

The Two French Governments Heavily Split on the Question of Disqualifications.—Election to be Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—By a special decree, Favre will form a special election district—the remainder of the department being occupied by the enemy. Letters from St. Petersburg say Russia will not intervene in favor of France. It is expected, at Berlin, upon the conclusion of peace that the Prussian troops will enter Paris in triumph, and the fifth army corps will hold Champagne until the war indemnity is paid. The German Emperor telegraphs Queen Augusta, ordering grand salutes to be fired in honor of the late decisive events.

The Municipal Council of Danai protest against Gambetta's disqualification decree and resolved to take all votes legally cast. It is officially stated that Prussia will not strip France of her Indian, Asiatic or trans Atlantic possessions. Favre telegraphs Bismarck that the negotiations to the freedom of the election, decided by the Bordeaux Government, are abolished. Count Chambord is in high spirits. He receives dispatches by couriers twice daily, and may depart from France any moment.

Isabella, of Spain, has bought a chateau near Vienna.

There are 66,000 French soldiers in Switzerland.

BORDEAUX, February 5.—The Government here has issued a declaration maintaining the electoral disqualifications, and announcing that one of their number has been sent to Paris to explain the real state of things. The declaration is signed by Gambetta, Bazaine, Cremieux and Fourchon.

A Herald special, from Havana, of the 4th, states that the insurgents were attacked in their stronghold at Nojasi, between Puerto Principe and Santa Cruz. Fifty insurgents were killed and many families were taken. Jesus Del Sol, the famous Chief of the Cinco Villas, has surrendered.

VERSAILLES, February 5.—The following statement is official: The durability of the French Government will apparently lead the administration at Bordeaux, to a non observance of the convention entered into by the Germans and the authorities at Paris. The convention only looked to negotiations for a free assembly, and an arbitrarily constituted body under the declaration of M. Gambetta, is not entitled to such title. M. Favre has informed Bismarck that he will rescind the decrees issued by Gambetta. The confusion is, however, probably only removable by an adjournment of the elections.

Card from Ex-Gov. Johnson.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Having seen my name mentioned in several of the city papers as of counsel in the Cotton Tax case to be argued on Tuesday next, I beg to state that the information is incorrect. I am not of counsel in the case, and, of course, shall not participate in the argument before the Court. It is also an error to suppose that the case involves sixty million dollars. I understand it involves only some two or three thousand dollars.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) HESCHEL V. JOHNSON.

Mr. Editor: So many erroneous statements have appeared in the public prints calculated, in my opinion, to injure the interests of my client, Mr. Farrington, and to offend the counsel employed, that I feel compelled to seek the same channel for the purpose of making corrections. The suit of Farrington vs. Saunders involves less than \$250,000, and it is the only case of the kind pending in the United States before any court of competent jurisdiction, and the statute of limitations has barred all similar claims, so far as judicial remedies are concerned. It was instituted to test the question whether Congress has power, under the constitution, to tax the products of the Southern States almost to the point of confiscation and at the same time exempt the products of all the other States. Hon. William L. Sharkey and myself are the original counsel in this case, and under our advice the suit was brought. Our client has, from time to time, associated with us, eminent counsel whose names are of record in the Supreme Court. From among these Mr. Farrington, the plaintiff, has selected Judge B. R. Curtis and Hon. W. M. Evarts to conduct the approaching oral argument. I deprecate the publications I have seen as an unauthorized and hostile interference with the suit, and highly prejudicial to the plaintiff's interests by throwing into the scale against his claim of a little over two thousand, the millions which Congress and Congress alone might allow in making an application of the principle of which Mr. Farrington seeks to recover.

(Signed) JAMES HUGHES, Counsel for William Farrington

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The Senate is on private business. The House is filibustering to choke the New York Air Line Railroad bill until the expiration of the morning hour, when it goes over to next Monday. An effort will be made to bring it up after the expiration of the hour by a two-thirds vote under the suspension of the rules.

LIVERPOOL, February 6.—Arrived—Denmark, New York, with 2,289 bales of cotton; Leamington, New Orleans, with 2773; Storer, New York, with 1,122 bales; Alexandra, New York, with 2,055; Brush Queen, New York, with 2,292; Cuba, New York, with 1,345; Wyoming, New York, with 3,075; Sweden, Savannah, with 1,920.

New York, February 5.—Arrived—Ellen, Terry, Elsid, Georgia. J. A. Rodgers died on the Georgia.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Isaac H. Daval was nominated to-day for assessor of first district, West Virginia. The sub-committee of Military Affairs reported upon the West Point affairs, and recommended that the three cadets driven out be restored, and that the whole of the first class implicated in that affair be expelled. Farragut's son and Grant's son and nephew are in the first class.

Confirmations: Rives, Judge; Hughes, Attorney; Gray, Marshal of the Western District Court of Virginia.

The Supreme Court confirms the judgment of the Court of Claims against the validity of the Georgia Loan Certificates of 1777, holding that the fact of the interest being paid on a portion of them for a short time did not bind the Government for the reason that no purpose to ratify their regularity appears, and the paper bearing the signature of the alleged Commissioner having been rejected as soon as brought to the notice of the proper department. Amount involved, sixty thousand dollars.

The House filibusters succeeded in occupying the morning hour, and the New York Air Line Railroad went over to Monday.

The bill repealing all taxes on spirits distilled from fruits was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Many bills were introduced under the regular call of States.

A motion to suspend the rules to appoint a committee to enquire into the abuse of cadets at West Point on account of race and color received only 25 affirmative votes.

A conference committee was appointed on consular and diplomatic bills.

Maynard moved to suspend the rules to take from the Speaker's table the bill in relation to the Southern Pacific Railroad and refer it to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, with leave to report at any time after the 10th inst. The rules were suspended and the bill was referred, by yeas 129, nays 61. This action is regarded as equivalent to the ultimate passage of the bill. All Southern members voted aye.

The House filibustered on the appropriation for the Outrage Committee. The opponents left the hall, and the call of the House is now progressing.

The Senate numerously signed a petition presented asking territorial government for the District.

The bill for the protection of buoys and other aids to navigation was passed. It provides punishment for mooring to or colliding with buoys.

An attempt was made to bring up the Air Line Railroad bill, but failed.

Goldthwaite's credentials as Senator from Alabama from March 4, 1871, were presented.

Much has been said in the press and Congressional debates as to the purposes of North Germany in acquiring territory in America for naval purposes. These publications having come to the knowledge of Count Bismarck, he has recently taken occasion to repeat, in an emphatic manner, his declarations of July, 1863, that North Germany does not intend to acquire any territory on this continent, or the possession of any of the adjacent islands. This course on her part is to avoid interference in any way with the Monroe doctrine, or any measures of acquisition which this Government may choose to adopt.

In the House to-day Barry moved to suspend the rules for opening the Court of Claims to citizens of Southern States for army stores. Washburne said the Committee on Claims would introduce a measure next week satisfactory to Southern representatives, when the House refused to suspend the rules.

NEWBERRY, N. C., February 6.—The Daily Times designated, vice Raleigh Standard, has been elected public printer.

SAVANNAH, February 6.—The Spanish brig Susannah, before reported ashore in Ossabaw, went to pieces whilst the steamboat Maggie Suffolk was towing her off. Her rigging, sails, anchors and boats, were saved.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Arrived, the Barnes, from Savannah, Arrived out, City of Baltimore with 750, and the France with 2400 bales of cotton.

NEW YORK, February 6.—A kerosene lamp explosion occurred here in which three persons were seriously injured, and one fatally burned.

BOSTON, January 6.—The cold is intense south and west.

BERLIN, February 5.—Uncasiness is succeeding the exultation caused by the fall of Paris. No confidence is felt that the terms of peace will be accepted by the Bordeaux assembly. Incessant exertions are making for the resumption of the war. The plan being to equip the armies and overrun the whole of France, and reduce it to submission by a savage and relentless campaign.

PARIS, February 4.—Intense suffering prevails. Hundreds are dying daily of starvation. The food received is wholly inadequate.

LONDON, February 5.—A complete rupture has taken place between the Paris Government and Gambetta. The restoration of the Empire is most probable. It is reported that the Pope has undertaken to assist in the restoration.

Ciutis report that Bismarck is laboring under severe mental excitement—his mind being so unbalanced as to render him virtually insane.

LONDON, February 6.—A Paris letter of Wednesday says, M. Lottinon in an article published in the Debats Unis, says that the Republic is a failure, and the Orleans Family is the only hope for France.

The whole army of investment will march through the Arc de Triomphe, Rue de Valenciennes and Rue St. Antoine, simply for the purpose of passing through Paris. The houses on either side of the route will be cleared of their inhabitants and occupied by the German troops. The streets of the facade of the Hotel de Ville were much damaged on Sunday by rioters. The price of gold is daily rising. The feeling against Gambetta is increasing.

LONDON, February 6.—A dispatch from Versailles, says gold is rising rapidly in Paris. The Parisians expect heavy money exactions.

The city is generally assuming an appearance of order and its somewhat former splendor. The elections are proceeding with a feverish energy, determination, hatred and opposition to Gambetta which is incredible.

An exchange of wounded prisoners is proceeding.

Trochu wishes to return to Brittany on the account of marked unpopularity. There are threats to shoot him.

A number of journals of North France denounce the recent decrees by Gambetta, and urge that the country needs and desires peace. Rochefort announces the forthcoming issue of a new paper entitled *Mot D'Ordre*, which will advocate regime.

Paris letters of the 3d state that Darian has assumed the portfolio of public works, temporarily, during the absence of Montcaffel, and that Ferdinand Herald succeeds Jules Favre, who tendered his resignation.

The official journal of Paris says no conditions of peace have yet been discussed. The election in Paris is postponed until the 8th.

BORDEAUX, February 6.—The demonstration to-day in favor of the Bordeaux Government and the disqualifying decrees, was quite imposing. The prefect read the following declaration from Gambetta: "Faithful to the programme of the nation and of freedom to arms, as well as to the ballot box, we are now occupied in council of war, deliberating upon means of profiting by the armistice."

Madame left last night for Paris.

MADRID, February 3.—Siles presented his credentials. The reply of Aranda was complimentary to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Court of Claims is engaged in trying cotton cases under the act of captured and abandoned property. Several cases wherein foreigners are interested have been waived to abide the decision of the Supreme Court. In several test cases the Court of Claims has adopted a rule requiring an allegation of loyalty to be expressed in the language of the statute. Some cases have been withdrawn to amend the petitions in that particular.

Minister Schreck will be detained here several weeks.

Cotton Movements for the Week.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The cotton movements of the week have been very heavy—the receipts being in excess of last week and the exports far below those of last week; but still, an advance of the total of last year. The heavy receipts have increased the stocks at seaports and interior towns. These are now accumulated in excess of last year. The increase in exports for the expired portion of the present cotton year are plainly reflected in the large supply in Liverpool as compared with last year, and also in the greatly increased amount of cotton afloat for the Great Britain. The receipts at all the ports for the week are 154,482, against 150,800 last week, 116,537 the previous week, and 132,585 three weeks since. The total receipts since the 1st of September are 2,345,522, against 1,825,230 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The exports from all the ports for the week are 73,528 against 7,260 the same week last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 1,502,746, against 979,331 up to the same time last year. The stock at all ports is 617,117, against 529,248 last year. Stocks at the interior towns are 124,310, against 103,623 last year. The stock in Liverpool is 565,000, against 348,000 last year. The amount of Indian cotton afloat for Europe is 93,683, against 103,340 last year. The weather at the South during the week was less favorable for picking operations, owing to the fall of considerable rain in many sections.

BOSTON, February 6.—The Adelphi Theatre is burned. Loss \$35,000. The fire communicated to the Parks House and damaged it \$35,000.

SAVANNAH, February 5.—Arrived, ships Florence, Trent, Shiels and Omaha, uninjured; Ossabaw, Anna, Decatur, from St. Thomas; schooners Georgia, Ella, Charleston. Cleared, schooners E. D. Endicott, St. Marks, to load for New York; A. G. Ireland, New York. The steamer O. F. Potter, with the tow boat Darien, was run into, four miles from Doboy, by the steamer Eliza Hancock. The Potter sunk. The Hancock was uninjured.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Arrived out, Denmark.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Thos. Wilson and John Milligan, importers, had \$10,000 worth of books and goods seized on a charge of smuggling. The Parser and Stevodore of steamer Europa, are also implicated, and committed in default of \$10,000 bail. Four vessels, of which three are steamers loading here for France, will take out \$10,000 worth each of flour and pork.

ALBANY, February 5.—The ice in the Hudson at Conger's moved during the gale. One hundred and fifty fishermen were on the ice at last accounts; and four are known to be lost.

LONDON, February 4.—The Journal of Paris, January, 31, announces that Jules Simon has gone to Bordeaux to signify to Gambetta, that henceforth the Paris Government alone possesses executive power. Bourbaki is convalescent.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 4.—It is stated upon reliable authority that the London Conference, having considered that the Paris treaty of 1856 in relation to the navigation of the Danube apart from the Black Sea question, excludes from its future deliberations the Danubian question—the European commission having charge of the navigation of that river therefore remains in force. To this course England, Germany and Russia raise no objection, and the Porte has given its consent.

FLORENCE, February 4.—The efforts of neutrals powers to intervene in the peace negotiations at Versailles encounter great difficulties. There is no truth in the report that Chevalier Nigra goes to Versailles for the purpose of mediating between Bismarck and Favre.

The first clause of the Papal guarantee bill was carried through the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

VERSAILLES, February 3.—Minister Washburn is here with Favre much enaciated.

The works at Montmedy and Rocroy will be blown up.

Marquis de Tanhat is a candidate for the Assembly.

Several trains loaded with provisions entered Paris to-day.

The Germans occupied Abbeville in the department of Somme, in spite of Colonel Villemoisy's protest against the violation of the armistice.

LILLE, February 4.—Faidherbe has issued orders confirming the armistice.

Among the candidates nominated by the moderates are Thiers, Changarnier and Keller.