"POR DIOS Y REY."

The Story of the Carlist Wars from 1833 to 1874.

From Father to Son Through Three Generations.

Forty Years' Warfare For a Crown.

"For God and the King!" has been the cry raised for these forty years in the north of Spain. Since the year 1833, when the death of Ferdinand VII. served as the signal for the outbreak of the partisans of Don Carlos, the King's brother, and the first in the list of claimants of that name to the Spanish throne, the bloody romance of Carlism has periodically played a prominent part on the political stage in that country.

The birth of the ex-Queen Isabella, on October 10, 1830, was the apparently trifling prologue to the drama of war which has already lasted forty years, with occasional intervals of peace, and which promises to continue indefinitely, unless, indeed, some casual Don Carlos shall finally succeed in the future in reaching the throne and establishing his dynasty there for all time, or that that branch of the Spanish Bourbons shall have become extinct in the male line.

The story of the successive Carlist risings is full of romance—not only the romance of the conflict of arms, but the romance of long and persistent devotion on the part of the Carlists to their motto, "*Por Dios, Patria y Rey!*" and the romance of personal perils undergone by flood and field by each successive Don Carlos in his efforts to make good his claims to the throne.

The wanderings of Prince Charles Edward in the Scottish Highlands, after the fatal battle of Culloden, would serve as a text for a description of similar wanderings of the Carlist pretenders; and the village annals of the Basque provinces, wherein has always lain the chief strength of the cause, and where most of the battles have been fought, are full of memories of the Carlist wars.

The first Don Carlos, the grandfather of the present pretender, was born in 1788. He was the second son of Carlos IV., King of Spain, who reigned from 1789 to 1808. He shared in the exile and misfortune of his family in consequence of the occupation of Spain by Napoleon, and when the overthrow of that conqueror in 1814 restored to his elder brother Ferdinand the throne of which he had been despoiled he went back to Madrid. Up to the marriage, in 1829, of King Ferdinand to Maria Christina, of Naples, his fourth wife, a handsome, ambitious and intriguing woman, much younger than her husband, the succession of Don Carlos to the throne had seemed unimpaired. Ferdinand had had no children by his former marriages, and in the contingency of his dying without male issue Don Carlos, under the Spanish law of succession, would have ascended the throne. Soon after the King's marriage with Maria Christina, however, the fact having become apparent that the union would not be without issue, the ambition of the Queen dictated to the weak and infirm King a baneful policy, which was destined to entail upon Spain untold horrors. The Salic law of Philip V., proclaimed in 1713, made the succession to the throne ineligible to female heirs of the sovereign, and this law Ferdinand, at the instigation of Maria Christina, was induced to annul. By what is called the pragmatic sanction of March 29, 1820, it was decreed that the child of the Queen, irrespective of its sex, should succeed to the throne on the death of Ferdinand. When this decree was made public the nation was seized with anxious fears. The birth of a son would have given Don Carlos no reason to complain, since in the succession of a male heir no infraction of the old Salic law of the Kingdom would have occurred; but in the contingency that a daughter should be born it was felt throughout Spain that Don Carlos and his friends would resort to arms to defend the succession which, under the only law that they recognized, and which was sanctioned by the usage of a century, should be his.

On October 10, 1820, the doubt was ended. Isabella was born and the voice of the oracles had spoken for war. Divided by bitterly hostile factions Spain uneasily awaited the result. The Carlist party comprised the absolutists of the Kingdom, together with the clergy; the supporters of Queen Maria Christina, who really wielded the sceptre of Spain, were the moderates and liberals. The Queen's party hailed the birth of Isabella with joy. The Carlists, on the contrary, not only protested vigorously against the fulfilment of the pragmatic sanction as unjust to their chief, but they went further. They declared the infant Isabella to be illegitimate, charging that she was not the daughter of Ferdinand, but the offspring of an amour of the Queen's. Ferdinand, becoming alarmed at the troubles that prevailed, was induced by friends of Don Carlos, during an illness from which he suffered, to abrogate his decree and to restore the law of Philip V.; but again the influence of the Queen prevailed, and for the second time he proclaimed the pragmatic sanction, and declared Isabella his successor.

In consequence of the known determination of Don Carlos to proceed to war to maintain his claims to the throne in the event of the death of the King without a male heir, the intrigues of the Queen's party were so directed against him that he and many of his most influential partisans were banished from Court. Don Carlos took up his residence in Portugal, and he was in that country when the news of the King's death, which occurred in September, 1833, reached him. After the death of Ferdinand his daughter was proclaimed Queen, under the title of Isabella II. and Maria Christina was declared Regent to govern during her minority. Everything favored the Christinos, as the Queen-Regent's party was called, and fate seemed to frown on Don Carlos, whose pretensions received only the weak recognition of the Pope and some of the Bourbon sovereigns of Italy. But on the other hand the Christinos possessed the army, navy and treasury, while Isabella's succession was recognized by the courts of England, France and Portugal.

The first Carlist war was now on the eve of commencement. With the hope of rallying his partisans by his presence Don Carlos, accompanied by 200 followers, crossed from Portugal into Spain, news having reached him of a rising of his friends in several of the provinces. But the hope that had inspired him proved visionary, and he was driven back into Portugal. With his wife, a princess of the royal house of Portugal, and several of his most devoted friends, he wandered about, a fugitive, undergoing many hard experiences and constantly pursued by the Christinos, who often seemed on the point of capturing him. On one occasion he and his escort were followed so hotly that all his luggage fell into the hands of the pursuers and he and his party escaped with only the clothes they wore. At another time, after a long day's journey, footsore and weary, they took refuge on a small farm, and while the pretender and his male companions slept on the ground, the scanty supper was prepared by the royal ladies. The intervention of the British Minister finally induced the Christinos to abandon the chase of the fugitive prince, and Don Carlos was enabled to make his way to England. It was in June, 1834, that he set foot on British soil, and while in London he rejected with indignation Lord Palmerston's proposition to him to forsake his pretensions to the Spanish throne and accept a pension from the government of the Regency.

In the meantime the robust, strong-limbed mountaineers of the Basque provinces, aided by the expressed determination of the Queen's party to deprive them of their time-honored *fueros*, or free constitutions, which had been granted them centuries before by the old Spanish kings, espoused the cause of Don Carlos, which they maintained under the command of Zumalacarregui, a chieftain whose military merits and success were so noteworthy that the Duke of Wellington pronounced him "one of the greatest captains of the age." These provinces, situated among the Pyrenees, and comprising Upper Navarre, Biscay, Guipuzcoa and Alava, have ever jealously guarded their liberties from the encroachments of Madrid. The Basque peasantry are a singular race, proud of their history, the men brave and strong and the women of unusual beauty and grace, devoted Catholics in their religious faith and extremely obedient to their spiritual directors, while their mode of life is of the most primitive and simple kind. Prominent in their military annals is the story, half legendary and half historical, of the "dolorous rout" of Roncesvalles, or, as the French call it, Roncevaux, in Navarre, wherein a force of Basque soldiers fell upon the rear guard of Charlemagne's army while that monarch, in 778, was returning to France, through the pass of Roncesvalles in the Pyrenees, after an invasion of Spain, and with the manifestation of prodigious valor routed it. In this battle which poetry, song, music and legend have combined to elevate among historical myths, fell Roland with his good sword "Durandal" in hand—Roland, the chiefest of Charlemagne's paladins and he who is to French romance what Sir Lancelot is to that of England. It was moreover the Basques who once, when one of their provinces was invaded by the Romans under Metellus, offered a savage but heroic example of virility and civic patriotism at the expense of natural affections. When starvation threatened them, they slew their wives and children, partly to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy and partly in order, by feeding on them, to prolong their own existence so as to keep the invaders at bay.

The Carlists, under Zumalacarregui, suffered from the lack of arms, but with the courageous use of their most important offensive weapons, the bayonet and the pike, they more than equalized in many fierce combats the disproportion that existed between them and the Christinos in this respect. Familiar with all the passes and retreats of their mountains, their plan of campaign was to swoop down on the Christinos, inflict what damage they could and then retire to the security of their defiles, inaccessible to the enemy. At the earnest solicitation of Zumalacarregui Don Carlos determined to leave London and join his partisans in Spain. But the difficulties that lay in the way were many. His movements were closely watched by the authorities of the three Powers—Great Britain, France and Portugal, which had formed a quadruple alliance with Spain to keep him out of that kingdom and to protect the rights of the young Queen Isabella. Fortune favored him, however, and he and a friend, travelling disguised and under the names of Señores Sorez and Sabot, succeeding in reaching France. Thus travelling *en mufti* Don Carlos and his companion passed through Paris. On the Place Louis XIV. in that city he encountered Louis Philippe, his cousin. To the prince's respectful salute Louis Philippe made no response; and whether because of the excellence of his disguise or because of preoccupation, the King of the French failed to recognize him. Noticing this Don Carlos laughingly observed to his companion that his worthy cousin of Orleans little suspected that he was passing through his dominions without his permission and was preparing to rend with his sword his treaty of the quadruple alliance.

Don Carlos finally reached the Basque provinces and was received with joy by his followers. Unfamiliar, however, with military affairs and having little taste for the practices of war, he was soon surrounded by a throng of ecclesiastics and civilians whose ignorant counsels seriously hampered the movements of Zumalacarregui. Although that general spread terror in Madrid by his brilliant victories in the North, the campaign became fiercer and the Christinos more importunate when it was known among them that Don Carlos was in the provinces. The commander-in-chief of the national forces, General Rodil, was the same officer who had previously led the pursuit of Don Carlos in Portugal. The war soon assumed savage and sanguinary characteristics. Unheard of atrocities marked the conflict on both sides, the Carlists returning with added bloody interest the cruelties heaped upon the Basque peasantry by Rodil's soldiers. Prisoners captured on either side were at once shot, and every horror known to civil war aided to devastate the country.

The experiences of Don Carlos in the north of Spain were not unlike those that he had known in Portugal. More than once was his life saved, or was he preserved from capture, by strategy or by the devotion of his followers. But finally the prologue to the overthrow of the pretender's hopes occurred in the death of the valiant Zumalacarregui, who, mortally wounded before Bilbao, in Biscay, died on June 23, 1835, a few days after. The finishing stroke came when the British Legion, 10,000 strong, a body of men recruited in England, arrived in Spain and marched against the Carlists. General Ramon Cabrera, another eminent leader, had succeeded Zumalacarregui in the command of the Prince's forces, and although the Carlists continued a desultory warfare for nearly five years longer, it was a struggle against fate. The Christinos were led by Espartero, then in the height of his military career.

About the beginning of the year 1837 Don Carlos, whose perpetual banishment from Spain had been decreed by the Cortes in the previous year, received tidings from Madrid informing him that his presence in that city would be the signal for a rising in his favor. He immediately set out for the capital. He was welcomed on the journey with many manifestations of enthusiastic affection by the people, but the continued loyalty of Madrid to the Queen prevented the success of the scheme. Dissensions among the members of the expedition tended to dishearten the Prince and he retraced his steps and marched to rejoin his friends in the north. In 1839 he retired into France and in 1840 the war ended with the disbandment of his forces by Cabrera, who followed his Prince into French territory. This event assured the establishment of Isabella's authority throughout Spain.

When Don Carlos retreated to France it was to become a captive. He surrendered to the French authorities at Bayonne. By order of Louis Philippe he was subsequently transferred to Bourges, where, ostensibly free, but in reality a prisoner, under the supervision of the Governor of that city, he remained eight years, living in a palace, claiming to be the rightful King of Spain and surrounded by his family and a select retinue, maintaining the dignity and the etiquette of the ancient Spanish Court. During this long interval he could have ended this enforced residence in Bourges by foregoing his claims to the throne; but for eight years he persisted in his pretensions to the crown of his father, Carlos IV. But in 1845 he altered his decision, and in that year he formally renounced his rights in favor of his eldest son, the Count of Montemolin, also a Don Carlos, and, the French Court having granted him permission, in 1846 repaired to England. After a year's residence in London Don Carlos went to Trieste, the Austrian government having offered him a residence in that city. Here he passed the remaining years of his life in strict seclusion. He died in 1855, leaving three sons—to wit, the Don Carlos just mentioned, Don Juan, the father of the Don Carlos now waging war against the Serrano government, and Don Ferdinand. Don Carlos was a man of marked virtues and excellencies in private life. As a husband and father no reproach attached to him, and if he lacked that sound judgment and those more robust qualities which make men conquerors of difficult circumstances, the fact was his misfortune.

The second Don Carlos, or, as his partisans called him, Carlos VI., was born to an inheritance of war, and his fortunes and experiences were destined, strangely enough, to be almost identical with those of his father. He was twenty-eight years of age when the elder Don Carlos resigned his rights into his hands, and at about this time he found himself the central figure, with his cousin, the young Queen Isabella, then a little over sixteen years of age, of a well-intentioned conspiracy of the friends of peace in Spain to end by a masterstroke of diplomacy the dispute between the rival houses. An effort, joined in by both parties, was made to bring about a marriage between the Prince and the Queen. Don Carlos was not averse to this settlement of the difficulties, and indeed he went so far in his wooing as to appeal, in 1846, to his friends in Spain to aid him with the force of arms to secure Isabella's hand. But a strong influence at Court opposed the union and frustrated the hopes of peace. Disturbances followed in the Basque provinces, which, however, were soon suppressed, and the romantic episode ended in the marriage of the Queen to her cousin, Don Francisco de Asisse.

In the meantime Don Carlos, with an ultimate view to another military attempt to substantiate his claims, was not idle. In 1849 the Basques rose against the Queen's authority, General Cabrera having again entered Spain and assumed command of the Carlist forces. Don Carlos disguised himself and attempted to cross France in order to join his friends, but he was recognized and was arrested. He was sent to the castle of Perpignan and was for some days kept a prisoner there. The revolt was soon afterwards quelled, leaving behind it, however, the smothered embers of revolution, which ere many years should have passed away were again to break forth into the flames of war.

The third Carlist struggle commenced in 1860, and the hopes and determination of Don Carlos and his partisans were pitched to as high a key as ever. Chief among those who assisted the pretender in this last venture was General Ortega, commander of the Spanish forces in the Balearic Isle. This officer espoused the Prince's cause, and with 3,000 men, whom he kept in ignorance of his intentions and his destination, he sailed from Majorca for Spain. On April 1, 1860—ominous day—he landed his command at the mouth of the Ebro River. Here he was joined by Don Carlos and his youngest brother, Don Ferdinand, and the march was taken up. Murmurs were soon heard among the soldiers, who had begun to grow impatient at the mystery that surrounded their movements, and the final catastrophe overtook the rash attempt when, Ortega having confessed the truth to his men and called upon them to declare for Don Carlos, a general cry of "Live the Queen!" broke from his duped soldiers. Ortega was compelled to flee from the rage of his troops, and his life was preserved by the fleetness of his horse. But at a later date the unfortunate officer fell into the hands of the Queen's forces and was tried and executed for treason. Don Carlos and his brother were also made prisoners. Upon a renunciation of their claims to the throne they were released, and after regaining their liberty they returned to Trieste, where both died, without issue, in the month of January, 1861.

The death of Don Carlos without issue left the second brother to inherit the traditional strife that had been so long carried on. Don Juan, however, appears to have been less anxious to fight for his crown than to make proclamations to his partisans. Of these he issued a great many from Trieste, which, although profuse of promises of reform if he should be called to rule over Spain, did not produce any marked effect on the Spanish people. Don Juan finally availed himself of the Spanish revolution of 1868, which drove Isabella from the throne, to retire from all pretence of claiming the throne. His eldest son, Don Carlos—the present Don Carlos—Duke of Madrid, was at this period twenty years old, and, being a true scion of the old Catholic stock, was ready and anxious to try once more what virtue lay in the sword. Under these circumstances Don Juan solemnly relinquished his rights in favor of Don Carlos, and that youthful pretender made active preparations, by intriguing with his partisans in Spain, to resume the war at the first favorable opportunity.

Don Carlos, who is a native of Venice and whose mother was a duchess of the imperial family of Austria, was born March 30, 1848. Educated at the Austrian Military Academy, he prepared himself in advance by suitable studies to be in condition, when the inevitable time should come, to take the field at the head of his followers. He was married at Frohsdorf on February 4, 1867, to the Princess Marguerite, daughter of the late Charles, Duke of Parma, and a niece of the Count de Chambord. The changes in Spain resulting from the overthrow of Isabella's government were followed by the Carlist revolutionary agitations which have continued almost unbrokenly to the present day. The war began in February, 1870, and, as usual, in the Basque provinces. It was of brief duration, however; for before the close of the year the Carlist forces had either surrendered or had been defeated and dispersed. Don Carlos, assuming the name of Marquis of Alcantara, endeavored, while the struggle was going on, to reach his partisans by crossing the French frontier. He was furnished with an Austrian passport; but this and his *incognito* failed to save him from detection. Recognized by the French frontier guards, he was put under arrest, and the authorities at Paris were notified. By order of the French government he was afterwards sent under escort to Switzerland.

In the meantime, the Spanish Cortes had elected Amadeus, of Italy, King of Spain, and the new monarch had accepted the crown on December 4. For more than a year Amadeus managed to maintain peace in his dominions, although the emissaries of Don Carlos were constantly at work endeavoring to incite the Biscayans and their neighbors and allies to revolt. Finally came the elections to the Assembly of 1872, in which thirty-eight Carlist representatives were elected. The disturbances arising from these elections led eventually to the second Carlist rising of the last two years. On April 8 Don Carlos issued a proclamation calling the Carlists to arms. He protested vigorously against the elections, denied the legality of the Assembly and of the government of King Amadeus, and declared that thenceforth he would appeal to the arbitrament of the sword in the assertion of his rights. The elected Carlist Deputies declined to take their seats, and throughout Navarre, Guipuzcoa, Leon, Huesca and the other northern provinces the Carlists rose with cries of "*Viva Carlos VII.!*" The Biscayans rallied to the pretender's standard with their customary promptness and enthusiasm, and by the beginning of May the Carlists numbered 15,000 men, and of the forty-nine provinces of Spain twenty had pronounced for Don Carlos.

The chief command of the Carlist forces was immediately conferred on General Diaz de Rada, and in a few days Don Carlos himself, managing to evade the surveillance of the French gendarmes, crossed the frontier into Spain on May 2. He was received by General Rada as soon as he had crossed the line, and was everywhere proclaimed King of Spain by his enthusiastic and delighted partisans.

While the Basques were thus arming, however, King Amadeus had displayed equal vigor in preparing to crush the new insurrection. Serrano was despatched to the scene of the rising with 20,000 men, and on May 5 the Carlists, surprised by General Moriones, commanding the King's troops, were routed at a place called Oroquista. Nothing now remained to Don Carlos but again to seek safety in flight. Closely pursued he fled to the French frontier, crossed it and thus succeeded in making his escape, accompanied by a few personal attendants. As for the chiefs of the insurrection, availing themselves of the King's clemency, they signed a treaty, not long after, with Marshal Serrano, whereby the majority of the Carlists surrendered their arms on a promise of a full amnesty for past offences. Thus disappeared the armed Carlist resistance of 1872, although the elements of the revolution, notwithstanding their acceptance of the situation, were ready and prepared to reply with an affirmative answer to the next summons to the field. As the only difference between the Basque as a soldier and a civilian rests in his presence either in camp or in his mountain hut, as the case may be, there was little difficulty in gathering them once more under the pretender's flag at the auspicious moment for another insurrection, which occurred in the first days of 1873.

When the current war began Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, was general-in-chief of the Carlists, General Rada having resigned. In a short time 15,000 men were enrolled in the ranks of the insurrectionists. In the month of May Don Carlos joined his liegemen in Navarre, where he found an army of devoted followers, who swore to die in his defence. Their natural attachment to the Carlist cause was fanned into a fanatical devotion by the appeals of their priests, and the Biscayan mountaineers entered with a terrible earnestness into the war. In the beginning they were destined to undergo great sufferings from various causes, from the lack of arms as well as of supplies. Often without shoes and suitable clothing, they were unprepared in every respect to carry on such a war as this has proved to be. Especially were they wanting in artillery, although lately, as has been shown in the HERALD's correspondence from the scene of war, they have established a shell factory at Vera, in the Pyrenees, about ten miles from the French frontier, where shells for the fifty or sixty cannon which constitute Don Carlos' artillery are made. At the same time fuses and percussions are manufactured at Aspatia, where the Carlists, within a few months past, have established a cannon foundry.

In their lack of other military equipments the Carlists made up for their weakness by their valorous use of the bayonet—their most effective arm—in battle. They possessed, and still possess, great advantages over their enemies in this, that they were familiar with all the defiles of their mountainous country; that they were of frugal and temperate habits, and that their fanatical fidelity for "God, country and King" inspired them with a resolution which the soldiers of the government did not feel, and which was often half the battle. General Elio was appointed to the command of all the Carlist forces when hostilities began, and under him were chiefs like Dorregaray, whose recent abandonment of the cause of Don Carlos is reported; Ollo, killed in one of the battles near Bilbao a few months ago; Espina, Roda, Tristany, Perula and others—not to mention the terrible independent guerilla leader, the curé Santa Cruz, whose grim record is that of a Graham of Claverhouse of Carlism.

The distinguishing events of the war since that period need not be recapitulated, as they form part of the history of the times and are, doubtless, well remembered by the reader. The investment of Bilbao, the old Biscayan capital, by Don Carlos, who had promised to himself to enter it and within its walls be crowned as Carlos VII., of Spain; the retirement of Moriones, who had been appointed commander-in-chief after the return of Marshal Serrano to Madrid, and the victories gained over him by the Carlists; the appearance last spring of Marshal Concha in the field to succeed Moriones; the raising of the siege of Bilbao, the retreat of the Carlists to Durango, and the death of Concha in one of the bloody battles that accompanied that movement; the coming of Marshal Serrano to the north to assume command of the republican army after the fall of Concha, and the occupancy by the Carlists of their present position at Estella, where Don Carlos has his headquarters; the appointment of General Laserna to succeed to the active chief command of the national army—all these successive incidents in the stirring history of the war, up to this time, need only be recalled to be remembered. Letters of the HERALD's correspondents from the very heart of the theatre of war have fully explained the situation up to date. This situation, to state it briefly, shows the republican forces, 50,000 strong, under the command of Laserna and Moriones, with their line extending from Logroño on the left and Taffala on the right, in an irregular half circle around the Carlist line. The Carlists, with their centre at Estella, extend from La Guardia, on the right, to Biurrun, on the left, a distance of sixty miles. Within a few days past Don Carlos has arrived at Estella, and the chief command of the Carlist forces has been conferred on General Elio. The object of the republican commander's strategy is, of course, to obtain possession of Estella in the first place, and, in the second, to capture Don Carlos and disperse his army if possible. To prevent the successful consummation of any one of these results Don Carlos has with him 30,000 men, veterans in the main, and devoted to his person. The republican troops, on the other hand, are largely composed of raw levies, whose experiences of the mountaineers of Biscay have taught them caution. The rumors of the use of Spanish gold among the Carlist leaders, and the concurrent reports of the desertion of entire Carlist battalions, may have a closer relevancy than yet appears on the surface; but until the two great armies now threatening each other on the Ebro shall have joined battle in a decisive engagement it cannot be said safely that the sanguinary struggle begins to see its end. When Don Carlos shall have been killed or captured, or shall have fled into France for the third time with a defeated cause at his back, the present Carlist insurrection will come to an end.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

A meeting of the grain trade of the New York Produce Exchange was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose, as stated by the president, Mr. Edson, of receiving the report of the committee appointed September 22, to confer with the railroads relative to the charge for lighterage of grain in lots of less than five car loads. Mr. Carlos Cobb, the chairman of the committee in question, stated that they had been unable to agree upon a unanimous report, and, therefore, both a majority and a minority report would be submitted. The majority report was read by Mr. J. H. Herrick, and concludes as follows:—

Resolved, That the New York Produce Exchange adopt the grading system as originally presented to the Grain Trade at their meeting held July 15, 1874, by the Special Committee appointed April 10, 1874, yielding for the present, under protest, to the tax of three-quarters of a cent elevation.

A long minority report was offered by Mr. Cobb, recommending that no surrender be made to the railroad companies, and that the resolution passed by the trade on July 20, 1874, be reaffirmed. Mr. Hazleton supported the minority report and Mr. Herrick urged the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. William B. Barber referred to the political revolution which had just taken place and thought the time had come for the Produce Exchange to break up this lighterage and elevation business.

The minority report was adopted.

ST. PETER'S FAIR.

The ladies' fair in connection with St. Peter's church, Barclay street, will close this evening, after a most successful exhibition of four weeks. The distribution of prizes takes place at half-past seven o'clock P. M., under the supervision of the pastor, Rev. Father O'Farrell and the following ladies' committee:—Mrs. Judge Quinn, Mrs. Snyder, Miss O'Connell, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Neville, Mrs. Monroe, Mrs. Colonel Burns, Miss McNierney Miss Snyder and Miss McNally. A large attendance of the members of the various Total Abstinence Benevolent, Mutual Alliance and other societies, and also of several fire companies is expected to compete for the regalia and silver trumpet.

NEW CALEDONIA.

French Officials Punished on Account of M. Rochefort's Escape—Severe Sentences on the Sympathizers with the "Reds."

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 26, 1874.

Admiral Ribourt, of the French Navy, has caused as great a sensation in the new home of the "Reds" as Rochefort and his *confrères* did when they escaped, one event being only the sequel to the other. From official documents recently published it appears that Ribourt arrived at Noumea armed with autocratic power over all persons in the colony, being authorized to compel the attendance of any witnesses of any class found on the island if it was considered their testimony could throw additional light on the mode of Rochefort's escape. In pursuance of this duty and any important matters disclosed by the inquiry he had orders to dismiss, remove, or take such summary jurisdiction as he pleased with regard to all the government officers, from Governor De la Richerie downward. The investigation commenced on June 25 and may be supposed to have only concluded on August 21, for up to that date M. l'Amiral was apparently engaged completing his inquiries without having previously given any intimation of the plenary powers with which he was invested. He had taken no one into his confidence, so that what followed came like a thunderclap upon those whom he considered in any way implicated in the "escape of Rochefort, Paschal Grousset, Contonby and others." On the morning of the 22d ult. the French war steamer Cher received orders to get under way to convey the commission homeward, and it was not until he had left Noumea that a messenger from the ship astounded the Governor by placing in his hand a despatch charging him with the publication of

A SPECIAL ORDINANCE

dated only the previous day. By this M. Bonnafous, chief overseer of the Deportation Department; M. Gerdolle, head of the Lands Department; Messrs. Brevast, Genot and De la Villegle, assistant physicians; Berguet, chief clerk; D'Istria, Lecaute, Caverac, Hans, Fanton and Dumaine, military overseers of the Deportation Bureau, were removed from office and ordered to be sent back to France to be dealt with by the government there; M. Gouet, Captain of the Port of Noumea, suspended on half pay, pending orders from Paris; De Tremerreuc, chief of native police, dismissed from public service; Chanlou, director of the Department of Deportation, and Lanoe, commandant at Ducos Peninsula, dismissed the civil service and ordered to rejoin their respective corps militaire; Messrs. Cassan, Duserre, Blaise and Pivert, storekeepers, to suffer the loss of their business licenses, and Mme. Lopez, who had previously been forcibly expelled from the island, banished from New Caledonia and all its dependencies. Admiral Ribourt had laid a trap for De la Richerie, which did not come off, for on returning a fortnight later, under the pretence that he had failed to catch the California mail, or, really, to use his own words, that the California line had stopped, he found his sentences carried out and some of the offenders on board the frigate Alceste, *en route* for France.

THIS VESSEL

arrived on August 9 from Algeria, after a tedious voyage of 124 days, with 155 Communists sentenced to simple deportation and 41 to confinement in a fortified place. These latter were at once sent to Ducos and the others temporarily to the Pines. Every shipment of these unfortunates is said to be the last coming, and still they come, to go distracted from *ennui*, or, by hatching fresh plots, come under the convict *régime*. No work, no books, no money, no hope, save the outside chance that the destinies of France will be in the hands of the red republicans. Then, but not till then, do they anticipate becoming free again. There are at this present moment within the colony and its dependencies 810 persons sentenced to deportation and imprisonment, 2,727 condemned to deportation simple, and 273 women and children who have been permitted to rejoin their friends at the Pines, so that, without taking into consideration the thousands who perished before and after the recapture of Paris, &c., 3,810 victims of civil war are at the antipodes pining for home and *liberté*.

POLYNESIAN MASSACRES.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 27, 1874.

Checked for a time by the presence of the numerous fleet now maintained in the South Pacific by the British government, Kanaka massacres have commenced again at Apii. The natives of this island have ever been looked upon as among the most treacherous in Polynesia, as well as being the most irreclaimable cannibals. News has recently been received that early in July the trading schooner Zephyr, of Sydney, called off the island for supplies, and sent her boat ashore in charge of the mate and the captain's son, a young man of eighteen. As they did not return in due course, the schooner stood closer in, and a second boat's crew, well armed, went through the reef in search of their missing companions. The mate's boat was found smashed and sunk close to the beach, where there were indications of a desperate struggle, but no sign of the missing men. That night the agonized father heard the natives engaged in the orgies peculiar to their cannibal feasts, without the power to rescue the victims, either dead or alive. Next day he fell in with the trader Lœlia, and the two vessels, returning to the scene of the murders, sent five armed boats ashore. The natives mustered in force, armed with poisoned arrows, trade muskets, &c., with which they ineffectually endeavored to prevent a landing. Captain Dawson, determined to know the fate of his son at any cost, drove them back with severe losses, and captured the village only to discover the merest traces of their horrible feast. Emboldened by what they thought a check to their assailants, the natives, who had retreated into the surrounding scrub, resumed firing, which was briskly returned by one portion of the boats' crews, while the other burned down every hut in the place, and returned to their vessels. This might have satisfied the Kanakas; but not so, for just three weeks later the French schooner Reine Hortense, having called at the island to buy yams, was attacked by these insatiable wretches and had her mate and a seaman killed.

Captain L. Dawson's Account of the Massacre of Three of the Crew of the Zephyr.

[From the Fiji (Levuka) Times, Sept. 2.]

I beg to state that I arrived at the Island of Apii on the 24th July and anchored to the northward of the foreland for the purpose of procuring yams One of my boats, containing my son John Dawson and John Howlin, mate of my vessel, together with a Tannaman named Miackie, were on shore for this purpose, trading, and were off a village called Vackowie, where they had been induced to go by an Apii native named Tom, a returned laborer from Maryborough. The boat containing these men had been absent from about ten o'clock, when F. King, master of the Lœlia, cutter belonging to Fiji, came alongside and informed me that he had been told by some natives along the coast that two white men had just been killed a short distance from where he had been trading. This occurred on the 25th inst.

In company with Captain King I immediately proceeded in search of my boat and found her sunk opposite the above-named village, but we were unable to get near her, in consequence of the natives opening fire on us with muskets. On our return to the ships Captain King at once got under weigh to procure the advice and assistance of Captain John McDonald, of the schooner Daphne, another Fiji vessel, anchored some six miles further down the coast. On the 26th inst. the Lœlia returned in company with the Daphne, and the masters of these vessels offered every assistance, in landing their crews, in order to ascertain the fate of the missing men.

As the vessels were coming to anchor the natives opened fire with muskets and a Snider rifle that had been taken in the captured boat. The natives would hold no friendly communication with the ships, and on the boats being lowered took to the bush, and were up to a late hour of the evening making preparations to remove their property from their towns and going into the interior.

From these signs it was evident that the men had been massacred, and that nothing could be done for their rescue.

The assistance that was tendered to me by both Captain McDonald and Captain King was everything that was or could be expected under the circumstances; and, in justice to them, I here state that the attack upon my boat by the Apii natives arose from no connection with their vessels or the transactions of their vessels as labor masters, Captain McDonald having recruited no labor at Apii and Captain King having procured his some distance from the place of attack; and I further state, to the best of my belief, that my boat was decoyed on shore by the named Tom, a returned laborer from Maryborough.

L. DAWSON, Master, Zephyr.

(The above is a true copy.)

F. KING, Master, Lœlia.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Scientific Observers Arriving in the Australasian Territory.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 26, 1874.

Transit of Venus expeditions have become as common at the antipodes as itinerating nigger minstrels. One staff has no sooner left for their scene of operations than another arrives.

The English scientists have arrived at New Zealand. A second expedition (French), under the charge of M. Angot, left yesterday for Noumea, and that sent out by the German government arrived at Melbourne last Saturday, per steamship Durham, from London, in search of a suitable location. In addition to these the Australian colonies will have at least ten observatories on various parts of the Continent, so that if anything connected with the visit of the fair goddess to the Man in the Moon escapes notice it will not be for lack of watching.

THE WASHINGTON BURGLARY.

Close of the Prosecution and Opening of the Defence—What Testimony Will Be Impeached—Promised Proofs of Alibi.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1874.

The trial of the alleged safe burglary conspirators was resumed in the Criminal Court to-day.

John C. Evans, sworn:—Witness is a resident of Washington: Harrington received from witness two or three of his account books to take to his office; witness does not recollect just how Harrington got possession of the books and does not recollect whether he accompanied Harrington to his office with the books or not.

Cross-examination by Mr. Davidge—The books of witness were in Harrington's care for several weeks at the committee room during the District of Columbia investigation.

Richard Wallach, Jr., sworn:—Has an office in the same building with the District Attorney and had the same office last April: about the time of the burglary recollects seeing John O. Evans and Harrington drive up to the office in a buggy and get out with a bundle of books or papers and go into Harrington's office; when they came out again they did not have the bundle with them; witness is pretty sure this took place the afternoon previous to the burglary.

Mr. Riddle said he had no additional proof to offer in regard to the papers submitted last night, and, as the Court declined to allow them to go into the case, he supposed that was sufficient.

Judge Humphreys said he would exclude all excepting the pardon signed by Governor Dix, and that being properly authenticated he would allow that to go in. Mr. Riddle desired to avail himself of the introduction of that paper. Mr. Riddle also said that he had one more witness to present, who had not yet arrived, although he had despatched a messenger to New York for him.

OPENING OF THE DEFENCE.

Mr. N. B. Smithers, of Delaware, addressed the jury in behalf of the defence. He alluded to the character of Zirruth and Hayes, the two principal witnesses for the prosecution, and declared that their evidence was good for nothing, as it was not corroborated by any other independent evidence. It was evidence that had come through turgid and muddy streams and deserved no consideration at the hands of the jury. He fortified his remarks by reading from law books, defining the status and importance of the evidence of accomplices. Turning to the case itself, he said, outside of the telegrams, nothing had been introduced to show any connection of one of the accused with this case at all, so he might be left out of it entirely. In regard to one of the others (Whitley) there were only four facts that really connected him with the case. The first was that Whitley sent for Hayes, April 6, to come to the Bleecker street office; the second fact was the telegram sent from the Metropolitan Hotel to Whitley, asking "What shall I do?" the third fact was the interview between Newcomb and Hayes in Toronto at the instance of Whitley, and the fourth fact was the telegram sent by Nettleship to Applegate in Boston, saying "Securities are good—invest," which it was claimed went to Whitley. To substantiate these facts they have the testimony of Hayes only. This chain of evidence has been woven by Hayes, and if one link be broken the whole chain falls to the ground. In regard to the first fact the defence expect to prove that on the 6th of April Whitley was in Boston and was there on Monday, April 6, when Hayes says he met Whitley in his office in Bleecker street. To the second fact they will prove that Albert Cunz, a clerk in Whitley's office, receipted for that telegram, and that the signature could not be in the handwriting of Whitley. To the third fact they would show that Nettleship was sent to Toronto for no such purpose as was alleged, but that he went for the purpose of getting Hayes to come to Washington and testify in this case; and if he would not come, then to procure an affidavit from Hayes detailing the true facts in the case. To the fourth fact they would show that the telegram, "Securities good—invest," had no relation to this case, but related to a counterfeiter by the name of Johnson, who had jumped his bail, and for whom Nettleship and Applegate were hunting, so that they might obtain the reward offered for his apprehension.

As to Williams only two facts connected him with the case. The first was the interview with Benton in jail, which amounted to nothing, only that Benton did not have any money, and Williams did not care to become his counsel. In regard to the second fact, whereas Williams was charged with running with some unknown man out of the city, it would be shown that Williams was aiding Mr. Betts, of Alabama, a gentleman who was running for Congress. Williams accompanied this gentleman to the depot.

At this point the Court took a recess.

On the reopening of the court Mr. Smithers resumed by saying:—"When the Court took a recess he had come down to that period where the evidence connected Harrington with the case; and first he would dispose of Hayes' evidence in the matter. As to the interview which Hayes said he had with Harrington at one o'clock on the 10th of April, but which he first swore took place on the 22d, they expected to prove that at this time Harrington was lunching with Governor Shepherd, Evans and Kilbourn at Welcker's. All good men, he said, will be glad that we are able to demolish the testimony which has held up the good name of Harrington to malignity in social circles and in the columns of the mendacious press."

Judge Humphreys, interrupting:—"There is no evidence of malignity before the jury."

Smithers resumed:—In regard to the testimony of Hayes, about Nettleship meeting Dick at Vesey street, they would show that Harrington was in Washington at that time. In relation to the statement about Nettleship getting the combination of the safe lock from Harrington, they would show by the books of the Owen House that Nettleship left before that interview was said to have taken place. In regard to the fact of Harrington meeting Benton in jail they would rely, first, upon the rottenness of Hayes' testimony; second, upon his general character; third, upon the good character of the defendant, and fourth, upon the statement of Harrington himself. The jury would be called upon to decide upon the testimony of Hayes, and we shall show him to be discreditable, first, by a general impeachment of his testimony, and second, by an impeachment of specific contradictions of the witness himself. They will show that Hayes endeavored in March last to get a man named Reese to help him put up a job on Nettleship. They would show, instead of Nettleship giving Hayes $50 while his child was sick in Newark, to go out of the country with, he gave it to Hayes specifically to enable him to come to Washington and testify. Finally, they would show from his general character, his occupation and his associations that he was entirely unfitted to stand up as a witness. They would show how it happened that Harrington and Somerville met at the Continental Hotel, and why it was Madge did not see him on the train after they left Wilmington, but did see him in Philadelphia; and they would show how Harrington's bill came to be charged to Kilbourne and paid by him. In regard to the releasing of Benton on bail the facts were related, and Mr. Smithers said the question was not whether the act was wisely done but whether it was corruptly done. They would also explain all the telegrams and explain them fully, and show what they meant and that they did mean something entirely foreign to this case. He read the two letters from the Bardell case in Dickens and compared the Smith telegrams with them, saying the defence would tell them who this Smith was. Williams was in New York in search of Kirtland, and these telegrams referred to this man Kirtland, as they were anxious to produce Kirtland before the investigating committee. They would show all the H's in the despatches referred to Hooper and Howard, two persons who had some cases at the Treasury Department. The telegram reading "Everything is lovely, and the goose hangs high," was sent by one Benson to Whitley, and related to an appropriation before Congress, in which the Secret Service division was interested.

THE BURGLARY.

They now came to the burglary itself, which commenced with the reception of a letter of warning by Harrington, and which he showed to Governor Shepherd, Evans and several others, all of whom laughed at it and declared it bogus. Harrington finally showed the letter to Major Richards and Detective Clarvoe, and, after a long consultation, it was deemed best to pay some attention to the matter. Harrington, like a good citizen, communicated the fact at once to the police. Had Columbus Alexander done the same thing when his suspicions were aroused by the third visit of Hayes to his house, then the police would have been in possession of both sides of the case, and no burglary would have occurred. The details of the burglary were given, and in closing, Smithers asked "Who was in charge that night, who was responsible for any mistakes that occurred or might occur?" Major Richards was responsible, and if any mistake occurred he was responsible for it. He posted his men and directed their movements. All engaged in the watching process lost their heads and became excited. Major Richards was not equal to the occasion. Clarvoe, perhaps, would have done better. The only man who was cool enough to attend properly to business and follow the right man was A. B. Williams.

Samuel Chandler sworn—Resides in Cambridgeport, Mass., and is employed at the Boston Custom House. Witness lives in the family of Colonel Whitley, and recollects that on April 6 Colonel Whitley gave a dinner party to Collector Simmons, Deputy Collector Hugely and several others. The party broke up about six in the evening, and Whitley remained at the house over night, and witness and Whitley went over to Boston together in the street cars. Witness fixed the date by a memorandum book which he kept.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle—Witness had kept a memorandum or diary for about ten years; the book which he had now was commenced January 1 of this year. Witness was sharply cross-examined. He said his attention had been called to the date of April 6, and he had studied it, but had not studied the others; witness had made an affidavit about this case; did not know where it was now; had not seen it since; had been sick for some time past.

The Court then adjourned for the day.

RECEPTION ON THE ROANOKE.

The huge iron-clad which has been anchored off the Battery for some time past as the flagship of the station was yesterday afternoon the scene of an exceedingly agreeable entertainment in the shape of a reception tendered by Commodore George H. Cooper and the officers of the vessel. The Roanoke, many will remember, was promptly fitted out nearly a year ago at the Navy Yard to "take a hand" in the warlike encounters which seemed likely to be brought about by the capture of the Virginius. Her prowess was to be directed mainly toward the defence of the harbor, and, judging by the armament with which she was furnished, there is reason to believe that Spanish visitors would have been quite warmly received in the vicinity of the Narrows in case the gauntlet had been thrown down by the government on behalf of its outraged citizens slaughtered at Santiago de Cuba in November last. The arrangements for the reception yesterday, it is almost unnecessary to state, were complete and in thorough accord with the characteristic taste and elegance which render sociable reunions on war ships so generally attractive. The quarterdeck was handsomely adorned with a profuse though artistic display of flags, and, in view of the broad spirit of the constitution, no patriot from any land could have stepped on board the stanch craft without feeling that his nationality was remembered and honored. A galaxy of fashion, a throng of ladies, distinguished officers and civilians, who, appreciating the charming features which ever attend refinement and wholesouled hospitality, entered most enthusiastically into the pleasures which the occasion suggested. Commodore George H. Cooper, as sterling and popular a commandant as ever trod the deck of a man-of-war, welcomed the numerous guests with heartiness, and without much ado the mysteries of the terror-striking turret, the simplicity of breech-loading rifles, sight gauges, spirit levels and the innumerable other interesting features in connection with the great vessel were clearly explained by courteous and painstaking officers. But while all the decks, all the elegant staterooms, all the nooks and corners of the Roanoke were full of interest to the student of naval architecture, the strains on the quarterdeck were far too tempting to be resisted, and, as time was somewhat of a consideration, the officers and their guests adjourned to that tastefully decorated part of the vessel, where, amid choice and pleasing morceaux by the band from the receiving ship Vermont, the brilliant gathering engaged in the dance. It is needless to add that this occasion was an exceedingly joyous one. Fanned by a delightful breeze—not dazzled by the glare of hot and glittering illuminations—the assemblage had reason to remember the bright and cheerful festivities which marked the event. The Roanoke will shortly quit her present anchorage and proceed to the Navy Yard for the winter. The list of officers at present attached to her are:—Commodore, G. H. Cooper; Lieutenant Commander H. F. Picking, Executive Officer; Lieutenant Commander, E. S. Keyser, Navigator; Lieutenants, Wm. B. Newman, W. C. Gibson, John T. Sullivan; Master, D. D. Stuart; Chief Engineer, E. Laws; Passed Assistant Paymaster, F. T. Harris; Surgeons, George H. Torney and C. H. Hall; Chaplain, Rev. R. Hudson; Lieutenant of Marines, M. C. Goodwell. It is understood that yesterday's reception, which, by the way, proved a brilliant success, will be followed by others during the present month.

AMERICAN METROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the American Metrological Society was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the American Institute, Cooper Union. Dr. Barnard, of Columbia College, presided, and a number of our leading scientists were present. The objects of the society are as follows:—

The primary object of this association shall be to improve the system of weights, measures and moneys at present existing among men, and to bring the same, as far as practicable, into relations of simple commensurability with each other.

A further object will be to secure the universal adoption of common units of measure for the expression of quantities which require to be stated in presenting the results of physical observation or investigation, and for which the ordinary systems of metrology do not provide; such as the divisions of the barometer, thermometer and densimeter; the amount of work done by machines; the amount of mechanical energy, active or potential, of bodies, as dependent on their motion or position; the quantities of heat present in bodies at given temperature, or generated by combustion or otherwise; the quantity and intensity of electro-dynamic currents; the aggregate and the efficient power of prime movers, the accelerative force of gravity, the pressure of steam and of the atmosphere and other matters analogous to these. The society will endeavor also to secure uniformity of usage in regard to standard points of reference, or to those physical conditions to which observations must be reduced for purposes of comparison, especially the temperature and pressure to which are referred the specific gravities of bodies and the zero of longitude on the earth.

In regard to the denominations of weight, measure and money which are derived from the unit bases, the society will labor to secure, as far as may be, the acceptance of the system of decimal derivation; not necessarily to the exclusion for practical purposes of the binary or other convenient methods of division; but maintained along with such other methods, on account of the facilities for calculation, for reductions, and for comparison of values, afforded by a system which conforms to that of our numerical notation.

After reading the minutes of the previous meeting Dr. Barnard commenced business by reading a copy of a memorial that the society intend to put before Congress the next session. The pith of the memorial will be found as follows:—

"The prayer of your memorialists therefore is, that your honorable body may see fit to enact, during your present session, such laws as may be necessary to effect the objects set forth in this memorial as desirable, viz., laws which shall make practicable as well as legal the use of the metric system of weights and measures in the estimation and computation of customs duties in the custom houses of the United States; which will make it obligatory upon the Post Office Department of the United States to assess postages on matters transmitted through the mails in accordance with the provisions of the Metric Postal act of 1866, which shall require, in the reports of all the great public works conducted under the authority of the federal government, numerical statements involving dimensions, or quantities of any kind, to be made in metric denominations as well as in those of the metrology in common use in the country; and which shall extend this requisition to statistical and other documents involving statements of quantities, which may be issued under authority of any of the departments of the executive government."

The President then read the correspondence that he had with the Postal authorities on the metric system. Mr. Creswell had always been disposed to carry it out, but Congress invariably forgets to make any appropriation for that special purpose. Postmaster Jewell has been written to, but no answer has yet come to hand. The President also stated that he had addressed a communication to the International Congress at Geneva, in the hope of their influencing their governments to make efforts to obtain an international coinage. The following gentlemen were then elected members of the society:—Prof. E. C. Pickering, Prof. Eustis, J. Pickering Putnam, Cleveland Abbe, Prof. A. M. Mayer, Hon. W. J. McAlpine, Prof. W. G. S. Sumner, Prof. G. T. Brush, Professor F. A. Walker, Professor H. E. Pierpoint, David A. Wells, Morris K. Jesup, Hon. W. C. Fowler, George Cabot Ward, Ab. S. Hewitt, F. L. Olmsted, W. E. Dodge, Jr., Silas W. Burt, J. Q. Benedict, Professor De Volsen Wood, H. Linderman, Professor Albert R. Leeds, General C. B. Comstock, R. H. Buell, G. Leverich, James McKinlay and Professor J. H. Seelye.

On motion Mr. M. K. Jesup was elected Treasurer of the society.

Professor Newton then delivered an address on "Metric Balance" and after nominating Messrs. Elliott, Beckwith, Gibbs, Davies and Lyan as a Committee on Coinage, the society adjourned to meet again on December 29.

A NEW STEAMER.

The new screw steamer Suevia, about 4,000 tons, said to be the largest German mercantile steamer, arrived in this port yesterday from Hamburg and Havre. She belongs to the Hamburg-American Packet Company. She was built by Caird & Co., of Greenock, on the Clyde, during the past summer. The following are her principal proportions:—Length over all, 370 feet; breadth of beam, 41 feet, and depth of hold, 44 feet from upper deck. She is brig-rigged, and her model is suggestive of great speed. Her engines are compound, and of 500-horse power. She has eight boilers, with two furnaces each. The diameter of her high pressure cylinder is 48 inches, while that of the low pressure engine is 80 inches. She is provided with the most modern steam steering apparatus. She is capable of carrying 100 first class passengers, 80 second and about 1,000 steerage. She is fitted up in the same elegant manner as the other vessels of this line, comprising all the modern improvements. The steerage also is well ventilated, and contains washhouses and latrines. She is commanded by Captain N. C. Franzen, former commander of the Vandalia, Borussia and other vessels. The following are the other officers:—First, H. Barends; second, Mr. Charles Hopf; third, J. Hartman. The first engineer is Mr. Vogeler. The Suevia has a full cargo engaged for her home passage, consisting principally of cotton and provisions. She leaves here next Thursday. Her cost is about $600,000, gold.