

SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from London.

Montpensier's Manœuvre for a Fusion of the French and Spanish Bourbons.

Dynastic Caucus with the Friends of the Ex-Queen.

Plan of a Marriage Pact with Young Alphonso, King of Spain.

An Orleans Regent and Royal Union Betrothal.

Popular Agitation in Behalf of Alphonso.

The Government Active Against Provincial Insurrection and Carlism.

DON CARLOS PROCLAIMS HIMSELF KING.

Federalist Counterplot and Republican Hurry to the Field.

DEEDS OF BLOOD AND BATTLE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the Herald has been received from our correspondent in the British metropolis:—

LONDON, Feb. 24, 1873.

An agreement has been entered into between the adherents of Philippe Louis d'Orleans, Duke de Montpensier, and the political and dynastic adherents of the ex-Queen, Isabella the Second, to place His Highness Alphonso, Prince of the Asturias, ex-Queen's son, on the throne of Spain, Duke de Montpensier to be commissioned and act as Regent of the Kingdom during the minority of the Prince.

HER MAJESTY ACCEPTS.

Queen Isabella, accepts the programme, and two important parties, therefore, will act together in the present Spanish crisis.

BOURBON PROJECT OF A SECOND ROYAL MARRIAGE PACT.

The compact provides also that Prince Alphonso shall marry the youngest daughter of Montpensier.

The father of the young lady was married to Maria Louisa, sister of Isabella the Second, on the 10th of October, in the year 1846, and both were expelled from Spain on the 6th of July, in the year 1868.

MONTPENSIER NOMINATED AT ONE TIME FOR KING.

His Highness Duke de Montpensier was proposed as King of Spain by Admiral Topete and others in 1869, but the nomination was firmly opposed by Prim and other popular leaders.

FEAR OF AN ALPHONSOIST RISING FOR GOVERNMENTAL CHANGE.

Letters from Madrid to the English capital state that an Alphonsoist rising is anticipated to begin during the Carnival. There is great anxiety among the peaceably-disposed class of citizens on account of the threatening aspect of affairs.

ARMY DEFECTION AND A CLAMOR FOR ARMS.

The men composing the garrison of Madrid are said to be in a condition bordering on insubordination. Many of the private soldiers absent themselves from their barracks nightly without leave.

The soldiers of an infantry battalion in Barcelona have demanded their discharge from service.

The republicans in Bilbao are clamoring for arms, and the authorities have promised to supply them as soon as received.

FEDERALISTS FIRM.

The federalist partisans are pressing their policy with aggressive energy.

PUBLIC CONCERN IN THE SPANISH CAPITAL.

Reports which are privately circulated in Madrid of the condition of affairs in the provinces are of a nature to increase rather than allay the feeling of insecurity which prevails at the capital.

Concentration of Government Forces Against the Carlism—Hurry to the North—Stubbard Action at the Heights of Miravalles—Serious Progress of the Insurrectionary War.

repelling the insurgents, and have been supplied with arms.

Don Carlos Proclaims Himself King.

It is reported that Don Carlos is at Vera, in Navarre, about forty miles north of Pampeluna. He issued a proclamation on the 17th instant, calling on the national troops to come to their King.

Personal Movements of the Princely Claimant of the Throne.

Letters from Carlism in Spain report that Dorregaray, Valdespina, the Marquis of Holnanzas and other Carlist chieftains have entered Spain and are received with rejoicings. They fail to confirm the reports of Don Carlos' presence on Spanish soil, and his whereabouts is at present unknown, as he has disappeared from this vicinity.

AMADEUS.

Portuguese Royal Banquet to Italian Officers—The Ex-King Present—Army Movement on the Frontier.

The King of Portugal gave a banquet yesterday to the officers of the Italian frigate Roma, now lying in the Tagus.

Ex-King Amadeus was present.

FRONTIER GUARD.

The Portuguese Cortes has passed a bill authorizing the calling out of the reserves for the protection of the frontier.

ENGLAND.

Rate for Money and Discount on 'Change and at the Bank—Conservative Causes Concerning Public Education—American Cotton Supply—Snow Storm North and South.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 24, 1873.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is lower than the Bank of England rate by 1/4 per cent. Erie Railway shares, 52.

The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 1/2 per cent below the Bank of England rate.

THE CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION CAUCUS.

The meeting of conservative leaders, which was announced to take place on Saturday last, after a lengthy sitting came to an unanimous determination to oppose the Ministerial Education bill. The course to be pursued in carrying out the opposition to the government was not definitely decided upon.

THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY.

Count Von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador, has returned to his post at the Court of St. James.

AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY.

Fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty-three bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

SNOW STORM, NORTH AND SOUTH.

Snow fell in the north of England yesterday, and in the south to-day.

The Army Estimates Presented to Parliament—The Alabama Claims Payment.

Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary of State for the War Department, presented the Army estimates for the year 1873-74, and proceeded to explain them in detail. The total expenditure is £14,416,000, which, despite the prices of coal, provisions, clothing and other supplies, is the lowest since the Crimean war. The regular army at home and abroad numbers 125,000 men, of whom 65,000 constitute the home force. Besides these the estimates provide for 130,000 militia, 13,000 yeomanry, 161,000 volunteers, 10,000 of the first reserve and 20,000 of the second reserve. The recruiting service is in a satisfactory state of efficiency. The total number of desertions from the regular forces during the past year was 4,000, net 8,000, as reported in the public prints. The Secretary concluded by recommending legislation to prevent the pay of privates ever becoming less than a shilling a day.

Mr. Cardwell on taking his seat was cheered.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS PAYMENT.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have officially assured the Commissioners of Customs that the Treasury Department assumes the responsibility for the Alabama claims notwithstanding Chief Justice Cockburn's implied censure.

WALES.

The Miners' Long Strike Likely to Terminate.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Imperialist Diplomacy Relative to the Central Asian Question.

Count Schouvaloff Likely to Be Commissioned Russian Ambassador to St. James—Reports from the Seat of War—The Plan of a Free Zone Asiatic Territorial Line—Russian Feeling Towards German Interests in the Struggle.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 24, 1873.

The London Telegraph, in its issue this morning, has a special despatch from St. Petersburg, which intimates that Count Schouvaloff will shortly replace His Excellency Count Von Brunnow, Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

Count Schouvaloff enjoys great authority at St. Petersburg, as may be seen from the name given to him in Court circles—L'homme tout puissant. He has been often designated as the future successor of the Premier, Prince Gortschakoff, and is said to have been essentially instrumental in bringing about the late meeting of the three Emperors—of Russia, Germany and Austria.

FRINCK GORTSCHAKOFF PROJECTING A PLAN OF SETTLEMENT.

The despatch to the Telegraph says that His Excellency the Russian Prince Chancellor, Gortschakoff, is about to submit to the government of Great Britain a proposal for a special Anglo-Russian Commission to settle the boundaries of Afghanistan.

THE "OLD" RUSSIAN PARTY IN DISSENT.

The Moscow Gazette hints that the establishment of a neutral zone, with Afghanistan as the intermediary between Great Britain and Russia, will accelerate instead of prevent a collision between those Powers which is now apprehended.

BELIEFMENT AND NEUTRAL REPORTS FROM KHIVA.

The Russian government has advised warranting the announcement that the Khivese will shortly sue for peace.

A special despatch from Berlin to the London Times this morning says the Russian government is hurrying forward large reinforcements to Turkistan.

It is also announced from Berlin that all the Khivese merchants are withdrawing from Orenburg, for fear that the continuance of the Khivan war will bring them into bad relations with the authorities.

GERMAN PANSLAVIST INTEREST IN THE CONTEST.

A series of articles on "The Future of the Slavonic Peoples," which has been lately published in the *Russkii Mir*, the official organ of the Russian War Minister, has excited a good deal of uneasiness in Europe. In a special article the utter political overthrow of the Slavs is predicted as an early probability. "The question," it is said, "will be decided in an early war between the Slavonic and German races; Germanism, sword in hand, stands ready to absorb all less powerful elements by the energetic pressure of its culture so powerfully developed, if not by fire and sword." To prevent the destruction of the Slavonic peoples or their subjection to Germany a political union among the whole of them is strongly urged. This union, we are told by the Russian official organ, "can only be consummated by a great development of Russian civilization and by war."

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Prussian Hold of the Hostaged Territory—The Indemnity Payment—Calculations of the Overthrow of Thiers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 24, 1873.

The statement is made on official authority that negotiations for expediting the evacuation of French territory have not been commenced.

By March three and a half milliards of the war indemnity will have been received from France, and by July the payment of the fourth milliard will be completed. Then negotiations will be in order touching the early payment of the fifth milliard, on which the further withdrawal of troops will depend.

The impression is that the Germans, looking to the possibility of President Thiers' overthrow at any moment, will not evacuate Belgium until the entire indemnity is paid.

AFRICA.

Sir Bartle Frere Bound for Mozambique.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 24, 1873.

A despatch from Zanzibar, dated the 18th instant, states that Sir Bartle Frere has gone to Mozambique on a special mission.

THE CARNIVAL IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 24, 1873.

King Momus entered the city at four o'clock this afternoon, preceded by a body of armed men, mounted and on foot, and followed by a long line of knights, cavaliers and pages. The King was seated in a chariot drawn by six horses. He was met at the Overton Hotel by the Mayor and entire police force, mounted, where the usual demand for the keys of the city was made. Mayor Johnson delivered them in a happy address. The line formed again and the procession marched to the Court square, which was taken possession of by the King's followers. The mounted artillery commanding the four gates and guarded by sentries in boxes which seemed to spring like mushrooms from the ground, was then escorted to quarters at the Peabody Hotel. The city is literally full to overflowing with strangers.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH MEDALS FOR 1868.

THE SWAMP ANGELS.

Henry Berry Lowery Said to Be Alive—Rumored Debut of the Outrigger Chief in New York—\$10,000 Reward for Him, Dead or Alive.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 24, 1873.

A report has reached here from Koboson county via Florence, South Carolina, to the effect that Henry Berry Lowery, the chief of the late gang of outlaws, so long a terror to the people of that section, is not dead but probably now living in New York city. The person from whom this information came is supposed to have been one of a party who endeavored to intimidate one of the HERALD correspondents by threatening him with arrest by the civil authorities while he was investigating the status of the outlaws. He says that since the capture of the Bank was robbed of some thirty thousand dollars, and the stores of that town of about three thousand dollars' worth of goods, Henry Berry Lowery has not been seen by any white person in the county.

He asserts that the reports of the death of the outlaw chief by the accidental discharge of his own gun or by assassination by one of the gang are both false. He states, however, that a colored man in his employment saw Henry Berry Lowery alive, well and armed *cap-a-pie*, after he was reported killed and while the HERALD correspondent was still a captive with the gang.

In order to confirm his assertion he says that Rhoda Lowery receives packages of clothing, jewelry and other articles by express from New York, which must come from her husband, though probably through the collusion of a third party. There is very little credit given here to this report, the HERALD's version of his death being generally conceded to be correct; but I give it for its worth, in the hope that if the outlaw is alive he may be captured and brought to justice.

There is \$10,000 reward offered by the State and \$1,000 by the county for the capture of this famous outlaw, dead or alive.

THE APACHE WAR.

The Mexican Authorities Bent on Chastising Cochise's Bloodthirsty Band.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23, 1873.

Advices from Arizona have been received that Governor Presque, of the District of Urez, Mexico, on the receipt of the news of the recent outbreak of the Indians under Cochise in Mexico, hurried home and soon organized and equipped 300 National Guards for immediate service. Great excitement prevails, as the Mexican authorities do not feel warranted in pursuing the Apaches on the United States, and according to the treaty with Cochise he is to be interfered with only by troops. General Crook has no authority under the stipulations to stop murder, theft and robbery by the Apaches across the border.

THE HERALD COMMISSIONER IN OUBA.

(From the San Antonio (Texas) Express, Feb. 16.)

The NEW YORK HERALD has sent a Mr. J. O'Kelly to Cuba, whose intention it is to penetrate the insurgent lines and furnish the HERALD by actual observation with exact information concerning the status of the insurrection. The Spanish Cuban authorities refused to give Mr. O'Kelly a pass, and General Morales tells him:—

"You can leave Palma and go where you like, on the understanding that if the Spanish troops find you among the insurgents and you are caught, you will be treated as a spy and shot immediately."

Whereupon the HERALD comes bravely to the rescue, and informs them it may concern that the printing press rules in this country, and if a half of Mr. O'Kelly's will be complied with, he will be "cleaning out" of Spain, and King Amadeus will retire into private life.

There is nothing to indicate that he will be general "cleaning out" of Spain, and King Amadeus will retire into private life.

THE MAN FROZEN TO DEATH.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1873.

This morning the body of an unknown man was found at Fly Mountain, about three miles from this place. He was dressed in a rough suit, and was evidently a laborer. From the appearance of tracks in the vicinity he had wandered about for some time in the deep snow, and finally, exhausted, lay down and was frozen to death. There was nothing to indicate that he came by his death other than by freezing. In his pocket was found a card, which reads:—"Patrick Cleary, 23 Myrtle street, Brooklyn, and 29 Jackson street, New York." A coroner's jury this afternoon rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by exhaustion and exposure.

REPORTED SINKING OF THE STEAMER GLASGOW.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24, 1873.

A private despatch from Baton Rouge, La., reports the sinking of the steamer Glasgow, and says she will be a total loss. The point at which the steamer sunk is not stated; but it is supposed she was in Red River at the time, as she left here for Shreveport, La., on the 10th inst. The cargo was valued at about \$75,000, and was fully insured by the Louisiana Steam Navigation Company. There was no hull insurance on the boat, but the freight loss was insured for \$8,000. The Glasgow was owned by William Lamonte, her commander.

THE VIOLE GENERALSHIP.

The New Vicar General of the Archdiocese of New York.

We understand that the Very Reverend William Quinn, pastor of St. Peter's church, Barclay street, in this city, has been appointed to the office of Vicar General of the archdiocese of New York, to supply the vacancy caused by the decease of the Very Reverend Doctor Starrs. The Very Reverend Father Quinn remains Chancellor of the diocese, with title and powers of Vicar General in matters pertaining to the Chancery. Father Quinn is a very eminent, zealous and popular clergyman. He was ordained in December, 1845, by the present Archbishop McCloskey. He served as confessor at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and subsequently as pastor of St. Peter's church, Barclay street, and St. Joseph's, in which capacity he officiated until he was appointed pastor of St. Peter's.

CALDWELL AT A PREMIUM.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 24, 1873.

The friends of Caldwell here are offering to wager large sums of money that the Senator will retain his seat in the Senate. This sudden elation is caused by the arrival from Washington to-day of Low Smith and James E. Tegate, who, it is asserted, have given assurances that Senators Lodge and Carpenter will sustain Caldwell and oppose Senator Morton's resolution. The Caldwell men are in good spirits.

AN INDUSTRIAL HOME BURNED DOWN.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 24, 1873.

The State Industrial Home for Girls, at White Sulphur Springs, Delaware county, Ohio, was burned this afternoon. There were in the institution at the time 153 persons. The buildings consisted of a hotel and mansion house, each three stories high, with a row of smaller houses and a long front porch 800 feet long. Much of the structure was destroyed. Loss not stated.

A POSTMASTER ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

ARKANSAS ANARCHY.

Dodson, Sheriff of Pope County, Dead—Terrible Lawlessness and Political Villany—The Governor's Alleged Desire to Probe the Difficulty—Large Rewards Offered.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 24, 1873.

The Pope county election case for Sheriff has ended most disastrously. On Wednesday last, it will be remembered, after the decision of Judge Brown at an adjourned term of the County Court at Dover, that a ruffian hustled Captain Herriot out of the Court House and shot him dead. Subsequently Mr. Dodson, the Sheriff, in whose favor the Court has decided, was followed by some members of a gang of desperadoes in favor of Fowler being declared Sheriff and shot him also as he was leaving Perry's station for Little Rock. Dodson had previously been recognized by the Governor as the legally elected Sheriff, which appears to have guided the clique of desperate politicians to the deeds now recorded.

On being duly cared for by the physicians called to attend him, Dodson seemed to rally for a few hours, but, after suffering greatly for four days, he died yesterday morning from the effects of his wounds.

The Governor, determined, if possible, to secure his assassin's, has just offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Dodson and Herriot, their aids or abettors.

This is the twelfth republican official killed in Pope county since the reconstruction.

The Governor has also issued a proclamation declaring Snyder elected to Congress from the Second district.

ZERO PREDOMINANT.

The Unhappy Cold of Yesterday—Obstruction to Traffic in the City and on the Rivers—Good Skating but Little Patronage—Range of the Thermometer.

The cold of yesterday was simply intense at various hours of the morning, afternoon and night, and exceeded in extreme bitterness that of any day during the present or past year. Comparing it with the temperature of the same date last year, as given in the appended table of the thermometer range for both days, a striking and obvious difference is immediately perceptible. At six o'clock A. M. yesterday the mercury on the barometer was at zero, at nine o'clock it was only three degrees above zero, and in its variations during the remaining portions of the day did not at any time exceed fourteen degrees. The forenoon was especially cold. A northwesterly wind, chilling and piercing in its effects, dried up the hitherto damp atmosphere; crusted the moistened earth, clay and garbage of our streets; moulded into impenetrable blocks the mounds of snow still obstructing wayward traffic in almost every lane, alley and avenue throughout the entire city, and continued up to noon to maintain the same degree of severity. At twelve o'clock, however, a blustering and tempestuous somewhat the back frosty bitterness of the air, and at half-past three the mercury, with a fine struggle, as if the incipient qualities and power of its essence were well exhausted, rose to fourteen degrees, and then sank again into its original declining tendency.

The superabundance of the streets made traffic almost an impossibility, and proved to the poor, good-natured domestic brutes a trouble as serious as that of the human race. The water and sidewalks were frozen, and the horses, which were the past week were allowed to gather and accumulate. It was not anything strange to see some of the heavy drays, with their loads of coal, stuck at intervals, while others panted and struggled in vain to drag their freight over the slippery, uneven pavement. The drivers were not only chilled and chilled with cold and exertion than the poor beasts they were in charge of. Although covered and muffled with clothing of every quality, shape and pattern, they looked pitiable in the extreme, and sometimes seemed powerless from evident pain and exhaustion to control the movements of their teams.

The North and East rivers were of course to a great and entirely disagreeable extent ice-bound, and the navigation of the present and past season, and much labor and perseverance the ferryboats could be brought to and steamed from their moorings, especially the weaker sex, who happily were caught in this disagreeable strait. Steam and water had to be used most extravagantly in order to break and dissolve the ice at the landings before a mooring could be effected.

The skating was excellent, but the excessive cold prevented a generous patronage of this beautiful and recommended outdoor amusement, and though the Park lakes were not entirely abandoned, yet the number of skaters was exceedingly small. The range of temperature was indicated yesterday by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy in the following building, and also the average temperature for corresponding days of last year:—

3 A. M.	28	3 P. M.	38	1872.	1873.
6 " "	28	6 " "	38	34	36
9 " "	30	9 " "	40	36	38
12 " "	34	12 " "	46	41	43
Average temperature	30	Average temperature	41	39	41
last year	30	last year	41	39	41

Snow Blocked in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Feb. 24, 1873.

All the railroads centering in this city have been badly blocked to-day. On the Boston, Barre and Gardner Railroad a passenger train which left this city at nine o'clock on Sunday morning, is now in a snow bank, seven miles from Gardner, with a small prospect of getting through before Tuesday morning. Both the engines of the train are disabled and two workmen were seriously injured by an accident on one of them.

The steamboat trains for New York will not go beyond this city.

Cold Snap Throughout the Country.

The following table represents the thermometer records at various parts of the country yesterday:—

St. Louis	28	St. Louis	38
Chicago	28	Chicago	38
St. Paul	28	St. Paul	38
St. Petersburg	28	St. Petersburg	38
St. Petersburg	28	St. Petersburg	38
St. Petersburg	28	St. Petersburg	38

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—10 A. M.

Synopsis for the Last Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer remains lowest but showing rising over New England, with somewhat fainter westerly winds and generally clear weather. Fresh and brisk westerly winds with cloudy weather continue over the Lower Lakes. The highest barometer from Florida to Minnesota. Cloudy weather and light winds prevail from the Ohio Valley to the Eastern Gulf States. An area of low barometer is extending eastward over the Southwest, and southeasterly winds are reported from the Western Gulf States. Falling barometer, with rain and snow, has extended eastward to Utah and Idaho. The temperature has risen decidedly throughout the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains, except over the South Atlantic States.

Probabilities.

For Tuesday in the Middle and Eastern States, generally cloudy weather, diminishing winds and somewhat higher temperature; for the South Atlantic States, winds veering to southeasterly by Tuesday night, with rising temperature; southerly winds and cloudy weather on the Gulf coast; northeasterly winds, with cloudy weather and possibly snow, over the Ohio Valley; northeasterly and northwesterly winds on the Upper Lakes, with rising temperature.

JERSEY STATE PRISON BIRDS.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions at Jersey City yesterday some desperate characters were sent to their proper domicile. Lorenzo Smith, who entered Michael Condon's house, in East Newark, and compelled the little daughter, who was alone in the house, to hand him over \$100, was sentenced to eight years in the State Prison. Cornelius Daily, convicted of highway robbery on Philip Bird, was sentenced to five years. Joshua Green, a colored boy, guilty of an assault on a woman, was sentenced to six years in the State Prison.

RIOT IN QUEBEC.

The Eastern Department in a State of Civil War.

Three Thousand Persons in Conflict.

SEVERAL KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

Pistols, Knives and Clubs Brought Into Use.

THE NATIONAL PARTY BEATEN.

Langevin's Irritating Despatch from Ottawa.

QUEBEC, Feb. 24, 1873.

The nomination of candidates for Quebec, East Division, in the Provincial House of Assembly, took place at noon to-day. At about eleven o'clock a furious riot began between the conservatives and adherents of the candidates of the national party. Pistols