

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction Sale of Books—W. S. Parks & Co.
Notice to Contractors—F. Braun.
Insolvent Act of 1869—W. S. Parks & Co.
Steam Pleasure Boat—W. S. Parks & Co.
Laundry Women Wanted—St. Louis Hotel.

The Quebec Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9th, 1873.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

SIR HUGH ALLAN'S DEPOSITION.

On our first page we have given Sir Hugh Allan's deposition, stating the circumstances under which his correspondence on the subject of the Pacific Railroad charter was written. It is amusing to read the comments of the Toronto Globe and Leader on the subject. The Globe, in its denunciation of the government, loses sight of the alleged injustice done to Mr. Brown in being classed with the other persons whose names are given. It is sad to think that Sir Hugh Allan's name is mentioned, carefully, in a list of names which establishes the charges of Mr. Huntington. The Leader, on the other hand, is convinced of Mr. Brown's complicity in the proffered bribe; while it receives the deposition as confirmatory of the government's innocence and of Sir Hugh's guilt. For our part, we believe that both parties are culpable in degree, and we earnestly hope that the exposure which has been made may at least operate as a check upon further corrupt practices. It is sad to think that the material interests of our country should be made a subject of traffic by covetous speculators—and sadder still that there should be among our people so many who are willing to barter principle for the wages of political corruption. Facts are disclosed in the correspondence which show that the public press—especially the French portion of it—was subsidized to write the scheme up; that a majority of the French party in the Legislature was secured through the promise of carrying the railroad through the French country, north of the Ottawa river; and that, with whom it is presumed negotiations must have been carried on, either through the means of the press or through the stock was to be given. These were some of the means employed for successfully carrying out "the game." How much more remains to be disclosed we know not. Perhaps it may be, as the Queen of Sheba said of the glories of Solomon's kingdom, that the half has not been told.

EXPLANATORY.

The "monetary conditions," mentioned in Sir Hugh Allan's letter to the anonymous American Railroad President, are thus explained by the Montreal Gazette: This letter, in which the words occur was written on the 7th August, and the agreement to which it refers, is that mentioned in the letter of Sir George Cartier of the 30th July, embodied in the affidavit of Sir Hugh Allan. In that letter, after reciting the manner in which the Board of Direction was to be formed, and the amalgamation with the Macpherson Company, if possible secured, the letter goes on thus:—"Upon the subscription and payment on account of stock being made, as required by the Act of last session respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, I have no doubt but that the Government in Council will agree with the Company for the construction and working of the Canadian Pacific Railway." The subscription and payment on account of stock are therefore to be the "monetary conditions" referred to by Sir Hugh Allan. In Saturday's Globe, Mr. George Brown, in a card over his own signature, positively asserts that the proposition to reserve \$300,000 of the stock of the Pacific Railway Company for his subscription, was the act of Sir Hugh Allan alone, and without authority from him or knowledge on his part.

THE SECT OF LAW IN ENGLAND.

A select committee of the House of Commons has been appointed to inquire into the administration of the law in England. The committee has found that the civil courts of the kingdom cost £1,740,000, and reducing from this sum the amount of £249,000 annually received in fees, there is a balance left of £1,491,000 to be defrayed out of the public purse, except in some few cases where interest on fees accumulated reduces the claims. "Charity" costs about £200,000, towards which solicitors contribute only £134,000; the deficit is made up to the extent of £166,000 of interest derived from the accumulation of the solicitors' fees. Dedicating the fees, the common law courts, or courts of civil jurisdiction, cost about £2,600,000 a year; the Bankruptcy Court, about £150,000; the County Courts, nearly £200,000; and the Probate and Divorce Court, about £50,000. These sums are a heavy burden on Mr. Lowe; but they are not excessive, if we consider that the clerks are too well paid, and the uniformity principle is suggested. To correct anomalies and reduce expenses, the select committee recommends the appointment of a small commission to inquire into the numbers, salaries, and superannuations, and the manner of appointment and promotion in each of the establishments connected with the Courts of Justice. It is also recommended that the commission should fix the responsibility of organization, and make the relations with the Treasury more certain. The committee suggest that in view of the changes to be expected from the judicature bill, it is desirable a rule should be laid

down as to compensation on abolition of judicial offices with a view to a general act; and that a short bill should be introduced to prevent permanent appointments in these departments pending the inquiries of the committee.

TO EUROPE IN SIXTY HOURS BY BALLOON.

It has been determined that the project of Professor Wise, the aeronaut, shall have a fair trial, and the construction of the balloon for that purpose is already in course of advancement. The New York Daily Graphic Company has decided to assume the pecuniary responsibilities of the novel undertaking, which it is calculated will be at least \$10,000. The Graphic publishes the following particulars of the undertaking, and the exact relative position of the parties concerned.—The City of Boston had consented to give Professor Wise the means required to make his experimental Transatlantic voyage. But the recent severe losses by fire interfered with the project, and threw him back upon the interest and generosity of private individuals. Convinced of the feasibility of the plan, and of the immense practical benefits which must result from its demonstrated success, and still more profoundly impressed with the importance of having the scheme fairly tried under the most favorable conditions, we have consulted with the best scientific authorities on the subject, and have decided to assume the pecuniary responsibilities of the novel and daring expedition. At the request of Professor Wise, Mr. W. H. Donaldson, an experienced and skillful aeronaut, will assist in making preparations, and will accompany him on the voyage. The cost of the outfit was originally estimated at \$8,000; but, in order to make every possible provision to insure safety and success, it is now calculated that at least \$10,000 will be required. Voluntary subscriptions amounting to upwards of \$1,200 had been pledged before we resolved to provide the necessary funds; we propose that, as well as any additional subscriptions which may be offered, shall go to Professor Wise, to reimburse him, in part at least, for the labour of a lifetime in cherishing the important public experiment. We have to acknowledge also that the Domestic Sewing Machine Company have generously offered the use of one of the floors of their magnificent building at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth, and have volunteered to do the sewing work—over six thousand yards, or four miles, of seams—at their own expense.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Gaspe, July 8, 1873.—His Excellency the Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Dufferin and suite, arrived here this morning in the steamer Druid from Mingan. A salute of seventeen guns was fired, and an address was presented to His Excellency, by the Warden of the County and others, to which His Excellency made suitable reply. He expressed himself as being delighted with the magnificent scenery of Gaspe Bay and the great advantages of its safe and capacious harbour. In the afternoon the Vice-Royal party came on shore, and were driven round the South West Bay, by some of the leading inhabitants. To-morrow morning, His Excellency and party leave for a few days' salmon fishing up the Dartmouth River. On coming out of the Dartmouth His Excellency has accepted the invitation of Mr. Curtis, to enjoy a day or two on the St. John's River, where the fishing is, as he says, very good. His Excellency did not meet with very good sport at Mingan. One of His Excellency's footmen was accidentally drowned at the north shore while at the head of the river, and the party will remain here about a week, when they will leave for Prince Edward's Island, calling at Peroe.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The military correspondent of the Eastern Budget at Vienna says, writing on the 19th inst.—An Austrian officer, attached to the embassy at Teheran, Lieutenant-Colonel von Tuchs, has just brought the latest news from Central Asia. His sudden, indeed almost unexpected, arrival, shows that the War Minister, Baron von Klun, pays great attention to the events now passing in Central Asia, and that although no very marked political consequences need be anticipated from the fall of Khiva, the Government here attaches much importance to the possession of accurate information about the region. A very great excitement prevails among the Austrians, and the population of Central Asia in consequence of the expedition against Khiva, and if Khiva and Bokhara were conquered by the Russians, it would immensely increase their influence over the Mahomedan East. Von Tuchs expresses his conviction that Russia acts according to a preconceived plan, and with very far-reaching objects. Her immediate object is to overtake Persia. She is augmenting her fleet on the Caspian, and the port on that sea is only 60 miles from Teheran, and will shortly be connected with that city by a carriage road, to be built after a plan made by General Gasteiger, of the Persian service. The journey of the Shah to Teheran, and the great contributions to increase the impression which he will have among the Persians of the power of Russia.

SPANISH REPUBLIC.

Letters from Madrid make it perfectly clear that there is no danger to the Republic, except from the differences among Republicans. "My belief is," said the President of the Government, Senor Piz Margall, lately in the Chamber, that the Republic has force enough to disconcert the machinations of all its enemies, but with one condition—namely, that we do not our time over sterile questions, that we do not become divided, but be united as one man, so that we may accelerate the Constitution of the Spanish Republic. If we divide ourselves into bands; if we consume our strength over sterile questions, do not talk of conspiracies, the greatest conspirators will be yourselves. This warning was much needed, as recently in the Assembly there have been fierce discussions and gross personalities, than which nothing could have been fiercer if Carlists and Republicans came into opposition. The orator pressed on to declare his Government pledged to all social reforms, and the policy of the emancipation of slaves in Cuba.

A UNIFORM CURRENCY.

Before the beginning of the year 1874 there will be in the hands of the thirty-eight millions of people comprising the German Empire a uniform money, minted on the decimal and metric system. At the same time, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Greece, numbering about seventy-two millions, will have a common money based on the French franc. With this the new German money is in substantial accord. The German money is almost exactly translatable into our own at five marks for a dollar, and into English sovereigns at twenty-four marks for a pound. The new Austrian form, now used throughout the Austro-Hungarian Zollverein—that is to say, forty million people—is equivalent to forty-eight cents of our money, or to the English two shillings. In a few years an almost uniform money will be used by all the dwelling nations of the world; and this, trade, commerce and business made more easy, certain and reliable.

A BULL FIGHT ON A LARGE SCALE.

Great excitement was caused in Leith, Scotland, on the 24th ult., by a free exhibition of a bull fight on probably the largest scale ever witnessed in that town. About fifty or sixty foreign cattle, the greater number of which were toros, were tied up in a shed near the Albert Dock. One of the bulls got loose and began goring some of the other cattle. In a short time fifteen or sixteen bulls were loose, fighting with each other, and attacking the animals that were fastened. The noise of the infuriated beasts brought a great number of people to the spot, and on the door of the shed being opened an extraordinary scene presented itself. It was dangerous for any person to venture near the bulls, but a policeman and others did at last get off the more dangerous animals, and ultimately succeeded in securing all the loose cattle. A good many were injured more or less, and two bulls were frightfully hurt. The sides and shoulders were gored, several of the gashes inflamed being six inches in length.

LOCAL NEWS.

REV. MR. ANCIENT.—The Rev. Mr. Ancient, whose name is now known throughout the width and breadth of the Dominion, occasioned by his humane exertions on the occasion of the wreck of the steamer Atlantic, has been made an honorary member of the Royal Halifax Yacht Club; he was at the same time presented with a purse of \$100.

THE CRUCI-BODIS.—A cablegram received on Monday from Messrs. Grant Bros., London, announcing the successful floating of the last loan bonds of the city of Quebec, on the London market. The whole was subscribed for during the day, and the payments of stock run till October. This loan, amounting to £115,000 sterling, was negotiated at 95, the bonds bearing interest at six per cent.

MR. G. SMITH'S ASSYRIAN EXPLORATIONS.

The Daily Telegraph has received from Mr. G. Smith a communication relating particulars of his researches in Babylonia prior to the excavation at Mosul. He writes: On the 10th of March we reached Mahawil, and on the morning of the 16th rode into the ruins of Babylon. The first mounds I explored were those of the ruins called now Babil, but sometimes Mujellib; it is the most northern set of mounds. These ruins consist of one vast oblong mound, surrounded by some smaller mounds, and the ruins of a wall which had at one time enclosed the structure. A road runs through the west of the mounds, and the bricks from this wall, which in some places has disappeared, while the foundation is being excavated for material and sold for building purposes. From Babil I proceeded to the Kasr, and from the Kasr to Amman. These ruins consist of a vast irregular mound of earth and rubbish, and look most unpromising as to excavations. Other smaller mounds cover the whole region, but the groves of palm trees prevent one getting any good view of the site, and here at work, dipping into the town of Hillah, a place built, I may say, out of the ruins of Babylon. Hillah is on both banks of the Euphrates, and seems a thriving place. On the morning of the 17th I started for the Birs Nimrud, and passing round a marsh on the west of the Euphrates arrived at my goal, and beheld an imposing sight. First we came upon an immense irregular mound, crowned by a modern tomb, and next the mound of Birs Nimrud itself, a cylinder, some 100 feet high, and surrounded by a platform of sun-dried brick. Above this rise the fragments of a tower, in stages, built of kiln-burnt bricks. I could not count the stages myself on account of the ruined state of the structure, but Sir Henry Rawlinson, some years ago, ascertained that there were there that they were seven in number. Each stage is evidently built of bricks differing in colour from the others, and although large portions have fallen down, one grand mass of brickwork remains, and is so high that if it were not for the effects of the time, on the 18th I paid a second visit to the Kasr, and also viewed some minor portions of the ruins of Babylon. Looking upon those which represent the state of the ruins, I am convinced that the position of the various buildings mentioned by ancient authors. In modern times learned speculation has spent its strength in determining the sites of the cities, and the ruins themselves are so completely obliterated that it is difficult to find any trace of the ancient city. The Arabs, having learned the value of antiquities, are always turning over the rubbish in these ruins, and extracting fragments of tablets, cylinders, and other objects, which they trade in bricks from the mounds has been carried on for centuries. Babylon is slowly disappearing; you may see portions of it every day loaded on donkeys and brought into the town of Hillah; but it is such a vast area that it will take centuries to clear away the ruins.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

Everything the Shah had seen in England, and we believe we may add, everything he had seen since he entered Europe, was eclipsed by what he witnessed yesterday. The provincial impassiveness of high Eastern manners had fairly yielded to it. The Shah expressed his admiration, not once but many times, and paid the homage of his profoundest astonishment to the marvels which presented themselves on the Thames between the Tower and St. Katharine's. And no wonder that his admiration should have been surprised! The scene on our noble river was such as it had never presented even to our own Princes. London could have presented, and such as even in this part of ourselves we expect to see a second time in a generation, though happily the materials for the spectacle are always ready to hand. Perhaps the greatest charm in the whole of the wonderful panorama of life and industry and national wealth was its spontaneous character from first to last. With the exception of the military arrangements at the Tower, nothing whatever was done by official order. The great commercial demonstration was made by those actually engaged in the commerce of the country. It was, in fact, only the bringing to a spectacular focus what is always existing among us, and was witnessed by those who carry on the ordinary trade of the Port of London. It had been arranged, and only within the last few days, that on the occasion of the Shah's visit to the Bank and the Tower he should be accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Wales, giving further proof of the anxiety they have evinced since the arrival of the Shah in London to add all the possible to his movements, and to give him the most brilliant and magnificent progress from the Tower to the Palace at Greenwich. On the result those Princes may congratulate themselves, for never has there been anything more successful than the progress in which they took so graceful a part.

THE PRINCESS ALICE.

The Princess Alice, one of the Woolwich Company's boats, very large for a river steamer, and having a handsome saloon on the upper deck, was elegantly fitted up for the occasion of the Shah's visit. The saloon was formed by the roof of this saloon was metamorphosed into a small flower-garden, protected from the full blaze of the sun by a pretty awning in red, white, and blue. The hurricane deck was covered with a red carpet, and the outside of the vessel was painted white, picked out with delicate lines of green and pink and gold. The Persian lion was elaborately emblazoned on the paddle-boxes. The Shah and his suite, and all the members of the party, were on board the Princess Alice, and proceeded up the river to embark the Shah. At the same hour the Victoria, one of the Iron Steamboat Company's vessels, lay off the Temple Pier, and Mr. W. E. Foster, Vice-President of the Committee of Council, Mr. Hibbert, M.P., Secretary of the Poor Law Board, Lady Carnarvon, and a number of other distinguished persons on board. The Victoria was fitted up for the occasion, and all round were draped in scarlet; her decks were carpeted and her seats covered in the same colour; a rich flag of the Persian Royal family floated from her stern, and at the different points along her sides and in shrouds and rigging, and in the rigging of the Victoria, were the Shah's colors, and all the members of the party were on board the Victoria, and proceeded up the river to embark the Shah. At the same hour the Victoria, one of the Iron Steamboat Company's vessels, lay off the Temple Pier, and Mr. W. E. Foster, Vice-President of the Committee of Council, Mr. Hibbert, M.P., Secretary of the Poor Law Board, Lady Carnarvon, and a number of other distinguished persons on board. The Victoria was fitted up for the occasion, and all round were draped in scarlet; her decks were carpeted and her seats covered in the same colour; a rich flag of the Persian Royal family floated from her stern, and at the different points along her sides and in shrouds and rigging, and in the rigging of the Victoria, were the Shah's colors, and all the members of the party were on board the Victoria, and proceeded up the river to embark the Shah.

THE SHAH AND THE DEKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The accounts of the presentation to the Duke of Cambridge by the Shah differ in details, some stating that the sword was first handed to his Majesty by the Grand Vizier; but the Daily News states that it was noticed that although during the review his Majesty wore a sword, he was without a sword as he rode towards the Castle. The truth is that when the review finished, his Majesty, to mark the pleasure which it had given him, unbacked his sword, and with courteously expressions of thanks for him as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, as well as expressions of high commendation of the army he commanded, he presented the jewel weapon on the Duke of Cambridge. The act was characteristically that of an Eastern potentate, but there is significance in the fact that this time Nasr-ed-din has done such a thing is never before entered Europe.

A PROSPECT FOR LONDON CITIZENS.

At a meeting of a Balaclava secret society, known as the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament," held the other day at the City Terminus Hotel, Messrs. J. M. Rowell, T. Hugo, C. F. Lowder, and other London clergy being present, the last named expressing the hope that the next year, instead of holding a meeting at Cannon-street Hotel on Corpus Christi day, they would be assembled in the Royal Exchange, in the very act of adoring the Blessed Sacrament! This declaration was received with a loud applause. At the meeting was, however, many members of "silly women," with a sprinkling of pretensions and rogues, who were not in great alarm. But what will the Mercers' Company say to this proposed invasion of the Exchange?—City Press.

UNFLAMMABLE ROOFS.

"Petra," informs that the Warwick Castle, which was recently burnt down, and which is now being rebuilt, is being roofed with asphaltic roof. It has been subjected to severe tests, and found not only to be unflamable, but to stop the progress of fire, no matter how great the heat may be. He suggests that, seeing that the roofs of Congress Hall, the Hotel de Ville, the Alexandra Palace were destroyed by plumes of fire upon the roof, it is worth consideration whether all our public buildings should not be roofed with asphaltic.

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DEAN STANLEY ON "JOHN WESLEY."

Writing on the Commemoration at Oxford, the correspondent of the Zeevoet on the first of the lectures of the Dean Wesley, delivered by Dean Stanley. The writer says that in the course of his remarks the Dean said that he had been told that, of all the Churches in America which had been translated Episcopal from the Mother Church, the Episcopal Methodist Church possessed the strongest and the widest hold on both the western and American societies, both on the wealthy and aristocratic merchants of New York and on the wild pioneers of Christianity and civilization in the distant west. "John Wesley shared the glory of the founders of all the religious communities in England. We take Robert Owen, the founder of the Independents; John Biddle, the founder of the Baptists; John Biddle, the First English Unitarian; even George Fox the founder of the Friends; they are comparatively insignificant names, but like Fox, side of some of their disciples, like Francis Christian, the founder of the Baptist, John Wesley was incomparably greater than any of those who have since borne his name, one of the leading and redeeming characters, historically and religiously, of the eighteenth century. That much despised and often misunderstood man, who in our time is often perhaps unduly exalted in his own time—is often described as a period of hopeless languor and shallowness, both in philosophy and in religion. And no one title, either the reformation or before, has played a greater part in exciting the religious fervour of the country than John Wesley, who, through the vast length of his career, is more identified with the course of the eighteenth century than any single character which is produced. It is to be hoped that the Dean has resolved to publish the lectures.

THE BISHOP AND THE MIBERS.

The Birmingham Morning News says a story, in which the Bishop of Lichfield is the prominent figure, is just now circulating at Wolverhampton. It is to the effect that while walking in the Black Country, a short time ago, his lordship saw a number of miners, such as a chorus as they went towards them with the object of saying "word in season." He then asked them what they were doing, and was told by one of them that they had been "loving." The bishop, evincing some astonishment, and asked for an explanation. "Why, yer see," said one of the men, "one of us has fun' a kettle, and we been trying who can tell the biggest he 'ad it." His lordship was shocked, and proceeded to read them a lecture, telling them that he was not a man to be trifled with, and that he had been taught that lying was an awful offence, and that, in fact, so strongly had this been impressed on him that he never told a lie in the whole course of his life. His lordship had barely finished when one of the men, who had previously remarked that he was a "big fellow," took the kettle, and threw it at the bishop's feet, and then, with a look of defiance, he turned and walked away.

LOSS OF A QUEBEC SHIP.

Halifax, July 5.—The James Hargrove, second mate of the bark Concord, from Quebec, bound for Plymouth, England, timber-laden, arrived here on the 2nd inst., and was found to be missing on the 3rd. The vessel at Cape Breton, N.F., on June 18th, at 1.30 a.m., and the drowning of Capt. Hargrove, chief mate, and the captain's crew, were the chief matters of interest. The vessel was found to be missing on the 3rd, and the bodies of the crew were recovered on the 4th. The vessel was found to be missing on the 3rd, and the bodies of the crew were recovered on the 4th. The vessel was found to be missing on the 3rd, and the bodies of the crew were recovered on the 4th.

MEXICO.

City of Mexico, via Havana, July 8.—The revolution in Yucatan is extending, and the country has been declared a state of siege.

THE LATEST NEWS.

SIR S. BAKER'S EXPEDITION.
New York, July 7.—The Herald's London correspondent at Khartoum telegraphs, via Alexandria, the confirmation of the arrival of Sir Samuel Baker and party. He adds that Sir Samuel Baker has succeeded in organizing a district of Khartoum, and is superintending, and making fair applications, station, Gondokoro, being the next in order of importance. He has established the principal posts which form a connected chain from Nyanza to Nyansa, and obtained troops to complete the garrisoning of communications. An important geographical discovery is said to have been made, and it is reported that Lake Tanganyika, as it is called, is a large lake, and is situated in the north-east of Africa. It is said to be a large lake, and is situated in the north-east of Africa. It is said to be a large lake, and is situated in the north-east of Africa.

FRANCE.

London, July 7.—A despatch says that the duel between M. Arthur Ranc and M. Paul Descaignes was to take place at 5 o'clock this morning, and was to be fought in the Bois de Boulogne. The duel was fought at 5 o'clock, and M. Ranc was seriously wounded. The duel was fought at 5 o'clock, and M. Ranc was seriously wounded. The duel was fought at 5 o'clock, and M. Ranc was seriously wounded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, July 7.—Upon the resumption of the trial of the Tichborne claimant this morning, it was announced that the defendant, who was excused from attendance for a few days, would be in the witness box on Wednesday. London, July 7.—True bills were found against Geo. Bidwell, Austin Bidwell, Geo. Macdonald, Edward Noyes, the Bank of England forgery. They will be tried in August.

SPAIN.

Barcelona, July 7.—The city of Vic is blockaded by the Carlists. O'Kelly is confined in the National prison. He is better than those he had in Cuba, but still in a very bad mood. Bayona, July 8.—Don Carlist has ordered the arrest of the curé of Santa Cruz.

THE FALL OF KHIVA.

London, July 8.—Despatches from Khiva state that the town of Khiva, which made desperate resistance, was freed by the Russians. The Russians surrendered without firing a shot, and were spared. The victors found in Khiva 10,000 head of cattle, and the flocks of whom claimed the protection of Russia.

EIGHTEEN NORWEGIANS FROZEN TO DEATH.

London, July 8, 2.30 p.m.—Eighteen Norwegians belonging to the German Arctic Navigation Company, who were on board the coast of Spitzbergen, were found dead by the party which went to their relief.

SWITZERLAND.

Berne, July 6.—The Federal Assembly has elected Herr Ziegler, of Zurich, President.

ITALY.

Rome, July 7.—The session of the Federal Assembly opened today.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

ANOTHER MARINE DISASTER.
THE STEAMSHIP "CITY OF WASHINGTON" OF THE AMERICAN MARINE COMPANY, WHICH WAS DESTROYED BY A FIRE ON SATURDAY LAST, WAS FOUND TO BE A TOTAL LOSS. THE VESSEL WAS ON A VOYAGE FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO, AND WAS ON BOARD AT THE TIME OF THE DISASTER. THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER IS BELIEVED TO BE A FIRE IN THE ENGINE ROOM, WHICH SPREAD TO THE OTHER PARTS OF THE SHIP. THE PASSENGERS AND CREW WERE ALL SAFELY RESCUED, AND THE REMAINS OF THE SHIP WERE FOUND ON THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA.

LATER.

Halifax, N.S. July 8.—The Imman steamer, City of Washington, with 28 cabin and 1st class passengers, was wrecked on Saturday night, and the vessel was found to be a total loss. The passengers and crew were all safely rescued, and the remains of the ship were found on the coast of California.

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THE BISHOP AND THE MIBERS.

The Birmingham Morning News says a story, in which the Bishop of Lichfield is the prominent figure, is just now circulating at Wolverhampton. It is to the effect that while walking in the Black Country, a short time ago, his lordship saw a number of miners, such as a chorus as they went towards them with the object of saying "word in season." He then asked them what they were doing, and was told by one of them that they had been "loving." The bishop, evincing some astonishment, and asked for an explanation. "Why, yer see," said one of the men, "one of us has fun' a kettle, and we been trying who can tell the biggest he 'ad it." His lordship was shocked, and proceeded to read them a lecture, telling them that he was not a man to be trifled with, and that he had been taught that lying was an awful offence, and that, in fact, so strongly had this been impressed on him that he never told a lie in the whole course of his life. His lordship had barely finished when one of the men, who had previously remarked that he was a "big fellow," took the kettle, and threw it at the bishop's feet, and then, with a look of defiance, he turned and walked away.

LOSS OF A QUEBEC SHIP.

Halifax, July 5.—The James Hargrove, second mate of the bark Concord, from Quebec, bound for Plymouth, England, timber-laden, arrived here on the 2nd inst., and was found to be missing on the 3rd. The vessel at Cape Breton, N.F., on June 18th, at 1.30 a.m., and the drowning of Capt. Hargrove, chief mate, and the captain's crew, were the chief matters of interest. The vessel was found to be missing on the 3rd, and the bodies of the crew were recovered on the 4th. The vessel was found to be missing on the 3rd, and the bodies of the crew were recovered on the 4th.

MEXICO.

City of Mexico, via Havana, July 8.—The revolution in Yucatan is extending, and the country has been declared a state of siege.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLYING SQUADRON. Halifax, July 7.—The Narcissus, Topaz, and...

Sales by Auction. BY W. S. PARKE & CO. EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF French and English Books.

Insolvent Act of 1869. In the Matter of JOSEPH SANSFACON, Grocer. An Insolvent.

McALPINE'S Dominion Classified Business Directory CONTAINING ABOUT 1000 PAGES.

Allan Line. Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of Mails and Passengers.

Caution—Frauds Abroad. I BEG most respectfully to caution the public of the British North American Provinces to be on their guard against purchasing...

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood.

THE MILLNER. BY OWEN HOWELL. Make her work harder, she is but a milliner; How dare she complain, 'How work is killing her!'

THURSDAY, the 10th, and following Evenings. A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF BOOKS, History, Literature, Geography, Theology, and Commercial Law.

Notice to Contractors. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to THE undersigned, and endorsed, 'Tender for works at Cabot's Rapids,' will be received at this office...

NEW BOOKS. A SUPPLY (cheap edition) of S. Pimblett's 'Work and Play'...

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE. (Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY.)

THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW LINE. (Sailing from GLASGOW every TUESDAY, and from QUEBEC every THURSDAY.)

ART-UNION OF LONDON. 1873—THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR. Instituted 1837.—Incorporated 1846.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to THE undersigned, will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 22nd of JULY, inst.

Insolvent Act of 1869. In the matter of LOUIS A. DASTOUS, of Rimouski, An Insolvent.

St. Lawrence and Saguenay Line. ON and after TUESDAY, the 24th inst., the fine Steamers of this Line will leave, on arrival of the Steamer from Montreal, as follows:

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, Conn. CASH CAPITAL, --- \$3,000,000. THIS COMPANY WAS ESTABLISHED in 1819. LOSSES PAID in fifty-three years, \$35,000,000.

CUNARD LINE. NOTICE. WITH the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the Steamers of this line will henceforth, take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

Notice of Removal. W. S. PARKE & CO. WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF their numerous friends and patrons to their REMOVAL to one of the Public Buildings.

"REBBKAH." "And the man wondering at her, held his peace, to wit, whether the Lord made his journey prosperous or not."—Gen. xiv. 21.

FOR SALE. A SMALL STEAM PLEASURE BOAT, Two-Horse power. Propeller new and in perfect order.

Wanted. SIX FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY WOMEN. Apply ST. LOUIS HOTEL. Quebec, July 8, 1873.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to THE undersigned, and endorsed, 'Tender for works at St. Anne, Ottawa River,' will be received at this office...

NEW DRY GOODS. LeRossignol & Davidson No. 10, ST. JOHN STREET, (WITHOUT), AND 5 Cote du Passage, Levis. HAVE NOW OPENED OVER 100 CASES of NEW DRY GOODS.

CUNARD LINE. THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK HARBOR.

W. S. PARKE & CO. Auctioneers, Brokers, Valuers, and General Commission Merchants.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. 1872. Winter Arrangements, 1873. ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS. ON and after MONDAY next, the 4th of NOVEMBER, TRAINS will leave POINT LEVIS as follows:

PORT OF QUEBEC. ARRIVED—July 7, Roberts, Smith & Co. Quebec, July 7, 1873. DEPARTED—July 7, Roberts, Smith & Co. Quebec, July 7, 1873.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its LANDS IN CENTRAL AND WESTERN MINNESOTA, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Land.

BOOKS FOR THE SEA-SIDE. MIDDLETON & DAWSON HAVE JUST RECEIVED: ONE CASE OF BOOKS—light and entertaining reading—comprising also the productions of the standard Novelists of the day.

RENFREW & MARCOU DIRECT SPECIAL ATTENTION TO their present large Stock of SUMMER HATS, DANAS' Patent Sheep Marks.

GRAND TRUNK FERRY. THE STEAMER "ST. GEORGE" WILL run, until further notice, as under, commencing on Monday, 19th May, 1873.

Office Furniture. THE UNDERSIGNED has for SALE a variety of the above, consisting of DOUBLE and SINGLE DESK OFFICE TABLES and STOOLS, SECRETARIES, BOOK-CASES, BOOK-SHELVING, large PRESSES, containing pigeon-holes, drawers, &c.

T. H. REED, Upholsterer, No. 6. Corner of St. Florian and Couillard Streets UPPER TOWN, QUEBEC. N. B.—The Newest Designs for Bed and Window Curtains.

STATIONERY. AN assortment of FANCY and COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPERS, ANTIQUE and VELLUM NOTE PAPERS, various sizes; ENVELOPES of all kinds; OXFORD MORNING NOTE; FOREIGN NOTE and LETTER PAPERS, white and colored. ALSO, HAND and MACHINE-MADE PAPERS, for Specifications; ACCOUNT BOOK PAPERS, in great variety.

Insolvent Act of 1869, AND AMENDMENTS. In the matter of GARANT & TRUDELL, Book Sellers and Stationers, Insolvent.

HATS: Renfrew & Marcou, 20 BUADE STREET. HAVE THIS DAY OPENED SIX CASES OF THE NEWEST STYLES OF SILK and FELT HATS, from the Best English Makers.

FOR SALE. A VERY COMPLETE MODEL of a SAW MILL, to be worked by perpetual motion can be seen and purchased very cheap at No. 17 PALACE STREET.

FOR SALE. TWO EXCELLENT COTTAGE PIANOS. Apply to J. PARKE & SONS, No. 17, PALACE STREET. Quebec, June 30, 1873.

FOR SALE. A NEW FIELD BRECH-LADING RIFLE. A superior Brech-loading CARBINE, in the possession of the late Major-General, Sir James Ross, Bart., and of the late Major-General, Sir James Ross, Bart., and of the late Major-General, Sir James Ross, Bart.

FOR SALE. THE "TOURIST'S ALBUM," "MAPLE LEAVES," and "Ornithology of Canada," by J. M. LeMoine. MIDDLETON & DAWSON, Foot of Mountain Hill, Quebec, Nov. 11, 1872.

MARRIED. At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 14th July, by the Rev. D. Anderson, N.A., Mr. Henry Brown, of New Liverpool, to Miss Rachel Scott, of this city.

NOTICE. MRS. BOWMAN'S MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 1, Desrochers Street, St. Roch's. Also, FANCY WORK, &c. All orders promptly attended to. Quebec, May 14, 1873.

American Invoices—Discounts. CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT. AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES, until further notice: 14 per cent. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs. Quebec, June 30, 1873.

FOR SALE. A VERY COMPLETE MODEL of a SAW MILL, to be worked by perpetual motion can be seen and purchased very cheap at No. 17 PALACE STREET.

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