FIE CONTEST FOR A CROWN.

Inrigues in Paris Over the Vacant Spanish Throne. "NVA CARLOS VII.!" Figting for "Dios y Rey" in the Mountains of Navarre. MONTPENSIER AND ALPHONSO. finance and Diplomacy on Behalf of Isabella's Son. WEAKNESS OF THE REPUBLIC. Lacking Men and Money, It Must Soon Starve Itself Out. CARLIST PLANS. They Have the Basque Provinces, and Will Hold the Line of the Ebro. PARIS, March 17, 1873. The recent success of the Carlist bands has thrown a new life into the party. Both the Lonion and Paris committees, which are enabled openly to support civil war in Spain-thanks to the fact that neither France nor England has yet recognized the Spanish Republic-are obviously regaining all the hopes and energy which had been lost by the party since Amadeus' accession to the throne. The activities of the two committees seem to be quite distinct, the London one being more concerned with money and armaments, and the Paris one with the diplomatic part of the business. The importance the movement had lately

obtained seemed to justily your correspondent's endeavoring to have an interview with the leaders of the Paris committee. It took place yesterday, at Count D'Algarra Vergara's residence, 38 Rue Blanche. The Count was most amiable, and quite willing to communicate his views and hopes to the HERALD. And, first of all, he showed your correspondent the subscription list which the committee had just started, and which within the first day reached the sum of 22,000f., both.French and Spanish royalist families figuring on the list in various amounts. The number of subscribers did not exceed fifty when I saw the list, and among the names there were hardly half a dozen without some sort of title; but, on the other hand, there were several marguises and viscounts who put themselves down for as little as 20f. Count D'Algarra said the subscription in London was much important, and added that the Carlists have never troubled themselves much about money during all the long time they have been defendin the sacred cause of their King. As lar as your correspondent was able to remember (taking no notes), the following is what the Count said :-

THE OLD CARLIST'S STATEMENT. Money is with us of much less importance than the American people would be disposed to think; and as a man's wealth is much better estimated by his expenditure than his income, so is ours too. A man can be rich with 6,000f. and poor with 500,000f, according to his establishment and expenditures. When I had the honor to take actual part in the war for our King I had, in addition to my ration of bread and bacon, something like sixty france as three months' salary, and even this was always in arrears by several months. It was some twenty years ago, and I was then a major. Since cause has never been abandoned, though it was often considered as being a desperate one. and money has certainly not been flowing in till now. Our soldiers have the moral satisfaction of work, and they come to enlist them their our ranks quite armed, selves in ing often bought a gun out of the pro sale of a watch the OF ceeds of ciothes. All that is published here about the Carlist extortions and requisitions is calumny. We do nothing of the sort; and it is m adness to believe that our troops would have been so welcomed and supported wherever they behaved had they behaved themselves as they are reported to do. The Agence Havas is sold to the Republic and has always been in the hands of the usurpers of the Spanish throne. and all the false news is spread through the tele grams of that agency. But now, since the tol North is already in the power of King Charles VII., a regular telegraphic and postal service is about to be established with Europe, and everybody will have the opportunity of getting correct in-formation instead of infamous lies about women will have the opportunity of getting correct in-formation instead of infancous lies about women being shot and peasants bastinatioed to death." Your correspondent asked the Count whether really the whole North could be considered as being in possession of the Carlists. "Most certainly," he replied, "we have now eight provinces in our possession, and our strategy is to eccupy as soon as possible the line of the Ebro. In that way our flanks will be secured by the sea, and the King will at once establish a regular government in the whole portion of the Peninsuia north of the river. His Majesty must already have crossed the frontier at the present moment. His bilitary staff, as well as his Cabinet, are already formed around him, and his applarance among the loyal people of Catalonia, Navarre and the Basque Provinces will have results to astonish the whole of Europe." of Europe."

restored, and within a very short time regular com-munication of every description will be in full working order all along the frontier."

PARIS, March 18, 1873. The plan and position of the Montpensier-Alphonso party appears at present to be this :-- Since the revolution of 1868 and the overthrow of the ex-Queen the Duke of Montpensier, who is her brother. In-law, broke up all relations with her and did not resume them until quite recently, when it became obvious that Amadeus could not remain long on the throne. The conservative party, which includes in Spain nearly all rich landowners, was constantly opposed to Amadeus for the encouragement he gave the liberais, as well as on account of his non-Spanish origin. A comparatively small portion only of this party was on the side of Don Carlos, in the first place, on account of the little chance of success he was always considered to have, and, secondly, on account of the fact that Spanish as well as foreign jurists having declared the abolition of the Salid law by Ferdinand VII. to have been a perfectly legal act, and the legitimacy, consequently, being on the side of Alphonso, not of Don Carlos. In this respect the two monarchist factions in Spain are quite in a different position from the Bourbons and the Orleanists in France. Hence the fact that, while the conservative part of the peasantry are for Don Carlos, the educated and wealthy portion

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Spanish Politics in Fran

of conservatives are on the Alphonso side. The Duke of Montpensier has for a considerable time hoped to be able to play some day in the Peninsula the part his father, Louis Philippe, played in France. But the Amadeus experiment showed him distinctly that no foreign prince, however wise and sympathetic, would ever be able firmly to establish himself on the Spanish throne. He consequently gave up all attempts of forming a party of his own, and became willing to treat with Isabella. The negotiations were long and difficult. Had they been carried out more successfully and peace between the two parties concluded sooner, the Republic would probably never have been proclaimed, and the conservatives would have been able to seize the power when Amadeus gave it up and the Cortes showed a disposition to repudiate the constitution which prescribed that Amadeus' son should be proclaimed king and a regency appointed in case of Amadeus' retirement. Keeping in view that money can do anything in Spanish politics, and that the conservatives are the only party that have plenty of it, the occasion is copsidered as having been a very favorable one at that moment that it was missed, on account of nothing having been agreed upon then between Montpensier and Isabella. It is only about five weeks ago that they concluded an alliance on the basis of a prospective marriage between Don Alphonso and the youngest daughter of Mont-pensier. The ex-Queen was to give up all political interference, and the Duke to become the Regent uil the majority of his nephew. Measures were at once taken to work the country in this direction; large amounts of money were prepared for emer-gencies; the foreign Courts were influenced through the Oriens Princes and then party, many of the members of which are among the French Ambassadors in various countries. M. Thiers was worked in the same direction; and apparently quite secured to the Alphonso cause, while p'Anmale and the Count of Paris were preparing in the London money market all that their large credit was able to do. The postponement of a recognition of the Spanish Republic by all the European Powers is to a considerable extent credited by the members of the party to the work they have been doing. THE CUBAN EUGBEAN. It is, perhaps, worth while mentioning that as far as the provincial population of Span is con-cerned, one of the points of the Montpensier pro-gramme was to insist upon the Cuban question. The provinces have been toid over and over again that the Republic would be compeled, for want of money, to sell Cuba to America; that, in fact, ne-gotiations for that purpose were already going on ; that no other government would ever think of put-ting its signature to such a degrading and unpa-triodic treaty, and that the first care of the Al-phonsists would be to give new laws to that colony which would secare it peace and prosperity. READY for Somstrikes or TIRN UP. The other points of the Montpensier pro-ramme was to insist of the Montpensier pro-ramme seems pericety certain that the Carist war and the general distreamers all over the conntry whall be finally exhausted than to spend money right and left beforehand. Mont-pensier seems pericety certain that the Carist war and the general distreame between Montpensier and Isabella. It is only about five weeks ago that they concluded an alliance on

time, to go to pacify in person the Barcelona iederalists, was to the Duke a new proof that "the Republic must fail to pieces within a month." ISABELLA'S OBJECTIONABLE PAVORTES. Meanwhile some changes have taken place in his relations to Isabella, and some news came from spain, neither of which he expected. It was understood between him and his sister-in-law that Marfori and all the rest of the let influencing the ex-queen would be put aside. Christina was quite on Montpensier's side in this case; but the old courtiers of Lsabella had so influenced her within these four or flve weeks that this clause of the potent moment the question whether Montpensier is still the leader of the party is by no means cleat. "The friendly family relations have not been affected, but there is some pointeal misunderstanding once more," is the accepted phrase of the party to-day. The fact is that the iew men surrounding Isabella "are periectly inpossible" in Spain in any capacity. For her son's sake she will never think of pushing them forward with hits anory she and renders her ourtiers perfectly wild. The result is very universible to the interests of Alphonso's party; for the son's sake she will never think of pushing them forward with hits anory she and renders her ourtiers perfectly wild. The result is very universible to the interests of Alphonso's party; for the son's sake she will never think of pushing them forward with hits anory she and renders her ourtiers perfectly wild. The result is very universible to the interests of Alphonso's party; for the subjects of the Satiefsky Hotel are working freely and indicate a state of affairs which, if perhaps the montenest decided in unsature.

Opinions of the Press [From the Steubenville (Ohio) News, May 3.] The NEW YORK HERALD has engaged Edmund Yates, John Russell Young, Berthold Anerbach and Louise Muhlbach as its Vienna correspondents. That paper yesterday had, in addition to its ordi nary reading matter, an eight column account of the Exposition in German. [From the Columbus (Ohio) Despatch, May 3.]

The NEW YORK HERALD has commenced printing part of its edition in the German language.

[From the Lynchburg Republican, May 4.] The opening of the Universal Exposition in Vienna Thursday, with the attendant ceremonies and addresses of the Archduke Charles, the Emperor. Prince Von Auemperg and the Burgomaster f Vienna, was announced in yesterday's cable despatches. The importance of the event, bringing ogether as it does people and products of all coun ries, cannot be gainsaid, while the interest which attaches to the speciacle merely is of no ordinary tind. Numerous descriptive writers have been employed by the press, both in this country and Europe, to attend the Exhibition. Among these are Edmund Yates, the English novelist, and John Russell Young, a well known New York correspondent, who have sent to the NEW YORK HERALD separate accounts of the opening day. The HERALD also astonishes its readers with a duplicate in the German tongue, including an account written by Louise Muhibach.

(From the Sunday Democrat (New York), May 4.1 The NEW YORK HERALD is not satisfied with discovering travellers long supposed to be lost, and whom a nation failed to find-in piercing the depth of the ocean to reveal its hidden mysteries; in breaking through the Spanish lines, and laying open before the world the sores of Cuba, and in penetrating the lava beds and the haunts of Captain Jack ; but it must strike out a new and enterprising path. The Vienna Exhibition has attracted much attention lately, and the HERALD, indignant at the snail pace of our slow-coach German papers, presented its German readers on Friday last with a full page in German of a description of the Exhibition, written by one of Germany's greatest living authors, and telegraphed across the ocean at im mense expense. This is wonderful enterprise, and could not be equalled by any other existing news paper.

[From the Eimira Gazette, May 3.1

While America at Vienna is disgraced officially, and as an exhibitor-a despatch saying the American quarters are closed, looking battered and dingy-American journalism has gained its grandest triumph in connection with the Exposition. which is centring at the brilliant Austrian capital personal culture and illustrations of the progress of the world in science, art and mechanism. Thursday, with ostentatious doings, the World's formally opened. Royalty regally reflected the plaudits of the populace, while tour-ists from the New World and travellers of the Old united to swell the throng and add the majesty of numbers to the moral and historical greatness of the hour. The enchanting field is one f keenest interest to the men of letters-the ones who form the current sentiment of the day and record the world's doings. The great journals of the land have their representatives at Vienna, and while in other matters the United States may not figure favorably, so far as her newspaper reprentation is concerned it is at once creditable, and in fact its enterprise and energy is one of the marvels of this marvellous age. Take, for instance, the HERALD of yesterday. It even out-heralded itself. Its report of the opening day ceremonies and descriptions embraced sixteen columns-part in German, the other in English. The German correspondence is by the great German novelist and writer, Louise Mulhbach, and Berthold Auerbach; while Edmund Yates and J. Rus-Young are its English writing corresell spondents. Such copious reports of the opening ceremonies and the putting of them in type within a few hours after their receipt-to spread before the people on this side of the water such full and comprehensive descriptions, by writers so eminent. a feat and triumph reserved only for an American newspaper, and that the HERALD. Its contribution to the great Exposition is the greatest exhibition of the world's progress that will be seen at Vienna.

(From the Detroit Post, May 3.)

The NEW YORK HEBALD evidently intends to keep the reputation for enterprise it acquired in the Abyssinian war and the search for Livingstone. It has employed Edmund Yates and John Russell Young, formerly managing editor of the New York Tribune, to tell what they see in English; and Berthold Auerbach, the celebrated German novelist, the Rhine," and other works less familiar to American readers, and Louise Mühlbach, whose historical romances of Frederick the Great and other heroes are famous. The two latter will write in German. and their letters will be printed in that language. English translations of their letters will appear the following day. The HERALD declares that these etters will be sent by the cable, appearing in its columns the day after they are written. If this is ictually performed, it will be one of the latest advances in journalism.

THE UNJUST JUDGE. A Writ of Supercedas Granted in the Underwood-McVeigh Suit.

THE CARPET-BAGGER "STICKS."

Attempt by Mr. McVeigh to Obtain Possession of His House.

Description of the "Confiscated" Property and the Story of the Robbery and a Sketch of Judge Underwood.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 4, 1873. It is impossible to over estimate the interest expressed in Alexandria in the result of the suit decided in Richmond last week in favor of Mr. McVeigh, late of that city, against Judge Under wood for the recovery of the possession of the handsome residence of Mr, McVeigh on St. Asaph street, which was, as the popular phrase goes, "confiscated" by Judge Underwood some ten years ago, and has been occupied by him in no ittle style since. In Alexandria, "to confiscate" is a coloquial equivalent for "to steal," and it is believed by the mass of the community there that the effect of the Richmond judgment will be the restoration of McVeigh's bomestead to its lawful owner; but the confidence of the people in the uprightness of federal courts has been much shaken, and there is in popular talk an undercurrent of belief that Judge Un derwood or some of his friends will "put an injunc-

tion on it and stop the whole matter." Confidence is at a low ebb in the power of the State Courts t enforce their decision, however righteous, against a powerful politician allied with the party in power. DESCRIPTION OF THE RESIDENCE.

The residence immediately affected by the result of the suit is one of the handsomest private dwellings in the town and occupies a commanding site immediately adjoining the United States Court House, and therefore convenient for its Judge. It is built upon a wide, well paved street, and, with its configuous grounds, occupies nearly haif an acre of land in the heart city. The building is a very of the commodious three story pressed-brick house, built in the most modern style a few years before the late war. Its grounds are highly ornamented and beautified with flowers and adorned with fountains behaviored with a bowers and adorated with voluments and statuary. It was purchased by Mr. Under-wood's representative for \$2,800. Upon the break-ing out of the war Mr. McVeigin, upon carrying his immity out of the reach of what it was then thought would be the scene of hostilities, left his Alexandria interests in charge of Mr. Robert Crupper, long his confidential clerk, a man of great sagacity, the most unbiemished integrity and determination, and withal withal

most unblemished integrity and determination, and within a Most UNFLINCHING UNION MAN and enemy of secession, so well known in loyalty as to be chosen in the midst of the war the inst presiding Justice of the Alexandria County Ourt when reorganized under the loyal Wheeling State government. And it was for-tunate for Mr. McVeigih that he had left such an agent behind him, for there followed the Union army to Alexandria, and remained in its rear during the whole of the war, to borde of ad-venturors whose original migration was under-taken for the purpose of making money out of the soldiers by peding, but who, of course, selzed romes of the rebels. There had grown up out of the uterances of a New York paper at the time a feeting among the new-comers to Alexandria that the solwas, in fact. Conviscates BT THE ACT OF WAR. And that its occupies held merely by sufferance of the otherances of a New York paper at the time a feeting among the new-comers to Alexandria that the solwas, in fact. Conviscates which it is all in des for fit all dat was dairs and am now lying in the meres of the work them and more lying in the meres of the work them and more lying in the sin of Adma ociored preacher who your correspondent hear to converse who your correspondent hear to reade an the newly organized. County Court a ocided mean may indice for stealing some tron Droffly of agentional who had gone South. The ATORINEY APPOINTED BY THE COURT to a norther cround that by the absence of the when the newly organized county court a oright and hence on verdice could be given in a Northern eity obtained the acquitial of in-forted the criminal (who is now a leading yours on the ground that by the absence of the origing the the two order to verdice to the origing and hence no verdice could be given intend the theorem the Min the fuel the property in the absence. It was during the fuel property in-the absence. It was during the fuel property in-the absence to me the admitted to the prachers and hence and verdice to a determ indecore an ind A MOST UNFLINCHING UNION MAN

He had been it one time admitted to the the of law, but had come to Virginia as a teacher, and marrying there, settled u wile's farm. He had always been thorough alavery, and was learless in the expression on horse and settles un to them an exc settled upon his en thoroughly anti-expression of his om which required both physical and mora courage to a high degree. Prominent as an anti slavery man, he represented Virginia both in he national republican convention which nominated Fremont and in that which nominated Lincoln Fremont and in that which hominated Lincom and was one of the electors in each campaign. Hi won the admitation of many of his opponent for the dauntiess courage with which he main tained, for himself and all others, the right of FREE SYEECH IN VIRGINIA, but was hated by the vast majority of the people in whose midst he dwelt, and who viewed him as an elementicing in solution. With the success of the

me to levy upon the Judge's personal effects to | eatisfy a judgment for rent in Mr. McVeigh's favor. Mrs. UNDERWOOD-Proceed, sir, and make your levy. I ask no favors and expect no leniency. SERGEANT-Madam, I would prefer waiting until the Judge's return. Mrs. UNDERWOOD-Use your pleasure, sir. She then bid the visitors good morning. At

Mrs. UNDERWOOD-Use your pleasure, sir. She then bid the visitors good morning. At hali-past twelve Judge Underwood arrived, and the Sergeant, introducing himself, introduced also Measrs. McVeigh and Balwin, who shocks hands with the homely expounder of law. The Sergeant then told him the object of his visit, and the fol-lowing conversation ensued:--UNDERWOOD-Gentlemen, to save all further trouble, I will inform you that a supersedeas apon a wrst of error has been awarded by Judge Bradicy, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Coart as the sent from the Court of Appeals up to Satur-day have. McKRIGH--I don't understand how this could possibly have been done, for there had been no papers sent from the Court of Appeals up to Satur-day hast. McKRIGH--Where is Mr. Beach, Judge Under-wood's counsel? Let us see him. A QUESTION BY THE SERGEANT. ' SERGEANT--If the supersedeas has been improp-ery granted it does not invalidate what I have inready done in placing Mr. McVeigh in possession of his house-does it, Judge ? UNDERWOOD--Gentlemen, I mist about start-mer been granted, but I would advise you to coardit your own counsel. UNDERWOOD-Bentlemen, I mist about start-mer then bid his visitors goodby, saying, "Goody,

Consult proof—Gentlemen, I am provide Court to-ing for Norfolk, where I have to hold Court to-morrow. He then bid his visitors goodby, saying, "Goody, Mr. McVeigh; God bless you!" McVvight-Judge, I can't conceal my feelings. I don't like you; I can't like you. UNDERWOOD—That must be with yourself. Tableau—Excavit omnes. The denoument was not wholly unexpected, as the Supreme Court is looked upon by the loyal Vir-ginlans as a political machine, and the members of the Court, who have received their appointments to sustain the truly loyal, are not blamed for their political prejudices against the South. There is none member of the Cabinet whose opinion concern ing Underwood's course is not at all reserved, and the denous of the cabinet whose opinion concern ing Underwood's course is not at all reserved, and Ing Underwood's course is not at all reserved, and he says if he is not impeached it will be because the Crédit Mobilier ring will have more influence in the next Congress than it had in the last.

ART MATTERS.

Mr. E. L. Henry's New Picture.

Mr. E. L. Henry, whose studio in the Tenth street building is one of the most chastely, richly and variously decorated of any in New York, i putting the last touches to a new picture entitled The Meeting of Washington and Rochambeau at "The Meeting of Washington and Rochambeau at Newport in 1780." It belongs to a tavorite class of subjects with Mr. Henry and is treated with much felicity. The scene takes place in the spacious hall of the old Hunter House at Newport, the group oc-cupying the righthand side of the picture. To the left ascends the grand antique stairway, one of the most magnificent in this country. A door open at the back of the hall lets in a burst of sunlight and reveals a glimpse of green sward, blue sky and narragansett Bay. There is a unity of the domestic and historical in this little picture which renders it guite charming. mite charming.

Novelties at the Leavitt Art Gallery.

Mr. Leavitt is to be thanked for this-that he is not such a devotee of the humdrum and Bœotian as o refuse to insert a novelty from time to time ong his art collections. Among the pictures now on view at his Broadway gallery are more than fifty painted on porcelain which deserve to rank as novelties. Among these are two by Charles Houry, representing African slaves, male and female, painted after nature and wonderful in and female, publiced after nature and wonderspect-their *vraisemblance*. Haif a dozen noticable speci-mens came from the Messrs. Chopin, father and son, and consist of an "Orientai Landscape," "Dogs' Heads" (a pair); "Monkeys-Pacnin and Cock" (a pair); "Cheese and Herring" (a pair); "The Bather' (Camaien bine and purple); "The Fe-male Bathers" (a pair, in Camaien purple); and "The Bath" (Camairen blue and purple); "The Fe-male Bathers" (a pair, in Camaien purple); a "Landscape" (Camain blue); and "Oysters and a Pie." In the first evening's sale there are 120 lots, among which occur a "Landscape," by Black-man; several pictures by Brevoort; "Ro-man Campagna," Cropsey; "Sketch in Italy," inness; a couple of paintings by Lang; "Coming Through the Kye" and "Near Garfield," by T.L. Smith and a very large and (innortant Through the kye" and "Near Garfield," by J Smith, and a very harge and import work by Charles Houry, called "The Titl and representing a couple of monks joicing over the tithes in country prod Other works of note by this artist are, "The scent of the Cross," in which his pupillage to c nist betrays itself; the "African Slaves," to w we have already referred, and the works ram De nist betrays itself; the "African Slaves," to which we have already referred, and the works ranging from 90 to 98. The second evaning's sale will com-prise the private collection of oil paintings belong-ing to Mr. B. F. Corries, about one hundred in number. The principal contributions are by Arm-held, Kaemmerer, Lebret, Verhoeven, Grips, Hod-man, Brevoort, W. T. Richards, Brillouin, Revirre, Heade, Dansaert, Sonntag, W. F. De Haas, Inness and Koekkoek. The evenings of sale are Wednes-day and Thursday next; the place Clinton Hall salesroom.

THE VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Investigation Fails to Get Evidence of Fraud-The Green Mountaineers Excited and Incensed Against Hypocritical Boston.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 5, 1873. The investigation of the charges against the

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Fish and the Disgraced Exposition Commissioners.

SIDNEY WEBSTER SENT TO VIENNA.

The Sum Total of the Congressional Conscience Fund.

MEXICAN RAIDS INTO TEXAS

WASHINGTON May 5 1872 The Vienna Shame and the State Department-Sidney Webster Seat Out to

Settle the Difficulty. The hasty action of the State Department in dealing with the Vienna scandal is now deeply regretted by the Secretary of State, who will endeavor to make amends for the summary deposing of gentlemen whose reputations are quite as good, it is said, as those temporarily appointed, and who, however innocent, have been subjected to having their names publicly paraded as guilty of dishonor able acts. What should have been done, it is now conceded by the State Department, would have been to quietly supersede the suspected parties, who were as well known at the time Minister Jay first announced the scandal as they are to-day. There are rumors that the precipitate action of the State Department will reflect somewhat persontwo or three prominent officials ally on at home and abroad, and the great diplomatic question now perplexing the inhabitants of the Orphan Asylum building is to let the whole subject down as gently as possible. It is not definitely known that Sidney Webster, Secretary Fish's son in-law, has plenary power to do as he pleases on reaching Vienna, but it is whispered that he has instructions to heal the difficulties in the best way he can. It is asserted by the friends of General Van Buren that he can show that six of the original appointees were names suggested by the Secretary State himself. The friends of the latter, how ever, reply by saving that the Secretary, in the peremptory order first issued, only showed how disinterested he was by not making. in such an emergency, a distinction be tween friends and strangers. To this the defenders of General Van Buren answer: Are his last selections likely to be better than his first? There is much unpleasantness on both sides; and, as was remarked to your correspondent to-night by a gentleman familiar with the whole subject, the HERALD is entitled to the credit of exposing what the State Department studiously tried to conceal, while the State Department deserves much censure for not dealing with the scandal as frankly at first as it bunglingly did after the first publication of the report."

Mexican Raids into Texas.

A letter from Corpus Christi, dated April 21, published in an evening paper here, says that at that time there were two bands of Mexicans, numbering thirty each, who were devastating that section of Texas from Mexico across to Texas, into the interior and thence to Laredo. They have their headquarters at Guerrero, Mexico, which is easily accessible, and where they go when hard pushed by the uprising of indignant rancheros who have been plundered. These bands are operating principally in Mueces county, within sixty miles of Corpus Christi, and defy the civil authorities. Stores are sacked and travel on the highway is attended with robbery, a rope or a pistol shot. Thomas Kearney, ex-Collector of Customs, while returning home from Larredo to Corpus Christi, where he had been called collect government funds, barely escaped both bands. When these raids are made the farmers are compelled to leave their work and shoulder their muskets to, protect their homes. Ffteen determined citizens from the surrounding country of Banquette pursued the gang of Mexican robbers. They discovered in one chaparral the evidence that 125 cattle had been stripped of their hides and in another more than sixty-cignt. Catching up with the gang a running fire ensued, and they were so fortunate as to return home with seven captured horses, the saddles being empty. Such proceedings are frequent. The repeated raids retard immigration, ruin the rancheros, reducing them from competency to poverty, and make all kinds of trade stagnant.

Revenue Marine Intelligence. Captain A. A. Fengar, of the revenue marine ce, is detached from the c

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Provinces will have results to astonish the whole of Europe." Our correspondent asked how strong the Count estimated the total of Carlist forces. "In the north we have not much more than twenty thousand; but there are at least ten thou-sand more scattered over Spain, and in some in-stances in places from which no news of them has yet come, though Some will come soon. As soon, however, as the King appears in the country the number of his followers is sure to be three of four times as great. No doubt a considerable portion of them will have only a lauce or a revolver for a weapon; but our flag and our inith will do more than the Remington rifles of the Republic. You must net forget that we do not want either money or raions. The country will supply us with every-tings, while the Republic inust pay and bribe everywhere, and they have not got more money than we have. The proceeds of the Rio Tinto unless sold to an English firm, have been spent to the last penny, and

than we have. The proceeds of the Rio Tinto mines, sold to an English firm, have been spent to the last penny, and AKEW LOAN OF FIVE MILLIONS has been made under the mortgage of the Porto Rico mines. That will last them exactly five days." Your correspondent remarked that should the war take a more sanguinary turn there may be ome interference on the part of European diplo-macy, and that the Duke of Montpenster could easily come forward with all the infinence of his Orleans relatives and all the money he can get from them and through them, both in France and England. Concerning the Duke of Montpensier, Count de Algarra maintained a spiteful silence, but concerning the European ation, except Switzer-ind, which is no power, acknowledged the Repub-lie? You must not think the fact of their not hav-ing done so to be without significance. They are all equally interested in the re-establishment of the legitimate monarchy, and will certainly take the inst opportunity to aid it." "RESTIENT ORANT'S BLUNDER.

factory. UNPLEASANT PACTS FOR THE ALPHONSISTS. Another very unexpected circumstance quite annoys the Montpensier-Alphonso coalition. It ap-pears that the leaders of the peasantry in a great many provinces carry away and destroy the public property registers and plunder the private archives in such of the great estates as they can get access to. These documents being the only legal proofs of proprietary rights, they expect to facilitate to themselves in this way a The only legal proofs of proprietary rights, they expect to facilitate to themselves in this way a redistribution of landed property. This new socialistic contrivance has spread quite a pahle among land-owners, small as well as freat. In the Northern provinces a considerable number who had always been Alphonsists have already passed to the Carlist side on account of the danger they were exposed to. And new a still greater number seek the same side for protection of the documents ahowing their proprietary rights. There are also desertions from the Alphons to the republican camps on the part of small land-owners for the same reason. This property register considera-tion may seem quite unintelligible and disquiets, to a considerable extent, the Parisian representatives of the Alphonso party.

BLACKMAILING.

How an Individual Attempted to Obtain \$20,000.

Edward Reimann, of 994 Second avenue, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Bennett and Dilks, charged with blackmailing. A fortnight ago Reimann wrote a letter to Carl Franks, insurance agent, of 181 East Houston street, asking to see him on important business. On receipt of the letter Franks called on Reimann, who told him that a woman, whose name he refused to give, and who was a former servant in Franks family, accused Franks' wife of poisoning her previous husband, but for the sum of \$20,000 she would leave the country. Mr. Franks called on Captain Irving on the 27th of April, and that officer pisced the case in the nands of Detectives Bennett and Diks. Franks, under instruction of the detectives, made several appointments with Reimann, and finally agreed to pay him the sum of \$5,000 for Silence. A contract was drawn up, which Reimann was to sign and in which he agreed to get the woman out of the country. Captain irving gave Pranks \$470 in counterfeit money and \$30 in good money, which he marked, and a check for \$4,500 on the Germanis Bank, in the Bowery. Reimann and Franks met at the bank yesterday afternoon, the contract was signed, the money paid over and Detective Bennett, who stayd in the line of depositors at the time, stepped out and ar-rested Reimann is soon as the money was in his possession. He was then taken to headquarters and locked up by Captain Irving. All search to find the woman proved futile, and the statements made by Reimann to the police were found to be faise. He will be taken te Court this merning. family, accused Franks' wife of poisoning

FAST TRAINS BETWEEN NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

HARTFORD, CONR., May 5, 1873. The fast express trains between New York and Boston, via this city, will be put on May 26. They will leave each city at ten o'clock A. M. and make the run of 236 miles in seven hours, including stops.

[From the Washington Sunday Chronicle, May 4.] The New YORK HERALD achieved another great triumph on Friday, as it contained four accounts of the opening of the Vienna Exposition on the 1st instant, telegraphed from the Austrian capital to New York on the evening of the day on which the Exposition opened. Mr. John Russell Young and Edmund Yates each jurnished a description while Louise Mühibach and Berthold Auerbach write in their native language. Translations o these descriptions appeared in the HEBALD vester day. A portion of Edmund Yates' letter, relating diately to the opening of the Exposition, will be found upon our first page.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian, May 5.]

The HERALD comes out with the rather stunning announcement that it has engaged a quartet of correspondents, consisting of Edmund Yates, John Russell Young, Berthold Auerbach and Louise Muhlbach-lour writers of about as various qualifications for their task as could well be selected. The famous German novelists are to send their cablegrams in their native language, and the BERALD is to print them in German first, and republish them in English the next dat. Of course the HERALD sets forth these arrangements with a little flourish of trumpets, but really they do vas credit to its liberality and enterprise, as well as to American journalism itself. The paper of Friday contained cable specials from all four of the above writers-several pages in all-in both German and English. The HERALD is truly a marvel of enter prise

(From the Philadelphia Press, May 5.)

Apart from the sagacious enterprise of the NEW YORK HERALD in securing the best and costliest talent to perfects its history of the Vienna Expo sition, we must give it credit for the help thus extended the memorial of American liberty at Phila-delphia, July 4, 1876. To quicken the brains of ferwriters like Louise Muhlbach, Berthold Auersach and Edmund Yates in writing up a foreign display for an American audience, is to awaken their sympathy for the grand demonstration in favor of American liberty and to extend the interest in the Centennial. And so the HERALD is loubly aiding itself and the country.

BANK SWINDLE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5, 1813.

On Friday morning last an elegantly dressed oung man entered the West St. Louis Savings sank and presented a letter purporting to be from E. D. Randolph & Co., bankers, of New York, in-troducing James S. Adams and enclosing a draft or \$8,000, certified by the Nassau Bank of New for \$5,000, certified by the Nassau Bank of New York. The regular cashier of the bank being ab-sent, Mr. Harker, a young man temporarily acting as cashier, examined the papers, and, thinking them genuine, gave Adams \$5,000, being all ac desired at the time. Later in the day Harker became suspicious and telegraphed to the Nassau Bank and to Randolph & Co., receiving replies that both the letter and the drait were forgeries. The police were notified of the transaction, but Mr. Adams could not be found. police were notified of Adams could not be fou

whose midst he dwelt, and who the success of the alien stirring up sedition. With the success of the republican party came the personal triumph of M Underwood. He was master of the situation, ar Underwood, success he was the master spirit in the for several years he was the master spirit in the civil government of Virginia. It must be said to his credit that he has never sought to avenge the personal indignities of which he was the victim

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Mr. McVeigh Taking Possession of His Property-A Scene at the Door of the House_Underwood's Plous Prayer for McVeigh-A Writ of Supercedas Granted by Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 5, 1873.

In accordance with the writ ejecting Judge Un-derwood, of the United States District Court, from the possession of a valuable residence in Alexandria owned by Mr. McVeigh and purchased by the indge at a confiscation sale ordered by himself in 1864. City Sergeant Stuart, the executive officer of the ancient city of Alexandria, accompanied by Mr. McVeigh and his son-in-law, moved in person on the house of the carpet-bag Judge and boldly took poisession of the front door bell. A house-hold goddess, in form human, in color very black, in appearance shabby, made her appearance. Serreant Stuart requested to see Mrs. Underwood. who made her appearance in a minute, when the

of these premises, by an order issued out of the Corporation Court of Alexandria.

to fraud and peculation, was resumed this morning. Mr. Fifield, counsel for the trustees, made an introductory motion, and called upon the reporter of the Boston Traveller to take the stand. He questioned in regard to the list of lawyers and the amounts set respectively against the names that appeared in the Traveller on Saturday last. Mr. Carpenter, the witness, said the list was not printed correctly. In several instances the amounts n the column of dollars should be cents. The misprints make the amount \$25,000 more than it ought to be. There were four misprints, and he was not certain that the other items were correct. The witness was questioned in regard to the depositions which appeared in the Traveller last week the same day and within a few minutes after they were placed before the committee.

Mr. Davenport, counsel for the committee, state that Mr. Worthington, publisher of the Traveller, that all, worthington, published of the Proceedry, came to him before the depositions were taken and asked if he could have a reporter present; that he made no objection and the re-porter was present and took notes. Mr. Carpenter further testified that he had been dismissed from the freight department of the railroad for permitting his brother, M. B. Car-penter, a lawyer of st. Albans, to ride on his pass over the road. Mr. Fileid stated that the reports in the Prabetler were garbied and false; that the full amount of money paid out for legal services did not aggregate \$3,000 a year, as was shown by the books. A large number of railroad employés in the shop, master mechanic, heads of departments and others were examined and Mr. Hatch, general agent, who has in charge all matters that come up before the Legislature, was also examined in re-gard to retainers to lawyers, but not one particle of evidence was elicited to show that there had been fraid, peculation or improper influence at Montpelier. came to him before the depositions were taken and

of evidence was endiced to show that there have all been fraud, peculiation or improper influence at Montpeller. The witnesses summoned by the State have all been discharged, and the connsel has nothing fur-ther to offer. The arguments will be made prob-ably to-morrow. It is not certain what course the trastees will pursue, but the investigation has re-suited so greatly in their favor that they probably will not take any great pains to prolong it. The hearings have been largely attended, and there has been intense interest in the proceedings, and there is great indignation at the parties who have been the getters up of the attack upon the trastees, and who have attempted to delame the Judiciary and the Legislature by accusing them of taking orbhes. It is not whether they have made in more jegitimately; but whether they have made the rustees is good, or whether they have made the degislimately; but whether they have made in wrongfully, whether they have come out of the ordeal with clean hands. There is almost nni-versal indignation at the course pursued by the newspaper in Boston that has done what it could to smirch the citizens of Vermont and that mani-fested its geal by sending a reporter to attend the newspaper in Boston that has done what it could to smirch the citizens of Vermont and that mani-fested its Zeal by sending a reporter to attend the taking of depositions and by having them in type to print the moment the telegraph informed the publisher and editor that they had been presented; and the Vermonters do not quite relist the two column article that was prepared in Boston and sent over to New York, that was published in one of your newspapers, accompanied by an editorial prejudging the Legislature, the Judges and the trustees in advance, classing them with Eric Bail-road officials. The Green Mountain citizens are quick to resent such an insuit.

BROOKLYN'S NEW HEALTH BOARD.

Under a recent act of the Legislature the Board of Health of Brooklyn has been reorganized. The act made the Mayor, Comptroller and Auditor an appointing Board to appoint two physicians, who, in who made her appearance in a minute, when the bilowing conversation ensued:--SERGEANT-I came, Madam, upon unpleasant mainess. Mrs. UNDERWOOD-What is it? SERGEANT-It is to put Mr. McVeigh in possession of these premises, by an order issued out of the Corporation Court of Alexandria. Mrs. UNDERWOOD-Is that all? "THE MOST UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL." SERGEANT-NO. J bave an execution direction

ware, at Mobile, and ordered to Philadelphia to report thence to the Department; First Lieutenant C. W. Smith, from command of the Guthrie, at Baltimore, to duty on the Chase, at Ogdensburg, N. v. · First Lieutenant Russell Glover, from waiting orders to the command of the Guthrie; Second Lieutenant A. D. Littlefield, from duty on the Moccasin, at Newport, to wait orders; H. L. Sturgis, from the Campbell, at New London, to the Moc casin ; T. D. Walker, from the Petrel to the Camp bell: W. H. Roberts, from the Racer to Washington City; H. D. Smith, from the Dobbin to the Racer; Robert Barstow, from the Nansemond tothe Perry; L. J. Simmons, from the Relief to the Nansemond. The Exportation of Horses and Cereals from Turkey Forbidden.

Owing to the scarcity of Arab horses in certain parts of the Ottoman Empire the Turkish governent has forbidden the exportation of horses from the vilayets of Bagdad, of Syria and of Aleppo for the next seven years, to date from April 9, 1873. In consequence of the bad harvest that government has also prohibited the exportation of cereals from the districts of Raustchank and of Yiden for three months from April 19, 1873

Important Decision by the Commissioner of Pensions. The Commissioner of Pensions to-day announced

the following highly important ruling :-

the following highly important ruling :--Section 9 of the act of March 3, 1873, provides for no addition to the \$2 increase pension in any case. It is a consolidation of section 2 of the act of July 25, 1866, and sections 4 and 5 of the act of July 27, 1866, with an amendment to the former sections so as to give the same increase to the wildow of the solder or sailor for the children by a former wife as for the children by herself, and to the wildow of an officer as well as a sodier or sailor. It also gives the increase to all the children under sizteen years of age of officers as well as soldiers and sailors, instead of all but one where there is no widow or where she has died or remarried. In other respects it embodies the provisions of the three sections named. It is proper to add such was the object of the section as held by the Com-missioner of Pensions in both houses of Congress. Senators Casserly and Bayard Off

a Tour of Inspection. Senators Casserly and Bayard will leave Wash-

ington to-morrow for Richmond, where they will start out on a tour of inspection of the line of the proposed James River and Kanawha improvement for connecting by a great water course the Chesa peake Bay with the Ohio River. Senator Casserly a member of the Senate Committee on Transportation, of which a sub-committee will sit during the Summer in San Francisco and perhaps in Portland, Oregon. He and Senator Bayard will be accompanied by the United States engineers who have surveyed the proposed line, and by Colonel Carrington, President of the James River and Kanawha Company, and other citizens of Virginia.

The Congressional Conscience Fa The aggregate amount paid into the United States Treasury up to noon to-day by twenty-seven members of Congress, it being their return of extra compensation, is \$111,000 97, including the check received this morning from Secretary of the Senate Gorham, on account of Senator Sumper, for \$4,444 60.

Fremont and the El Paso Swindle.

The friends of General Fremont in this city, who are deeply interested in his case, hope that the ne. gotiations now going on here will result in the as signment of the fexas land grant to the Paris prokers who negotiated the bonds, to be followed by a termination of the legal proceedings now pending against him in France. Meanwhile the French Minister is devoting much time to the case and the claim his country has for Fremont under the extradition treaty.