SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from the Republic by Way of London.

The Bloody Battle of Igualada a Great Success for the Bourbonists.

Progress of the Conflict and Prowess of the Princemen.

Citisen Division and Ballots and Bullets on Both Sides.

Igualada Captured by the Royalists.

Heavy Losses of the Government Army.

Terrible Resolve of an Unterrified Democrat.

States' Secession from the Federal Republic and Cities in Secession from States.

PRESIDENT SALMERON'S PLATFORM.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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

LONDON, July 20, 1873.

Reports regarding the incidents and consequences of the battle which was fought between the Spanish government forces and the Carlist army at Igualada, in the province of Barcelona, last Friday, the 18th instant, vary greatly in the matter of statement according as they come from Madrid and Spanish govsrnment sources or by the Carlist channel of information, through Perpignan. A FIERCE ATTACK AND DESPERATE FIGHTING.

All the accounts, however, agree with respect to the main point—that Igualada was attacked by the united Carlist columns under Prince Alphonso, and that fighting of a most desperate character ensued, and was continued during a space of eighteen hours, a portion of the population assisting in the defence of the town, while part of the people sympathized with the Carlists.

HEAVY LOSSES TO THE REPUBLICANS.

Madrid reports to hand in this city state the result of the engagement both ways, but a cirsumstantial account of the affair, which has just been received through Perpignan, says that the place (Igualada) was captured by the Carlists, and that the republicans also lost 1.000 prisoners, four cannons and 2,000 stand

Don Carlos' Personal Advance-Fighting Resumed and the Bourbonist Army Intrenched in Position.

BAYONNE, July 20, 1873. Don Carlos is at Irurita, near Elizonado, in about twenty miles north of Pan peluna.

Fighting was resumed on Friday at Igualada. The Carlists had intrenched themselves in the suburbs and expected the town to surrender unless speedily relieved.

& GALLANT DEMOCRAT OF THE STRAIGHT-OUT

A republican volunteer has shut himself up in the powder magazine at Estella and threatens to blow it up rather than surrender to the Carlists

Igualada Captured by the Royalists. PERPIGNAN, July 20, 1873.

The Carlists have captured Igualada, with 150 prisoners.

Previncial Declarations of Secession From the Constitution.

MADRID, July 20, 1873.

The Provinces of Andalusia, Murcia, Valencia and Oatalonia have prociaimed themselves independent cantons in anticipation of the adoption of the new federal constitution.

Presentation of the New Ministry to the

Cortes-Cabinet Modification and a Platform of Principle. MADRID, July 20-Evening. The members of the new Ministry were presented

to the Cortes to-day.

The following is the official list, in which there are some changes from the one telegraphed yester-

solics, which, he said, would be in favor of the Pederal Republic and in no way reactionary. He regretted the revolutionary declarations of the cantons and declared it would be the government's duty to suppress demagogues as well as Carlists.

r Castelar will probably be elected President of the Cortes, although Gil Devey is put forward as the candidate of the new government. It is reported that the radicals will support the republican policy of order.

MILITARY MATTERS IN MADRID. The troops of the garrison serenaded General Gonzalez last night. A deputation consisting of members of the Cortes, generals and other officers of the army and government waited upon him and congratulated him on his remaining in office.

The Civil Guard is to be increased to 40,000 men. OBTAINING COTTON BY FALSE PRETENCES. St. Louis, Mo., July 20, 1873.

John R. Picton was arrested yesterday at the instance of Sterning Price on a charge of obtaining 304 bales of cotton of the value of \$18,000 by male pretences. Picton was released on \$15,000 ball.

PROVIDENCE CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19, 1873.
In printing cloths there is a little more doing. Sale of the week, 67,000 pieces: fair standard 64's, early in the week, 6%6.; best spot soods, at the close, 6%6.

ENGLAND.

The Prorogation of Parliament-Conciliation of the Building Trades Difficulty.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

It is now positively announced that Parliament will be prorogued in the first week of August.

TRADES' RIGHTS, LABOR AND WAGES. The master builders have accepted terms of com promise with the journeymen. The masons have not yet come to an agreement.

LONDON, July 20-Evening. tinent of Ham. The masters have formally agreed to the demands of the journeymen masons, and the expected strike

CUBA.

Chinese Laborers Discontented Against Paper Currency

has been averted.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, July 20, 1873. dissatisfied with being paid in paper currency. They contracted for their wages to be paid in silver, and unless the planters fulfil their agree ment disturbances are likely to occur.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Further Important Details of Its Financial Difficulties.

had been made to Chancellor Theodore Runyon, o New Jersey, for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the Midland Railway in that State owing to financial trouble, briefly and exclusively made in yesterday's HERALD, proves to have been merely a tithe of the truth. The following additional details have since come to the knowledge of a HERALD representative:-Work was commenced on the road about three years ago, and it was opened for traffic last Jan. pary. The trouble which has brought the company before the Chancellor's Court is not alone non payment of wages to employés and indemnities to landowners, but, as is alleged, a plan to make the people of Moniciair township, in Essex, whistie in vain for some two hundred thousand dollars they have invested in the road. It appears that in the beginning Montclair assumed this amount of the f the road pledging security to the town, an the Midland, in turn, to the Montclair. In event of neither the Montclair division the event of neither the Montciair division nor the Midland making good its promises the town became responsible. This, it seems, was the original understanding and agreement. The work on the road was rushed forward, and, as above stated, it was opened last January for traffic. The first management of the affairs of the company gave great dissatisfaction. The officers and controlling spirits were, as is stated, much better versed in New York legislative politics than railroading. Be this as it may, a change took place some time ago. The old official regime was routed and

and

A SYNDICATE SUBSTITUTED,
at the head of which stood and still stands exMayor George Opdyke, of New York. However
estimable and admirable the syndicate may
be considered by some, it appears to
be with Montclair even more unpopular
than the oid management. The cause
of this is that the syndicate, as is declared, have
given the people of Montclair to understand that
they (the syndicate) utterly repudiate the promises
made by the Midland to the Montclair division,
thus rendering the securities of the former worthless and throwing the burden of the debt on the
latter.

less and throwing the burden of the debt on the latter.

THE LIABILITIES OF THE ROAD now are set down at \$7,708,000. This includes first and second mortgage bonds, debts unsecured, interest, &c. Naturally the Montchair people are greatly excited over the matter, for should the syndicate really repudiate the Midland's promises, Montchair would not have even a fish-joint to show for her \$200,000. A number of contractors, too, are in anything but a pleasant frame of mind. One of them, a Mr. McArthur, who built the tunnel, has long been trying to get a little bill of his settled—a bill to the tune of \$00,000, Another contractor is likewise anxious about a \$40,000 bill, and a host of other persons for lesser amounts. Mr. McArthur and others it was who brought the matter before Chancellor Runyon's Court in Newark. On Friday last argument was had to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to assume control of the

cellor Runyon's Court in Newark. On Friday last argument was had to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to assume control of the affairs of the company.

THE DEFENDANTS FAILED TO SHOW ANY CAUSE, and Chancellor Runyon took the papers and reserved his decision until to-day or to-morrow as to whether he should appoint a receiver or three trustees. Another cause for tribulation among the Montclair folks is the fact that certain persons formerly in the employ of the road and known to have induence with it still, have been specially threatening that they will prevent the people from getting back one penny of their money. Contractors and other employés are exercised regarding similar threats relating to them. It is believed, too, in these latter circles, that a plot is hatching to depreciate the value of the Montclair Division stock, so that it can be bought in for a mere song, and the full control and ownership of the entire road be secured by the syndicate.

THE JENNERSVILLE MYSTERY.

The Brother of Goss Arrested in Baltimore-The Incentive to Murder on the Part of Udderzook.

The latest development in the Chester county (Pa., murder is the arrest in this city of Alexander Goss, brother of the murdered man, on a charge of being accessory to the conspiracy for swindling the insurance companies. His complicity was discovered Insurance companies. His complicity was discovered through letters from Udderzook to his mother, which have been obtained by the authorities. Information has also been obtained showing that Alexander Goss was the medium of communication between his brother and his wife after the assumed death of the former. This discloses that Mrs. Goss was also concerned in the plot to defraud the companies, and it is expected that her arrest will be immediately made. Pending the legal proceedings to recover the money from the insurance companies, Alexander Goss and Udderzook were drained of money to support Goss during his hiding, and the long delay and prospect of ultimate failure was an additional inducement to murder. Detectives are still tracing up Goss' hiding place, and have found that for six months after the irauduient death ne was concealed at Cooperstown, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. was concealed Pennsylvania.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. Pa., July 20, 1873. From appearances the City of Brotherly Love is fast losing its good name as a peaceful city, as within the past lourteen hours two deadly affrays have occurred, which may termi-nate fatally to two of the parties at least. At eleven o'clock last night Mrs. Jennie Albertson, while sitting at table playing checkers with a party of friends in Washington avenue, was with a party of friends in Washington avenue, was approached from behind by her husband, John Albertson, who plunged a knife into her neck and fied. The blood spurted from the wound and saturated the table and the floor. The alarm was instantly given and the would-be murderer was arrested before he had proceeded a block from the scene. Mrs. Albertson was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and now lies in a critical condition, Albertson bears a bad name, and lately was released from the House of Correction. Jealousy was at the bottom of the affair.

David Reynolds, who was stabbed in the left breast by Thomas Campbell, at the corner of Sixth and Spruce streets, last evening, is lying in Pennsylvania Hospital and is not expected to recover. His assailant is held to await the action of the Coroner.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT JACKSON, TENN.

JACESON, July 20, 1873. A fire broke out here at half-past one o'clock this morning, at the corner of Larayette and Market streets, in Rosinsberg's saloon. Ten build-Market streets, in Rosinsberg's saloon. Ten buildings were destroyed. The sufferers are J. B. Gauter, C. Culings, J. Samuels, James O'Connor & Brothet, Z. N. Wright, J. Freidlob, Keith & Yincent, N. Baum, Howell & Berdon, H. P. Luckey, Dr. C. A. Still, John Dado, Whig and Tribune office, Pecorder's Office.

The losses in merchandise amount to \$60,000; by the buildings to \$30,000.

Insurance, \$40,000. Incendiarism is suspected. It was a caim night or the whole town would have been destroyed. Jackson has no fire engines.

A CHILD FALLS FROM A THIRD STORY WINDOW AND LIVES.

About noon yesterday in Newark, a child, three years of age, belonging to William Henzi, fell from the third story window of its parents' house, 22 Springfield avenue, and, strange to say, was not instantly killed. Its head was crushed, however, so that the doctors despair of its surviving.

BAKER PACHA.

The Herald Special Telegram from Khartoum.

The Last Four Years in the Life of the Emaneipator of Central Africa.

What He Has Done for the Con-

Poison, Murder, Treachery, Conquest | The Fleet En Route to Huntington Bay-Arriand Annexation.

The Magnificent Basin of the Nyanza-Tanganyika.

The following is the full text of the telegram sent by the HEBALD special correspondent from Kharto the London bureau of the HERALD. As it contains a condensed history of Baker's four years' experience as Governor General of Central Africa it will be found of absorbing interest :-

KHARTOUM, via Alexandria, July 6, 1873. I hasten to communicate to you facts of the high-est importance and interest in connection with the expedition of Sir Samuel Baker, who has reached this place from the lake regions and the far South. On Sunday, the 29th of June, the English Pachs arrived at Khartoum, accompanied by Lady Baker. engineers, besides his personal attendants. They had travelled hither from Gondokoro, using one of the steamers which had been taken up country for the navigation of the lakes, and occupying a period of thirty-two days for the journey.

Baker has accomplished even more than was ex-pected of him. He has penetrated as far southwards as Mosindi, which is a point near the head villages of the Chiefs Kabriki and Kamrasi. reaching this place the Pacha found that

THE IVORY AND SLAVE TRADERS bad spread all kinds of evil rumors about the expedition, inflaming the native tribes against it. Kabriki had been informed by them that Baker Pacha was coming, at the head of an Egyptian army, to take forcible possession of his country heavy taxes and tributes and carrying away the people. It was accordingly agreed between the traders and the negro chiefs to

MURDER BAKER if possible, and by every means to prevent the progress of the Egyptian soldiers. Shortly after the arrival of the Pacha with a portion of his troops at Mosindi, Kabriki, following an Airican custom, sent ten jars of pombe-a beverage re sembling beer-to the strangers. This liquor was

and all the soldiers who partook of it were suddenly seized with frightful symptoms and soon fell to the earth insensible and apparently liteless. By administering strong antidotes the poison was neutralized in every case and no lives were lost. Baker then despatched some of his officers as sengers to demand why the poisoned beer had been the negro village Kabriki ordered them to be killed and they were all immediately

MURDERED IN COLD BLOOM War was then proclaimed, the chief beating his great drums and ordering a levy of 10,000 warriors. A large body of these attacked the Pacha, who had only a hundred odd Egyptian troops with him. These men were all greatly fatigued with the long journey into the interior, and some of them were therefore compelled to beat a retreat before the

SWARMS OF ENEMIES camp and heavy baggage. During seven days of great danger and hardship the backward march of the Egyptians was sorely harassed, and as many as thirty men were left dead on the route. At the to the province of Rewinka, a chief hostile to Kabriki, and welcome assistance was then obtained. The pursuit had been already abandoned; but with a view to punish Kabriki it was arranged that Rethese, with thirty picked Egyptian soldiers, should return towards Mosindi and do their best to take

BILL THE TREACHEROUS NEGRO cessful Rewinka should be appointed Governor of his own and Kabriki's district in the name of the Viceroy of Egypt. With the remainder of his force the Pacha then returned northwards towards Fatiko, but on reaching a place called Lazarita (?) he and his men were unexpectedly fired upon from the houses of the slave traders there. Thirty of entrenched themseives till assistance could be obtained, and then issued from their entrenchment

in dense thickets of reeds.

THE ATTACK

was very successful, the reed beds were taken by storm, and 140 of the slavers' party were slain, many prisoners being also captured, while the reof the attack made upon Sir Samuel's command, haid that the orders of their masters and of the

(meaning Baker) wherever and whenever they was drawn up from their own mouths, signed and sealed by each, and then forwarded to the government of Soudan, at Khartoum, as a documentary proof of the malignancy of these slave-hunting

"THE NAZARENE"

This chastisement cleared the whole country about Gondokoro and down towards Rewinka's territory. After a period of repose, which was imperatively needed, Baker commenced systematically to organize the districts which were in his possession. He made Fatiko

THE CHIEF TOWN of the new territory, and appointed superintendents at the other stations. Before long the natives settled down wonderfully well under the new government, and appeared exceedingly satisfied with the safety and quiet which it afforded. The light tribute exacted of a basket of bread and a bundle of grass per month for each but was paid with alacrity and regularity; and when Sir Samuel went finally northwards, having established the reinforcements sent him along the annexed region, the negroes at Fatiko gave him the most vociferous farewells, cailing him "lather" and "master," and looking

The term of the contract signed by Sir Samuel Baker and by the English engineers with the Khedive had now expired, andihaving made all arrangements, the Pacha embarked at Gondokoro in one of the steamers brought up country by the has been successfully carried as far as Gondokoro, and as soon as camel transportation can be obtained it may be taken to the lakes and set affoat tnere. The third of

THE THREE IRON VESSELS sent up in pieces with the same object lies yet at Khartoum, the difficulties of transport having

proved extremely great.

Next to Fatiko the chief station of the new territory will be Gondokore. Baker has marked out eight more spots as principal posts, and these will constitute a chain leading from Nubia to the Albert Nyanza. One thousand additional troops have been ordered down to complete the garrison

Thus much for the political portion of the tidings A MOST IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY

to astound many scientific men in England. It is declared as an ascertained fact by the returning party that Lakes Tanganyika and Albert Nyanza are proved to be one and the same water. The length of this magnificent inland sea, thus for the first time made known to mankind, is not less than seven hundred miles, and it is announced as positive that a vessel can be launched above Murchison's Palls, at the head of the Nyanza, and sail away to Ujili, or lower, through ten degrees of latitude!

itude!
Sir Samuel Baker, with

His Lady and Suite,
were all in excellent health when they arrived;
and they leave us to-day by the Berber country
for Souakin, to which port the Egyptian government
is despatching a special steamer, which will bring
them up the Red Sea to Suez. No losses have occurred of late among the Europeans from sickness,
except that of Mr. Higginotham, the chief engineer. I send you this intelligence direct from the
lips of the emancipator of Central Africa.

BROOKLYN YACAT CLUB.

val at New Haven-Splendid Sailing-To Start for New London on Tuesday.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., July 19, 1873. The Brooklyn Yacht Club fleet left Glen Cove this norning under orders to anchor in Huntington nless otherwise ordered by signal from the flagship. The morning had been dull and cloudy, with every appearance of bad weather, but about ten A. M. it began to clear up and shortly afterwards a gun was fired from the flagship as a preparatory signal. The tide was about of the ebb, and the breeze light from the east-northeast. A large party of the Paville Hotel guests were congregated on the shore watching the start.

At five minutes of twelve the second our was fired from the flagship Madeleine and jibs were run up and anchors lifted. The Maggie B., with Genera Tom Thumb at the wheel, got away first, followed next, passing under the stern of the Madeleme Sophia followed, a little to windward dine in her wake, hugged along inshore, well up to windward. The Emma T. started last of the sloops, slipping easily through water after the Undine. Commodore his was evidently determined to let the little fellows get a good start, and the owners of other schooners, with proper courtesy, awaited a move under way, with the Tidal Wave a short distance astern. All yachts were on the starboard tack, and as they got away from under the land and began to feel the breeze, danced along quite mer-

and the new schooner Clio got away together about four hundred yards astern of the Tidal Wave. The Clio was under main and foresail, maintopsail and gib and gib-topsail. She passed the Made-leine and started after the Tidal Wave, who lapped up for an instant to trim down The Madeleine soon began to get in working order, and at one bell was abreast of the Clio but a couple of hundred yards to lee ward. The Clio took in her flying jib, as it did not was closing up with the Fleur de Lis. The sloop yacht Commodore was doing well with the of the fleet. The Cho and Madeleine were both doing good work, holding each other and gaining on the Tidal Wave and Fleur de Lis. The latter was dropping off to leeward of the fleet and the was dropping off to leeward of the fleet and the Clio clawing up to windward, while the Madeleine went a little the fastest through the water. At about one P. M. the Fleur de Lis tacked, and standing for the Long Island shore passed under the stern of the Clio. The Tidal Wave stayed shortly afterwards and crossed the bows of the Clio, and the Madeleine followed a few seconds afterwards. The Clio was doing pretty well, taking into consideration her length and the canvas she had spread. At 1:12 the Clio went on the starboard tack and, heading up towards the Long Island shore, followed after the Madeleine, which was about half a mile ahead. On this tack the Fleur de Lis got a favorable slant of wind, and, when she tacked, came out to windward of the Clio. The Tidal Wave was doing well, making short tacks along the Long Island shore and leading the Madeleine by about half a mile.

THE EMMAT.

and the Genia were having a good time, making tack and tack together, and the former appeared to be getting a little the best of the match. The Fleur de Lis in this light breeze, with six or seven new clews on her mainsail, was moving fast and holding her own with the new yacht Clio, a stamp of schooner requiring more spar and canvas in light weather. The wind was light and puffy, and the day still kept dark and cloudy, without a gleam of anishine to brighten up the scene. The sloop Commodore was by this time leading the fiet, in company with the Kate, Maggie B. and Addie. Shortly before four P. M., when off Lloyd's Neck, the wind cied out, and the yachts lay becalmed. After about half an hour, with the sails lying idly to the masta, a light air came Clio clawing up to windward, while the Madeleine

lying idly to the masta, a light air came up from the east-southeast, which, gradually strengthening, set the yachts in motion. It was not, however, of very long duration, as in half an hour the hindmest were again becalmed, while the Tidal Wave and some of the leading yachts had a good breeze. The Undine did well by going across to the Westchester shore, as she succeeded in getting in a lew seconds anead of the Commodore. General Tom Thumb, in the Maggie B., was among the first arrivals, followed shortly afterwards by the Sophia, Addie and Kate. The Emma T. came in a few seconds in advance of the Genia.

THE TIDAL WAVE

maintained her lead of the Madeleine throughout, and anchored some time before the flagship. The Clio and Fleur de Lis had an interesting drifting match together, and just after dark the former anchored a few minutes before the Flower of the Bourbons. On the whole it was an unsatistactory kind of sail, as the wind during the day never kept steady for more than half an hour. During the evening theyachtemen amused themselves by visiting each other, and some fireworks were let off.

AT NEW HAVEN. July 20, 1873.

During the evening the yachtemen amused themselves by visiting each other, and some fireworks were let of.

AT NEW HAVEN.

MEW HAVEN.

The morning broke pleasant and fair, and shortly after 7 A. M. the sloops took advantage of a light southerly breeze and weighed anchor for New Haven. Commedore Voorhis decided not to start until the afternoon, and the Tidal Wave remained to keep him dompany. The Chio left about a quarter to eight, followed a lew minuses later by the Fieur de Lis. The schooner Van Name started two or three minutes shead of the Chio. During the fore part of the morning the breeze kept pretty fresh and the yachts skipped along at a lively gait. The Chio rapidly overhauled the Van Name and soon began closing up on the sloops. The little Sophia was as usual-doing weil, and among the leading boats of the fleet the Undine and Commodore were also pretty close together, with the Addie and Kate a short distance astern, having an interesting match together. The breeze began to draw more ait, and the sloops with booms to port run out whisker-poies to starboard for their baloon jibs. The Chio was split open with her boom to port and showing the Van Name a clean pair of heels. The Fleur de Lis was also gradually dropping astern and not doing as well as she did in the sail of the previous day. As the yachts neared the Connecticut shore the breeze appeared to freshen up a little and the Chio passed

THE ADDIS, KATE AND MAGGIE B.

The latter was doing very well, and leading her two larger antagonists. Sam Greenwood looked disappointed at not having any more schooners to whip, but, jibing ever his loreboom, he lashed a couple of poies together and set the balloon jib, drawing on the starboard side. The leading yachts arrived at Morris Cove shortly before noon. The Commodore, Undine, Sophia, Senia and Emma T. were about the first to arrive. The schooner Clio came next, but instead of stopping at the Cove jibed over her boom, ran up and anchored off the railroad dock. New Haven. The Maggie B., Kate, Addie, Genia,

Yachting Note. The following passed Whitestone yesterday:— Yacht breadnaught, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Stockwell, from New York for Newport.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

EOSTON, July 20, 1873. house of Jeremiah Pratt, at North Brighton, which was entirely destroyed. The loss is about four thousand dollars. The fire was the work of an in-

Jonn Dunn, a single man, 40 years of age, and born in Ireland, died in Believue Hospital from the effects of injuries received by a stone column of a house, now in the course of demolition corner of Bond street and the Bowery, alling on him a few days ago. Coroner Keens,n was notified to hold an inquest on the beggs.

THE CANADIAN MOBILIER.

Gnashing of the Popular Teeth Across the Borders.

The Pacific Railroad Charter Scandal.

SUSPECTED RULERS.

Where Did Sir Hugh Allan's \$400,000 GoP

A Powerful Opposition Ready to Tackle the Ministry.

ACTIVITY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Sir Hugh Interviewed on the Great Railroad Route.

MONTREAL, July 19, 1873.

The publication this morning of Mr. G. W. McMullen's extraordinary story of his adventures with Sir Hugh Allan, in search of a charter to build the Canadian Pacific Railroad, has had the effect of asing public auxiety concerning the scandal by affording proof of the degradation of the Ministry. To be relieved from a state of painful suspense is always acceptable, even though the relief comes through realization of our worst fears. The vague in sinuations of a partisan press, where the honor o a nation is at issue, are simply exasperating to the public mind. To-day the people, who but yester-day were so depressed, appear almost jubilant in spite of their loudly expressed indignation. The community is not shocked by the re-The warnings had been too often given, and individually many of the member of the Queen's Privy Council had long since forfeited popular respect. The intemperate habits of one Minister, for instance, I am told, have ceased to excite remark. Reformatory attempts have been es; but the cold water treatment invariable failed just at the moment when it was whispered effected. But even this lamentable ness might have been condoned in consid eration of his brilliant talents character been in all other particulars

OF A MILKY WHITENESS. As it is, a fall at this time is more like a stumble in the mire than a dropping from a dizzy height in public esteem. Sir John A. Macdonald's personal resemblance to Disraeli is very striking, and it is believed that he rather prides himself on being like that eminent statesman in other respects more important than mere profile and hair. But ambition in its noblest sense, is not one of these, for he has parted with his political reputation, if common be lief be well founded. But he is artful withal, and it is undoubtedly true that there are yet some few persons, who, dazzled by the brighter of his variegated character, regard him as a martyr to political chicanery. Of such are probably the recent happy subscribers to a fund of \$80,000 placed where it would certainly do the most good in token of their admiration for him as a man an as a slight tribute to his untiring zeal in behalf of his country. These swift reasoners that to be poor was to be honest where politics were concerned, and Sir John's supposed chronic shortness of funds was charit ably attributed to an excess of virtue rather than to any other kind of excesses. The generous subscribers to the Macdonald testimonial must leel a little crestfallen when called upon to read such

ANOTHER TEN THOUSAND ANOTHER ADD ANNES:

I must have another 10,000. Will be the last time of calling. Do not sail me. Answer to-day,

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

You will comprehend the full force of the show despatch when told that the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, besides being a member of the House of Common for the Argenteuil constituency, is also the solicitor and confidential adviser of Sir Hugh Allan, who, at the date given, was making forced loans to nearly purpose of getting the Pacific charter.

There is much curiosity here to know the contents of two sealed envelopes, which are said to be contained in a third deposited by Sir Hugh Allen and G. W. McMnilen with a banker on Great St. James street-a Mr. Starnes. Rumon

on Great St. James street—a Mr. Starnes. Rumor had it for a time that Sir Hugh's deposit was a check to McMullen's order for \$17,500, while McMullen's envelope was believed to contain the originals of the correspondence between them relating to the bribery business. The explanation was that McMullen had agreed to

SETTLE WITH SIR HUGH FOR \$25,000,
of which \$7,500 was paid him on account and the balance was represented in the check aliuded to, and which was to have been paid over to him ten days after the prorogation of Parliament (about the middle of next month), provided that in the meantime McMullen withheld the Allan letters from the public. If this theory is correct, McMullen valued revenge more than he did the \$10,000, which, by the alleged terms of the contract, he forfeited when he breke silence in reply to the indiscreet attacks upon him by the Gazette, a journal until very recently owned by Allan.

OPPOSITION MUSIC COMES NEXT.

did the \$10,000, which, by the alleged terms of the contract, he iorieted when he breke silence in reply to the indiscreet attacks upon him by the Gazette, a journal until very recently owned by Allan.

OPPOSITION MUSIC COMES NEXT.

The great question now is, how will the government face the opposition music, the themes of which McMullen has just discovered? Certainly they are not dancing tunes. They bear a strong family resemblance to the "Hogues" March." Perhaps the Governor General will employ his remedial prerogative by dissolving Parliament, thus fulfiling popular requirement and at the same time staving of the investigation, which is in order upon the reassembling of the Legislature, on the 13th prox. But if Lord Dufferin heattates to interiere and the Ministry under him undertake to play any of their fine games for the further humbugging of this sorely aggravated people a very pleasant little surprise may ensue. I believe that a very indiential solving of citizens, reliable representatives of popular leeling, are prepared to

PRECIPITATE CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

It would be a bloodless parting with mother England, for the hint to act on their own responsibility has been freely given the Canadians time and again by the British Ministry and press, and the establishment of the Dominion was looked upon by far-sighted statesmen as only a transition from the condition of a superfluous colonial appendage to the inevitable sphere of national independence. I have asked what form of government is to be proclaimed in the event of a final separation, and the reply is, "Republican!" Annexation is not contemplated by any class here, but the programme of establishing a republic is largely discussed. Those who lavor it hope that the present opportunity will be turned to speedy account. The people have discovered that they must be prepared to take care of themselves in any sudden emergency; that England cannot be depended upon to pull them through any serious complications that may arise, and, above all that the possibili

never miove with English rule, and now that France herself is sitting in the sisterhood of model Republics the disposition to give the independent system a trial here is strong among the habitants. Se you see, if no mistakes are made, there is no need to despair of Canada or the Republic just yet, will the Pacific Ralleoad Be Built? Considering that the highest authority on this point could be none other than the man who hought the commission to build it, and who had lately returned from London, where he had applied for help in the form of a European. Syndicate to provide capital, I called on Sir hugh Alian and propounded the commission to the torm of the commission to the torm of the connodrum. The sexagenarian knight seemed pleased to learn that the Highald took an interest in his little games and became very affable. He said that the "road would be built if the money could be raised."

"What is the prospect of 'raising the wind ?" E inquired.

This came very near being a power, I fear, for Sir

Inquired.
This came very near being a poser, I fear, for Sir-Hugh replied rather evasively to the effect that the prospect was not wholly bad. I had not the heart to ask why it should be at all bad, for I was arraid that it would bring to mind the little disagreement existing between himself and his former friend McMullen, so I charged in a different direction.

"Where will the line begin, if it ever begins ?"

"Where will the line begin, if it ever begins?" Equeried.

"At lake Nipissing," he answered.

"And where will it end—at New Westminster?"

"On, no, not at New Westminster."

"That is quite undetermined. The surveys will have to be made on the Paoline coast before we can decide where to strike a port."

"Will the work be completed in the time specialed?"

"Well, hardly. It will require fully ten years, and two have already expired."

"Is it intended to adhere to the original route, running north of Lake Superior and keeping entirely within British Territory."

"The law says that we must," answered Sir Hugh, "Are you confident, Sir Hugh, that the proposed route is to be preferred to those opened or underway in the United States?"

"Most assuredly," he responded.

"The climate is more favorable in Winter through the Valley of the Saskatchewan to British Committee and our surveys have revealed a passage over the Rocky Mountains at altitudes less than one-half the heights scaled by the present Pacific roads."

UNROLLING SOME MAPS,
he tracked the line to its indefinite terminus oppo-

unrolling some Maps,
he tracked the line to its indefinite terminus opposite Japan, and showed the comparative gradients
of the Union and Central and the Canadian Pacific
avenues between the occans. The advantages
were wholly with the latter route, which, I could
not help remarking, is fortunate for the predestined stockholders.

not help remarking, is fortunate for the predes-tined stockholders.

The remainder of the interview was occupied in discussing the practicability of shortening the mail and passenger transportation between New York and London. Sir Hugh impressed me as being a man who is getting "too many irons in the fire," considering his age, for ne cannot be less than sixty-five. To run thirty-two-ocean steamers and to be the presiding officer in banking institutions and telegraph companies and head financial manipulator in some half a dozen proposed local railroads ought to turnish employ-ment enough for one person. But Sir Hugh evident-ity thinks that the Pacific scheme can be straight-ened out without much extra effort. He must think this, or he would not have squandered \$400,000 for the privilege of owning the charter to build it.

EXTRAORDINARY AQUATICS.

An Interesting East River Scene-Walks ing and Wading in the Water-The Benefits of Life-Preservers Realized-Thirteen Men on a Picnic in the Waves.

The East River sports on yesterday surpassed anything yet witnessed in the swimming line. From noon until late at night the whole river, from Fifty-fourth to Seventieth street, was one scene of continued enjoyment.

At six o'clock P. M. one of the traordinary experiments came off. Thirteen men stripped off at the foot of Sixty-sixth street and East River, and, putting on each a life preserver walked unceremoniously into the river and succeeded in crossing it without much apparent difficulty. The following are the names of the adventurers, viz.:-Mr. William F. Wolff, who took a basket of refreshments on his arm and shared, in picnic style, with his companions, in the centre of the river; Mr. Charles Heyse, who kept on all his clothes and showed

Heyse, who kept on all his clothes and showed himseli perfectly indifferent during the trial; Mr. Otto Wolff, Mr. T. Roesner, Mr. L. Harris, Mr. M. Kauser, S. May, F. Jaackes, H. Remburgh, N. Harris, S. Lippman, E. Cannon and S. Hackes.

The whole party as they waded along through the deep waters of the river to Blackwell's Island, smoked, drank and ate sandwiches, The large crowds of people on both sides of the riveg enjoyed the scene to an exciting degree, laughing and cheering throughout. Most of the adventurers did not know how to swim, but nad only to keep hold of the hands of their companions. The life; reserver was made in the form of a vest and padded with corks. After returning to the natatorium the whole party were handsomely treated by Messrs. Braun & Kahnwelers.

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