OF THE ENCEINTE.

Facilities for Revictualing the City.

Provisions for the Levying of a War Contribution.

All German Prisoners of War to be Exchanged.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Berlin, dated on yesterday, giving the text of the armistice convention between Jules Favre and Count Bismarck. The text is as follows:—

THE CONVENTION.
I, OTTO VON BISMARCK, Chancellor, in the name of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, and I, GABRIEL CLAUDE JULES FAVRE, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Government of National Defence of France, having been furnished with the regular powers, do determine the following arrangements:—

A GENERAL ARMISTICE.
ARTICLE 1. A general armistice over all the lines of military operations in course of execution by the German and French armies shall begin this very day in and around Paris, and shall begin in the departments within a term of three days, the duration of the armistice to be twenty-one days, dating from to-day, and, excepting it be renewed, terminable everywhere on the 15th day of February at noon.

THE LINES OF DEMARCATION.
The belligerent armies shall preserve their respective positions, which shall be separated by a line of demarcation. This line shall commence at Pontalze on the coast of the Department of Calvados, and shall be continued upon Luquerres, (significative la Doucelle) northeast of the Department of Mayenne, passing between Brion and Fromental, touching the Department of Mayenne at Luquerres, whence it shall follow the limits which separate that department from the Departments of Orne and Sarthe to the north of Monnaens, when it shall be continued in such a way as to leave the Germans in occupation of the Departments of Sarthe, Indre-et-Loire, Loire-et-Cher and Yonne as far as the point where the Departments of Cote d'Or, Nievre and Yonne touch each other.

Setting out from this point, the tracing of the line shall be reserved for an understanding which shall take place as soon as the contracting parties are informed of the actual situation of the military operations which are being executed in the departments of Cote d'Or, Doubs and Jura. In any case the line will pass through the territory comprised of these departments, leaving the Germans in occupation of those departments situated north and the French army in occupation of those departments situated south of this territory.

In the departments of the North of France—Nord and Pas de Calais, including the fortresses of Givet and Langres—each army has the right of maintaining its authority in the territory which it occupies, each employing such means as its commanders may judge necessary to attain this end.

THE NAVAL FORCES.
The armistice applies equally to the naval forces of the two countries. Adopting the meridian of Dunkirk as the line of demarcation, to the west of which the French fleet shall remain, and east of which, as soon as they can be warned, the German ships of war shall retire to a distance of ten kilometers from this territory as may be determined by the peninsular of Havre as far as the line drawn from Elwert to the direction of St. Germain shall remain outside the limits of the German occupation. The belligerent armies and their advanced posts will remain at a distance of at least ten kilometers from the lines drawn. The separate position of each of the two armies will be reserved to itself.

In western waters the captures which may be made after the conclusion and before the notification of the armistice shall be restored, as well as the prisoners taken.

AN EXCEPTION.
During the interval indicated military operations in the territory comprised of the departments of Doubs, Jura and Cote d'Or, as well as the siege of Belfort, will continue independent of the armistice until an agreement is arrived at regarding the line of demarcation, the tracing of which through the three departments mentioned is reserved for ulterior understanding.

CONVOCACTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.
ARTICLE 2. The armistice thus agreed upon has for its object to permit the Government of National Defence of France to convocate an Assembly, freely elected, which will pronounce on the question whether the war shall be continued or what terms of peace shall be made. The Assembly will meet at Bordeaux, and every facility will be given by the commanders of the German armies for the election and meeting of the Deputies who compose the Assembly.

SURRENDER OF THE PARIS PORTS.
ARTICLE 3. There shall be immediately surrendered to the German army, by the French military authorities, all the forts forming the perimeter exterior of the city, as well as the material of war, and the commutes and houses situated outside of that perimeter, or between the forts, may be occupied by the German troops as far as a line drawn by military commissioners.

The ground between this line and the fortified enceinte of the city of Paris shall be interdicted to the armed forces on both sides.

The manner of surrendering the forts and drawing the line already mentioned will form the object of a protocol, to be annexed to the present convention.

NO OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.
ARTICLE 4. During the armistice the German army shall not enter Paris.

DISARMING THE ENCEINTE.
ARTICLE 5. The enceinte will be resolved of its guns and their carriages, which will be transported to forts designated for that purpose by the commissioners of the German army.

CAPITULATION OF THE GARRISON.
ARTICLE 6. The garrisons of Paris, comprising the Army of the Line, the Gardes Mobile and the marines of the forts, shall be held prisoners of war, excepting 12,000 men, which the military authority in Paris shall preserve for service

inside the city. The troops who are thus made prisoners of war will lay down their arms, which will be collected at places designated for that purpose, and given, according to the arrangements made by the commissioners, in the usual manner. These troops will remain in the interior of the city, and will not be allowed to pass the enceinte during the armistice. The French authorities bind themselves to take care of every individual belonging to the army and the Gardes Mobile who shall remain in the interior of the town. Officers of the captive troops will be designated in a list to be delivered to the German authorities. At the expiration of the armistice all combatants belonging to the army confined in Paris will have constituted themselves prisoners of war to the German army if before peace is not concluded. All officers made prisoners will retain their arms.

THE NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL GUARDS.
ARTICLE 7. The National Guard will retain their arms, and will be charged with the protection of Paris and the maintaining of order. The same will be the case with the gendarmerie and the assimilated troops employed in the municipal service, such as the Republican Guard, the Donaniers and Poudriers, the whole number in this category not exceeding 3,500 men.

All corps of Franco-troops shall be resolved by ordinance of the Prussian government.

REVICTUALING PARIS.
ARTICLE 8. After the surrender of the forts and the disarmament of the enceinte and the garrison, as stipulated in articles 5 and 6, the revictualing of Paris shall be effected fairly by transit over the railroads and rivers, except provisions intended for the revictualing of Paris drawn from the districts occupied by the German troops. The French government engages itself to obtain provisions outside the line of demarcation which surrounds the frontiers of the German armies, except in case of authorization to the contrary effect given by the commandary by letter.

COMMUNICATION WITH PARIS.
ARTICLE 9. Every person wishing to quit the city of Paris must be furnished with a regular permit, delivered by the French military authority, and submitted to be viced by the German authority.

Free passes will be granted, by right of position, to candidates, provincial deputations and deputies to the Assembly.

Free movement of persons who have received the authorization indicated will be permitted only between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening.

A WAR CONTRIBUTION.
ARTICLE 11. The city of Paris will pay a municipal contribution of war amounting to two hundred millions of francs. The payment must be effected before the fifteenth day of the armistice, the mode of payment to be determined by a mixed German and French commission.

A PRECAUTION.
ARTICLE 12. During the armistice nothing shall be taken away of public objects of value which may serve as a pledge for the recovery of war contributions.

NO ARMS OR MUNITIONS TO ENTER PARIS.
ARTICLE 13. Transport into Paris of arms and munitions and of articles entering into the category of their manufacture is forbidden during the term of the armistice.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.
ARTICLE 14. Immediate steps shall be taken for the exchange of all prisoners of war made by the French army since the commencement of the war. For this end the French authorities will hand, as promptly as possible, a nominal list of German prisoners of war to the German military authorities at Amiens, Le Mans, Orleans and Vesour. The liberation of prisoners of war will be effected at points nearest to the frontier, and the German authorities will deliver and exchange at the same points, in the briefest possible time, like numbers of French prisoners of war of corresponding grades to the French military authorities. The exchange will extend to civil prisoners, such as captains of ships of the German merchant navy and civilian French prisoners retained in Germany.

A POSTAL SERVICE.
ARTICLE 15. A postal service, all letters to be unsealed, will be organized between Paris and the French departments, through the medium of the headquarters at Versailles.

SIGNED AND SEALED.
In faith of which the undersigned have appended to the present convention their signatures. Signed and done at Versailles on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1871.

Why Bourbaki's Army was Excepted from the Armistice—French Generals Complaining of the Terms.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the readers of the NEW YORK HERALD that the offer was made by Bismarck to extend the provisions of the armistice to the Southeastern departments, but was not accepted by Jules Favre as the surrender of Belfort was one of the conditions.

A FRENCH COMPLAINT.

A Bordeaux despatch, dated yesterday, states that the French generals commanding in the North and centre of France have protested against the Prussian demands relative to the line of demarcation between the French and German armies.

COMPELLING COMPLIANCE.

Generals Faidherbe and D'Argent, refusing to evacuate their positions in accordance with the terms of the armistice, have received orders from Bordeaux to comply.

It is said that General Garibaldi has asked that his command be included in the armistice.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

France Recusant of Attendance—M. Jules Favre Denies All Association with the Diplomats.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1871.

I have to telegraph to the HERALD the fact that a special despatch to the London Times, from Versailles, dated yesterday, says M. Favre refuses to attend the Conference or appoint a substitute, nor will he authorize M. Tissot, the present French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to act as the representative of France.

ENGLAND.

The Cabinet Fleet—Coast Defences.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1871.

I am enabled to report to the HERALD the fact that the Right Honorable the Lords of the Admiralty have just ordered the immediate construction of ten armed gunboats.

It is supposed that the vessels will be employed at different points of the coast line.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, published yesterday, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased £90,500 sterling since last week.

MURDER IN TENNESSEE.

A Man Kills a Woman in His Attempt to Ravish Her Daughter.

NAZVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1871.

In De Kalb county, on the night of January 31, John Brewsdorf forced his way into the residence of James Billings, killed Mrs. Billings, wounded her daughter, a girl thirteen years old, and then fled. Billings was shot and a trip to Nashville. Brewsdorf's object was violation of the person of the daughter. The affair caused great excitement.

PROSTRATE FRANCE.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

Quiet Occupation of the Paris Forts.

CONDITION OF FORT MONT DU VALERIEN.

A Sad Scene of Desolation at St. Cloud.

A War Contribution of Forty Millions Levied on the City.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles, dated January 31. Your correspondent writes:—

QUIET OCCUPATION OF THE FORTS.

By fifteen minutes past three o'clock on Sunday afternoon the French had completely evacuated all the forts surrounding Paris, and forty-six regiments of Germans immediately took possession of them. By ten minutes past four o'clock the colors of the German empire floated over all the forts. The occupation proceeded very quietly. There was no undue exultation on the part of the victorious soldiers, and no signs of exasperation exhibited by the defeated French.

CONDITION OF FORT MONT DU VALERIEN.

Some batteries of field artillery entered Fort Mont du Valerien, the keys of which had been given to the Germans by three French officers remaining in charge. The defences of the fort were found in good order, but the barracks were very dirty. Three houses had been burned during the bombardment by the German shells. Later in the evening the field artillery and the infantry took up their allotted line outside the enceinte. The heavy guns of Fort Mont du Valerien, pointed against the Prussian position, had been elevated to such a degree that it was found necessary to make holes in the dry ground under them to obtain sufficient depression for trial of their range on the Gorse wood and windmill, from the battery directed against St. Cloud, which fired a good deal during the siege.

A SCARE.

A dropping fire, in the direction of Paris, was heard at Versailles at four o'clock this afternoon. As might be imagined it created some excitement, which, however, was speedily allayed when it was learned that it came from a few Frenchmen, who had come out of the city, gaunt, hungry-looking and clamorous for food.

A SCENE OF DESOLATION.

Utter destruction is the only term applicable to St. Cloud. The gardens of Vancressom are much injured. Under the fort all the houses were damaged by the German shells, excepting those purposely demolished. At the beginning of the investment many people continued to ride close up to the plateau on which Fort Mont du Valerien stands. The whole country now, with the exception of a few sheltered places, bears the appearance of a howling wilderness.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections for members of the National Assembly will take place in Paris on the 5th and in the departments on the 8th of February. The votes will be taken by scrutin de liste in each department. (This is the ordinary ballot. The voter presents a ticket containing the names of the candidates he desires to vote for.) All the detailed conditions laid down for the management of the elections are grossly in favor of the republicans now in power. Seven hundred and fifty-three delegates for all of France will comprise the Assembly.

THE FOOD QUESTION IN PARIS.

Although the French Army of Paris are prisoners of war, the soldiers will remain within the walls of the city till the close of the armistice. As a consequence the number of mouths to feed remains the same as before the capitulation. One of the conditions of the surrender being that no food shall be supplied Paris from the districts occupied by the German armies, it follows that all supplies must be brought from points outside of that region of country.

STARVING VILLAGES.

There is a heavy fall of snow at this writing, rendering it almost impossible to get aid for the starving inhabitants of the villages around Fort Mont du Valerien. Energetic attempts are making, however, as the people are in a desperate condition.

GENERAL MATTERS.

A war contribution of eight millions sterling (\$40,000,000) has been levied upon Paris and must be paid by the 12th of February.

To-morrow (February 1) persons will be permitted to pass in and out of the city on special passes.

An open letter post will be immediately organized, the mails passing through the imperial headquarters at Versailles.

Communication with Paris Restricted—The Postal Service Limited—Transportation—Suffering in Paris.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the NEW YORK HERALD that postal communication with Paris is restored for open letters and telegrams.

British Foreign Office to the effect that no persons are admitted into Paris unless possessed of passes from the Paris authorities.

SUFFERING IN PARIS.

The Prussians commenced to provide for the restoration of the railways and the provisioning of the capital the moment the armistice was concluded; but the rolling stock was found to be in a wretched condition and inadequate to meet the demands made for the transportation of supplies. Paris consequently suffers for want of food, and is still supplied with rations by the Germans.

RAPIDLY RESTORING THE RAILWAYS.

The Northern Railway Company are rapidly restoring their line for the transportation of provisions to Paris. The repair work, however, is only temporary.

THE WORK OF REVICTUALING.

The revictualing of Paris is going on to the full extent that circumstances will allow, but the distress within the city is very great.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

A Bonapartist Leader at Versailles.

M. ROUHER CONSULTING BISMARCK.

English Denunciation of the German Terms.

The Paris Government Advocating Peace.

A TREATY ALREADY AGREED UPON.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1871.

I am enabled to report to the NEW YORK HERALD that a despatch from Brussels states that the *Independence Belge* of that day reports, without expressing confidence in the truth of the statement, that M. Rouher has arrived at Versailles, and is engaged in consultation with Count Bismarck.

ENGLISH DENUNCIATIONS OF THE GERMAN TERMS.

The London *Times*, in its leading article, says it is not surprised at the general doubt felt as to the truthfulness of the Berlin telegram announcing Bismarck's terms of peace. Anything so exorbitant has not been heard of in the history of modern war. The *Times*, however, reiterates its belief that the despatch is well grounded, and can only hope that this monstrous programme will prove not to represent the settled purpose of the German government.

THE PARIS GOVERNMENT ADVOCATING PEACE.

A despatch from Brussels of to-day's date brings the important report that the government at Paris has undertaken an obligation to advocate the adoption by the Constituent Assembly, soon to convene at Bordeaux, of the preliminaries of a treaty of peace already agreed upon at Versailles.

A CONTRADICTION FROM BORDEAUX.

The *Independence Belge* has a telegram from Bordeaux stating that the London *Times* report of the conditions of peace from Berlin is untrue; and if it was correct the knowledge that such terms were proposed would revive the influence of the extreme war party, lately weakened by the flight of Bourbaki's army into Switzerland.

CLINCHART'S ARMY.

The Escape of One Corps Confirmed.

A Portion of the French Forces Again Attacked.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the NEW YORK HERALD that a despatch from Bordeaux, dated yesterday, confirms the report, previously published, that the Twenty-fourth French corps, including General Garibaldi, had escaped the pursuit of General Manteuffel's army.

THE FRENCH AGAIN ATTACKED.

A despatch from Berne of February 2 says the Germans again attacked the French on Wednesday afternoon south of Pentarlier. The result is not stated.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FRENCH IN SWITZERLAND.

The French Army of the East may be said to have almost ceased to exist as an organized body. All the members who have made their appearance on Swiss soil are prisoners in neutral hands, and have been distributed for safe keeping throughout the cantons of Berne, Fribourg and Geneva. The influx of the French into Switzerland, however, still continues, and is likely to cease only when the entire army of General Clinchart are prisoners.

PURSUED TO THE FRONTIER.

A telegram from Berne, dated yesterday, states that General Manteuffel has pursued the French Army of the East to the Swiss frontier.

A BADEN TOWN CROWDED WITH FUGITIVES.

The same despatch reports that the town of Neuenburg, on the Baden side of the Rhine, is overcrowded with fugitives from the French army, many of whom are sick or suffering from

wounds. The churches are filled with the later class, who are receiving the necessary treatment from the Badenais.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

A Red Hot Committee of Public Safety Nominated at Bordeaux.

Gambetta, Louis Blanc, Rochefort and Duportal the Nominees.

Protest of Opposition Journals Against Gambetta's Decree of Disfranchisement.

The Bordeaux and Paris Government in Opposition.

ALL DISQUALIFICATIONS ABOLISHED.

Oceanists and Bonapartists Able to Hold Office.

NO ELECTIONS TO BE HELD IN ALSACE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 2, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the NEW YORK HERALD that at a public meeting held in this city to-day a committee of public safety was nominated for the future government of France. It includes the names of MM. Gambetta, Louis Blanc, Rochefort and Duportal. PROTEST AGAINST THE DECREE OF DISQUALIFICATION.

Twelve opposition journals have protested against the decree issued by the Bordeaux government on Tuesday providing for the disqualification from the privilege of election to the Assembly of members of families reigning over France since 1789, all persons who have acted as imperial official candidates in past elections, or held office as Ministers, Senators, or Councilors of State under the empire, and Prefects who have accepted office between the 2d of December, 1851, and the 4th of September, 1870.

THE PARIS GOVERNMENT AGAINST GAMBETTA.

A deputation from these journals waited upon M. Jules Simon to-day and stated to him verbally the grounds on which the protest is based. M. Simon in his reply to the address declared that the decree issued by the Paris government on the 28th of January abolished all disqualifications for the National Assembly, and that he (M. Simon) would insist upon the execution of the Paris decrees.

THE ELECTIONS IN ALSACE TO BE IGNORED.

A telegram was received yesterday by the government here from M. Jules Favre, in which it is stated that the Germans have agreed to ignore the holding of the elections for the Assembly in Alsace.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

Herald Special Report from Saarbruck.

Germany Not Sanguine of Peace.

Three Hundred Thousand More Landwehr Called Out.

The Toul Bridge Repaired by the Germans.

A New Yorker on His Way to Paris.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1871.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Saarbruck, on the French frontier, sends me the following despatch, dated on the 1st inst. He says:—

THE TOL BRIDGE REPAIRED.

The bridge between Toul and Nancy, which was blown up by the French, has been repaired, and the German line of communication by that route is restored.

AN AMERICAN EN ROUTE FOR PARIS.

John Gunther, of New York, passed through Saarbruck on the 1st on his way to Paris from Dresden with despatches for Minister Washburne and funds for the assistance of all the Americans in Paris, contributed by their fellow citizens in Dresden.

GERMANY NOT CERTAIN OF PEACE.

Another call on the landwehr of Prussia for men between the ages of twenty-seven and forty-seven was issued on February 1. From the new reserve 300,000 men will be ready to march into France at short notice.

CHANGE OF HEADQUARTERS.

Prince Frederick Charles has removed his headquarters to Tours.

THE HOBOKEN CONTEMPT CASE.

Verdict of \$300 Damages Against Recorder Pope for False Imprisonment.

Several months ago a man named Butts was brought before Recorder Pope, of Hoboken, and fined four dollars for neglecting to clear the snow off the sidewalk in front of his residence. Butts, knowing that this fine was excessive, asked for a receipt, in order to test the matter in a higher court. This set the old gentleman, who is remarkable for his pertinacity and whims of dignity at times, in an angry mood. Peter Kerrigan, a well known and wealthy citizen, who was present, remarked that the decision of the Recorder was decidedly wrong, and that the verdict should be set aside on appeal. The Recorder's temper was soon worked up to fever heat, and he committed Kerrigan to jail on the charge of contempt. The latter was soon released on a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Belle, and the matter being carried to the Supreme Court, it was decided that Kerrigan was wrongfully imprisoned, and that the Recorder had no legal power under the circumstances to commit for contempt.

Kerrigan's suit for damages occupied the past ten days in the Hudson County Court, and the jury returned a verdict yesterday of \$300 damages for plaintiff.

GAMBLERS EXPOSED!

READ TO-DAY'S GLOBE.

Owing to the immense demand for the article exposing gamblers and their tricks, which appears in Monday's and Wednesday's GLOBE, its production is again completed, and it will, for the time being, appear, with additions, in TO-DAY'S GLOBE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

GAMBLERS EXPOSED.

Mailed Free for 25 Cents.—Dr. Kuhn's Lectures on Nervous Debility, its symptoms, its causes and its treatment, and diseases arising from its influence, with a case from his private practice. Address: Dr. Kuhn's Rooms, 43 Broadway, New York.

Teachers, who are desirous of Need Peculiar Developments, which a PNEUMOLOGICAL EXAMINATION at 300 Broadway will explain.

THE POPE AND THE BELGIANS.

Herald Special Report from Brussels.

A Religio-Civic Procession in the Streets.

Demonstration in Support of His Holiness' Temporalities.

King Victor Emmanuel Censured by an Archbishop.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1871.

The correspondent of the HERALD in Brussels telegraphs a letter on the subject of the Papal temporalities question agitation in Belgium, which I forward to New York by special cable report.

The HERALD writer dates in the Belgian capital yesterday (2d instant), in the evening, and says:—A very enthusiastic manifestation in support of the temporal authority of the Pope, and in favor of the cause of the Roman Catholic Church generally, was made in this city to-day.