# The Ever Present.

Beside, above, around, within, ONE lives, the Witness of our life; He sees the weakness and the sin—The victory after painful strife! Not with the partial human eye—Part hidden, and revealed a part—He sees the good and misery Of that mysterious depth, the heart.

Whoe'er thou art, when evil stings
Thy inmost thought to darksome deed,
Raise up thine eyes—the King of Kings
Will help thee in thy hour of need!
Beneath that awful Eye, the power
Of hell and death shall quickly fice—
The clouds shall pass away that lower,
And victory shall make thee free. FR. GRAHAM.

# THE GALLOWS.

Singing Under the Halter. GREENVILLE, Ala., January 17, 1879.—Sam Cook, convicted of the murder of Primus Caldwell, was executed to-day in the presence of several thousand people. A funeral sermon was preached by Stewart Adams, a colored Baptist preacher. At four minutes past M. the prisoner ascended the gallows, and addressed the crowd to the effect that he hoped that this would be a warning to all present not to act as he did; that he knew he he had by repentence gained the pardon of God and that he was going home to glory. "Friends, if anyone should come toward you with a deadly weapon you must run away from him. If I had done so I would not be here to-day. My heart is too full for utterance, but I am not afraid to die." He then | their death in the proud belief that theirs was gave out the hymn commencing :-

Why should we start, and fear to die? which was sung by the crowd of negroes, the criminal joining in the singing. He appeared calm throughout, and when the Deputy Sheriff placed the black cap over his face he, in a clear and distinct voice, bid the audience farewell. At eighteen minutes past twelve the rope was cut, and Sam Cook's soul went to God who made him.

### A Happy Idea. (Toronto Telegram)

What Edison failed to do seems to have been accomplished by the landlady of a New York boarding-house. For some time past there has been a great deal of complaint on the part of people living alongside the line of the New York elevated railway, in regard to the incessant rattle and noise of the cars. It was bad enough that the bedrooms and livingrooms of these people should be open to the inspection of the thousands of citizens who were carried up and down the railway every hour in the day, and every five minutes in the hour; but what was worse than that was the terrible din and clatter kept up all day long, rendering conversation almost out of the question, and threating to fill the asylums with victims. Edison was appealed to, and it was confidently hoped that he would invent something that would stop the noise. But despite all his knowledge of science and his skill as an inventor, Edison was unequal to the task. He knew where the noise came from, and he had a pretty good idea where it went; but he could not do away with it. Just here came in the practical common sense of a boarding-house mistress. This lady suggested that the best way to stop the noise of the cars would be to fill up the hollow in the rails with sand, tar and cotton. The suggestion has been acted upon by the railway company, and the boarding-house mistress—who will in all likelihood be boarding-house mistress no longer—has been handed ten thousand dollars for the idea.

# Death of the Bishop of Raphoe.

We announce with deep and most sincere toric and picturesque Donegal—the cloister-land of the Four Masters, and the nestling places of memories that are sacred to the Catholic heart of Ireland-has never given to the Irish Church a truer, a more loval or a more devoted son than that latest of its bishops who closed his too brief career on Sunday night. Dr. McDevitt had barely attained his fiftieth year, and had reached to only his seventh year in the Irish prelacy. He was born in Donegal, and spent in it the best years of his life. He was educated in the Diocesan Seminary of Raphoe, and passed from that to the College of Maynooth, which he entered in the year 1850. His college course, if not a very brilliant one, was marked by diligence, and by considerable successes, and was so satisfactory that at its close he received, if we mistake not, the reward of an appointment to the Dunboyne Establishment. A congenial successor to the Most Rev. Daniel McGettigan was found in the holy but humble professor of All Hallows, and in the Most Rev. James McDevitt the people of Donegal received a prelate whose coming made them almost forget the prelate they had lost. For the eight years of his episcopate Dr. McDevitt has laboured for his flock with a truly splendid devotedness, and has participated with the heart of an Irish bishop in every joy and every sorrow that, from his consecration to his death, has fallen on the country and on the people to which he was so warmly attached. A great bishop, a genuine Irishman, a constant and a largehearted friend has passed away; and in the person of Dr. James McDevitt our poor old country has lost a son whom, at this juncture, she can badly spare. - Freeman.

## Queen Victoria on Her Daughter's Death-[From the London Gazette.]

The following letter is from the Queen :-OSBORNE, December 26 .- The Queen is anxious to take the earliest opportunity of expressing publicly her heartfelt thanks for the universal and most touching sympathy shown to her by all classes of her loyal and faithful subjects on the present occasion, when it has pleased God to call away from this world her dearly beloved daughter, the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse.

Overwhelmed with grief at the loss of a dear child, who was a bright example of loving tenderness, courageous devotion, and self-sacrifice to duty, it is most soothing to the Queen's feelings to see how entirely her grief is shared by her people. The Queen's deeply afflicted son-in-law, the Grand Duke Hesse, is also anxious to make known his sincere gratitude for the kind feeling expressed toward himself and his dear children in their terrible bereavement, and his gratification at the appreciation shown by the people of England of the noble and endearing qualities of her whom all now mourn.

Seventeen years ago, at this very time, when a similar bereavement crushed the Queen's happiness, and this beloved and lamented daughter was her great comfort and support, the nation evinced the same touching sympathy, as well as when, in December, 1871, the Prince of Wales was at the point of

Such an exhibition of true and tender feeling will ever remain engraven on the Queen's heart, and is the more to be valued at this moment of great distress in the country, which no one more deeply deplores than the Queen herself.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

Colonel Forbes, writing for the Daily News, complains bitterly of the carelessness and tardiness of those in command. In one engagement the 51st Regiment, leading the | reported. per man left, and this, although the regiment methodically allocated to the companies. They were there, and they had been loaded, it is true; but they had merged into the chaos of baggage beasts in the rear of the column. and were not at hand when wanted. One regiment, indeed, of Macpherson's brigade had drifted away in the turning movement, without any reserve ammunition at all, and the brigade had to halt until it was sent back for and brought up. The artillery ammunition, too, was all but exhausted, for the waggons had been left behind at the bottom of the ascent of Mackeson's road, and they had not yet come up. So it fell out that the troops were neither in position nor condition for bringing the day's operations to the fitting climax of an attack driven home, and it became necessary to suspend them at a stage so far advanced that their suspension then was all but liable violated the law and wronged justice, but that to the construction of a reverse. Our tardiness in the recognition of this law of nature cost us the lives of two gallant British officers and a score and more of valiant sepov soldiers, who were lost in the unwittingly impossible enterprise of a fragmentary and unsupported attack. The poor fellows went to the merit of heading the assault of their brigade; their brigade, its progress arrested by the order conveyed by Beresford, had not the satisfaction of supporting their gallant effort, but the mortification of watching them tling their lives away. The advance from Lundi Khan to Dakka was also characterized by a general carelessness, the march being made with a slovenly absence of precaution that seemed almost to court aggression. The General and his staff constituted the advance guard; not even a sowar exploited the way. Then came the 10th Hussars, marching as if they were in merry England, and then the Sikhs in column of route. No effort was made to beat the long grass flanking the path ; no thought given to crown the heights about it; we bored on blindly and got into Dakka without interference. But the illconsequence of this disregard for the rudiments of military duty was presently ap parent.

# Mottoes Belonging to, and Nicknames of.

the Various Regiments. Mottoes are much used in the army, in many cases rather unintelligibly to the men of the respective regiments, among whom classical learning is somewhat at a low ebb. Of course plain English can be interpreted by word of mouth from man to man; and the Highlanders, Irish, and Welsh recruits soon learn to know something about the meaning of mottoes in those languages, of which there are but few examples; we are told there are more than twenty regiments that bear Latin mottoes; this must be a sore puzzle to the men. After all, what the French call sobriquets, and we "NICKNAMES."

are most in favour as distinguished marks between one corps and another. We can well imagine that some stirring incident in actual warfare earned for one regiment the title of the "Die-hards"; that powers of endurance were displayed by the "Roughs and Toughs" that the steadiness of another (probably Scotch) was complimented by the designatic Shoulder to Shoulder;" and that "Lord Lake's Dirty Shirts" told of a regiment doing regret the death of the Most Rev. James hard service in India, under privations which at every turn of road gives the scenery in M. Devitt, the well beloved Bishop of the an- rendered futile any appeal to the aphorism cient see of Raphoe. Donegal-classic, his- that "Cleanliness is next to godliness." Let off in description. A striking feature, howus glance at Her Majesty's regiments of the lever, and one easy enough to catch, even at a line, and gather a few illustrations of this hand gallop, is the martello tower, which in tendency to the adoption of by-names.

The 1st Regiment of Foot, being A 1 in the order of raising, are the "Royals," or " Dumbartons," and is the oldest regiment in the army. The 2nd Foot have a "Paschal Lamb" as a badge on some part of the equipments said to have been adopted because the corps was raised mainly to defend Tangier, the dowry brought by Charles II.'s queen, Catherine of Braganza; the Paschal lamb being

THE EMBLEM OF PORTUGAL.

Some years later the men were known satirically, as "Kirke Lambs," in connection with events during the brutal proceedings of Judge Jeffries. The 3rd Foot are known as the Buffs," on account of the colour of their facings, also (seventy years ago) as the "Nutcrackers," and the "Resurrectionists," arising out of incidents in the Peninsular War. This is the only regiment entitled by special privilege to march through the city of London with drums beating and colours flying, the exception being a memento of the fact that the corps (in the time of Queen Elizabeth) was raised by combining various companies of the Trained Bands of London apprentices; the last year when the regiment exercised this privilege, was, we believe, iu 1853. (An incident connected with "Old Buffs" and "Young Buffs" will come for notice in a later page.) The 4th Foot are known as the "King's Own," or the old "Tangierienes," being a sister regiment to the "Queen's," raised for the defense of Tangier. The 5th Foot rank among the small number of regiments knows "Fusileers"—a name that has lost its original meaning.

THE "OLD AND BOLD FIFTH,"

when on service in the Island of St. Lucia, took from slain French grenadiers sufficient white feathers to equip the whole regiment. This achievement was subsequently recognized by authoritative permission to wear a white plume in the hat or cap. An amusing illustration was afterwards afforded of the lessening of value in a coveted honour when it becomes too widely bestowed. A War Office order, in 1829, appointed the white plume to be used more extensively than before in the British Army. The 5th said (mentally, if not audibly), "But we shall lose our mark of dis-tinction if so many other fellows wear a white plume" The War Office made it all right, by giving special permission to the 5th to wear a plume red in the upper half and white in the lower. Some of the men are said to have a theory of their own concerning the origin of this bi-colour to the effect that a in sanguinary battle the 5th dipped the tips of their white plumes in the enemy's blood,-very terrible, but not very profitable.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever those is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortlified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, 43 Threadneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

(Kingston Whig.) The Township of Kingston election will likely be protested, certain irregularities being engagement the 51st Regiment, leading the reported. It is claimed that the Returning right advance in the vicinity of the general, Officer should have counted in three or four were found to have only some three rounds votes which were rejected by him-that is, ballots which were spoiled so far as the Counhad not, except in ceasual and isolated in- cil was concerned, by containing the names of stance, attained within effective firing four candidates instead of three, should have distance. In the all prevalent scramble at been reckoned in the contest for the Reeve-Jumrood the ammunition mules had not been | ship; while objection is being raised that the room was not cleared while the returns were being made up, in consequence of which at least one ballot is known tohave been lost. It is claimed that a recount of the ballots will give the place to Mr. Clyde. Suicides in San Francisco.

It is found that suicides are more frequent in San Francisco than in any other city in the Union. On an average of the last ten years it is shown that one person in four thousand of San Francisco died by his own hand, against an average of one in eight thousand of the population of New York city during the past two years, one in ten thousand in Brooklyn during the year 1876, and one in fourteen thousand in Philadelphia during the year 1877. The Chronicle attempts to assign two causes of this undesirable supremacy :- " One, the isolation in which many men find themselves in San Francisco: the other the demoralization and distress arising from speculation in mining stocks. It is shown that in more than onehalf of the suicides recorded, the victims had no relatives in this State, and no one upon whom they could call for aid when suffering from sickness or misfortune, and under these circumstances, bereft of all means or oppor tunity of assistance, they gave up hope and took their own lives. It is shown, too, that in proportion as mining-stock speculation has nereased, so has the number of suicides.

# What the Lifeboats Do.

London [Eng.] Tablet.

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution has prepared a statement of the work done by its boats in saving life from shipwreck on the British coasts in the course of the past year. It appears that the society's lifeboats have rescued 471 lives. Jin addition to 17 vessels which have been saved from destruction, and during the same period the Lifeboat Institution has voted rewards for the saving of 145 lives by fishing and other boats, so that it is able to show a grand total of 616 lives saved last year mainly through its instrumentality. Altogether, since its formation, the society has contributed to the saving of 26,051 shipwrecked persons, for which services it has granted (80) gold and silver medals, besides pecuniary rewards to the amount of £56,859. The report states that the character of these noble lifeboat services has varied much, some having been performed during the darkness of the night, others in the daytime: but nearly all have been rendered during stormy weather, which would have prevented any ordinary open boat from accomplishing the rescue And it is most satisfactory to learn that, notwithstanding the peril and exposure incurred by the crews, not a single life was lost last year from the 269 lifeboats of the society although about 12,000 men were out in them on all occasions.

## Afghanistav.

The following account of the surroundings of the troops on the line of march is from the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph :- But nothing could diminish my admiration of the savage scenery about me. The hills on either hand are all mountains in dignity of shape and some in size also, while the suddenness of the surprises which the landscape prepares places a wild character that is difficult to hit this lawless pass represents the "house" of other parts. Wherever there is a reach of cultivation, one or more of these towers-reminding me as I rode past of the castle pieces on a chess board-guards the crops; and further back, at the foot of the hills, occur at intervals more formidable looking structures, with supplementary towers joined together by a high loopholed wall. The door is an aperature placed half-way up the wall, and a ladder hanging from it shows how the people get in and out; but the effect is curiously comic when the house-holders sit at their "thresholds," looking like images niched high up in a wall; or when seen in the act of climbing up the ladder, they appear to the passer-by like gigantic lizards sprawling upon the surface of the tower. The perils en route seem nearly as great as those in the field. A rocky ridge, the Khotul, is a position of singular natural strength, where there had been some apprehension that the Afghans had made preparations for a further stand.

# A Pathan Sepoy Hanged.

[From the Special Correspondent of the London Standard with Gen. Roberts' Column.] Since the return of the force to Khurum courts-martial have been sitting daily upon

the two Pathan Sepoys charged with firing on the night of the 1st, or rather the morning of the 2nd, with the intention of giving information to the enemy as to the whereabouts of the British force; upon a jemadar charged with not giving information of this offence, and upon eighteen Pathan Sepoys charged with desertion by running back from their regiments to the camp when the troops were advancing against the enemy.

This morning the whole of the troops

stationed here were paraded to witness the execution of Hazart Shah. The troops were paraded up on the open plain, with the Sofeid Koh forming a background. In the centre was the gallows constructed of a crossbeam supported by two rough trestles. The regiments were brigaded so as to form the four sides of a square, with the scaffold in the centre. The artillery and hussars were to the right and left; the infantry formed the front and rear of the square. Outside, wherever the rise of the ground or the position of rocks enabled them to look over the lines of the troops, were hundreds of Turis, who had come in from the villages round. Altogether, the scene was most singular, as

well as most impressive. After the reading aloud of the warrant for the execution of the prisoner, four Sikhs belonging to his own regiment led the prisoner to the scaffold. The man ascended the platform beneath the cross-beam, and uttered only the remark that he should have been hanged in his own country. The signal was then given, and the platform, which was a light one, was then dragged bodily from beneath the scaffold by four European soldiers, leaving the Sepoy swinging in the air. He died very speedily. While the execution was going on a most breathless silence reigned among the troops and the surrounding spectators. The effect of the execution is thought likely to be very considerable, especially among those Pathans who considered that no duty was sufficient to compel them to fight against a Pathan enemy. No sympathy what-ever was visible for the traitor among his own or the other native regiments.

## Canada's Neglected River.

The following is from the Boston Pilot. Annexation might do all the Pilot supposes, but Canada does not want annexation yet :-

A glance at the man is enough to show the remarkable natural advantages of Montreal It is a seaport in the heart of a continent. Even Chicago, the Lake Queen, is not more favorably situated for commercial purposes. for the "Great Eastern" would have ample depth of water in the mighty river on which Montreal is built. No river on earth, except the Amazon, will bear comparison with the St. Lawrence in breadth and volume of water. To know what the St. Lawrence is, one must cross it in a small ferry steamer. Once in the centre of the stream, its mightiness is almost overpowering. Imagine a river from a mile to two miles wide. its waters clear as crystal, rushing seaward at the rate of six miles an hour, and deep enough to float the largest ship ever built. There is something downright awful in contemplating this giant river. There is a calm majesty about it that adds to its grandeur. Rain or drought hardly affects the St. Lawrence. Six months of fervid sunshine would hardly shrink it a foot: an equal length of rain would hardly raise its waters beyond their ordinary level. Its sources are in the great lakes, whose immense expanse could hardly be affected by sun or rain to any appreciable extent.

The St. Lawrence alone ought to make Montreal the of the most important cities on the American continent. There is probably more available water-power within six miles he discovered a Kiochsa squaw whom he of Montreal than there is in the whole of the United States.

of our large rivers, such as the Mississippi fall, that their waters, vast as they are, are almost uscless as a motive power. With the St. Lawrence it is quite different, for its waters are almost always of the same height, or nearly so. For five miles above Montreal, the St. Lawrence is a cataract. The river is about a mile-and-a-quarter wide, with high, dry banks, just the place where a hundred mills, of every kind, should be built: but with the Tail and Red Cloud. The former chief has exception of a few grist mills, there is hardly

wheel turned by these mighty waters. ed by the little stream at Fall River, and then | indifferent about the affair, and says of those gazes on the world of water that is running killed, with a grim sort of humor, that they idle in the St. Lawrence, he begins to look for are put away now where they cannot give an explanation of this astonishing fact. The any more trouble. The half-breeds and squaws only cause is that Fall River is in the United are very nervous, and the agent, Dr. Irwin, States, and the St. Lawrence is in Canada. announces himself as very much disturbed. Had Canada cast in her lot with the States, and shakea off British supremacy, it is safe to say that the waters of this great river would troubled about the want of harmony among now be enriching her own people and benefiting the whole human race.

## The Cost of Government. [From the Mail.]

We in this Dominion are governed by a Governor-General, seven Licut.-Governors of provinces, and the Lieut.-Governor of the We have sixty-five Executive Councillors,

Dominion	
Ontario	<b>.</b>
Quebec	
Nova Scotia	
New Brunswick	
P. E. Island	
Manitobs	
British Columbia	
Northwest Territories	
Geewatin	. <b>.</b> .

We have 660 representatives, the Executive

councillots included, 112	
House of Commons20	1
Senate	
Ontario Assembly 8	
Quebec Assembly 6	
Quebec Legislative Council 2	
Nova Scotia Assembly	
Nova Scotia Legislative Council 1	:
New Brunswick Assembly	:
New Brunswick Legislative Council 1	ŧ
P. E. Island Assembly 2	ì
P. E. Island Legislative Council	
Manitoba Assembly 2	٤
British Columbia Assembly 2	i
·	_
63	

This is one representative for every 6,000 Gery tenth person a voter. In the same 7,260 and Great Britain 6,000 representatives. The British Empire, with its 280,000,000 people would have over 46,000 representatives. The cost of civil government, i. e., of the salaries, contingencies, &c., of governors, ministers and departmental clerks, is as follows :---Dominion..... \$313,000

Ontaile	100,000
Quebec	165,000
Nova Scotia	34,000
New Brunswick	21,000
Other Provinces	32,000
The cost of Legislation, t. c. indem members, salaries of the speakers, cle is as follows—	
Dominion	S596,000
Ontario	122,000
Quebec	168,009
	100,000
Nova Scotia	39,000

New Brunswick.... 41,000 50,000 Other Provinces ..... \$1,016,000 The cost of the Administration of Justice, i.e of maintaining the machinery of law is as fol-Dominion.....\$ 565,000 Ontario.....

Nova Scotia.... 18,000 New Brunswick..... 17,000 Other Provinces..... 35,000 \$1,320,000 The cost of Education, which is paid wholly by the Province, is as follows :-Ontario ...... \$ 550,000 Quebcc..... 361,000 Nova Scotia.... 220,000 119,000 New Brunswick ..... 82,000 Other Provinces.....

Lastly, the cost of Customs, Excise, Post Office, Government railways, &c., being the salaries of Government employes in those branches of the service which belong to the Federal Government, is as follows:-

Pensions and Superannuations ... \$ 722,000 Customs..... 211,000 111,000 1.705.000 2,352,000 Total ..... \$5,885,000

These figures throughout are those for 1877 the latest obtainable.

# The Cheyenne Ontbreak.

[New York Herald.] THE FLIGHT.

The bucks dashed forward, with children under their arms, while the squaws followed close upon their heels, carrying saddles, bridles and provender for their perilous march Captain Wessells had Company C out quickly from their quarters, which run in an oblique direction to the prison house of the Cheyennes. and volley after volley was poured into the fleeing desperadoes and as earnestly returned by the Indians, who sped toward the saw mill, which lies south, and their bleeding bodies, mangled and torn, bucks, squaws and pappooses all together, literally strewed the road they had selected for their much hoped deliverance.

KILLING THE WOUNDED.

The soldiers, who all along, from officers down to the privates, had treated them with the greatest kindness, were now aroused to the highest pitch of exasperation and, where the shot did not dispose of the victim, a coup de grace was readily given by final pistol charge.

NUMBER OF THE KILLED. Twenty-two braves, eight squaws and two

hildren were thus killed, although one of the latter is believed to have frozen to death.

A DESPERATE BRAVE.

Some very ludicrous as well as tragic scenes easin tracks, and, dismounting, he, with the six men, crawled upon the high ridge, when knew, with a buck beside her. He called to her to surrender, when the buck charged the It must be remembered that most, if not all, party like an infuriated demon, discharging his revolver at close quarters and actually and Ohio, are subject to such great rise and drove the Captain's party until they could reload, which done, Private George Lavalle killed him. Sergeant Casey, of the group, says it was the most astonishing case of resolution he ever saw. EFFECT ON THE STORY

Some apprehension is felt here about the effect of the unfortunate affair upon the neighboring powerful tribes of Sioux under Spotted been visiting the new agency of the Ogallalas, and spent much time with your correspon-When one imagines all that is accomplish- dent during the past few days. He appears Red Cloud has not made his appearance much for the past three or four days. He was the people and his control over them. Many

> been considerable wailing and funeral chanting, accompanied with war whooping. SETTLERS FEARFUL.

> of the Cheyennes are intermarried with the

Sioux, and hence since the outbreak there has

Among the white people generally through this country there is a feeling of uncertainty Northwest Territories-nine governors in all. as to the condition of affairs in the near future, and a large war in the spring is regarded now by those who are familiar with Indian matters as almost a certainty. Should the escaped Cheyennes get into the camps of either Red Cloud or Spotted Tail, and arouse the young men and old women, a dangerous state of things will at once reign from this point to the Black Hills. It will become necessary to send a strong force of military to this section and keep them here else, as a retaliation for the punishment given the Cheyennes by the army's raids will doubtless be planned at once upon Camp Sheridan and Fort Robinson, now 65 too weakly defended, and hence affording a fine field for plunder and massacre.

# Ireland and an Empress

(From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.) A curious story about the Empress of a and how intended visit to 1 cland i going the rounds of the press. As our readers know, Summerhill House, county Meath, the residence of Lord Langford, was taken some short time since by order of Her Majesty as 6 a hunting lodge for the season. The imperial hunting stud was sent across a few weeks ago, and we believe that next Wednesday had been fixed for the starting of the imperial suite from Goedoello, where the Imperial family passed Christmas. Her Majesty was to follow on the 2nd of January. Now, if we are to believe the gossip, a hitch souls, or one for every 600 voters, reckoning has occurred to mar all the arrangements and put a stop to the projected trip. It is said proportion, the United States would have that during her hunting sojourns in England the Empress received neither that attention from the Queen nor that respect from the aristocracy which she might expect, and, indeed, courtesy demanded. Her Majesty carried away with her, in consequence, an unfavorable impression of England, so great as to cause her to accept the suggestion of choosing Ireland instead next time as a hunting field with greater pleasure and alacrity. When the Queen, however, heard of the preparations, whether from herself or by the advice of some one at Court, she is said to have charged Prince Teck, who is married to the Queen's cousin, and who was formerly an officer in the Austrian service, with a mission to the imperial family, to represent the inconvenience that might arise from the visit and dissuade the Empress from her journey. It is told that Prince Teck was to impress upon | private in the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. He the Emperor especially how demonstrative a is not, however, the first Irishman who has people the Catholic Irish are; and how they taken service with the Afghans. When Sir the Emperor especially how demonstrative a would be likely to show their respect for a Catholic sovereign by giving her a very enthusiastic welcome, which might be used for other purposes than merely as an illustration of Irish hospitality.

A ROYAL ROW. The Emperor, so the story goes, coincides entirely with the Queen's view, but the Empress appears not to see it at all, and is determined to have her own way. So, as old Tom Carlyle would put it, there is "a tongue and eye skirmish" in the Imperial "circle of domestic tea." The whole story is probably the imaginative invention of a society jour nalist who finds himself in the recess and out of the season: but si non e vero, e ben trovato. It is true that on whichsoever side the cause lay the Empress of Austria abstained from connection with the Windsor or St. James' during her time in England. It is also true that her oneness of faith with the people here, who are Catholic first; that the history of her court, where our Nugents and our Nolans found so generous a home and so fair a field; that our soldierloving sympathy with the gallant whitecoated service, apart from hospitality, our reputation for which virtue, thank goodness, remains untarnished, would insure to the Empress Elizabeth from a chivalric Celtic people not only welcome, but warmth. But such an expression of natural good feeling and good taste could not be construed or tortured into a political demonstra-tion, and the fear of a similar construction or misconstruction might prevent our island from ever being set foot on by man or woman of distinction. It would be an obstacle to General Grant, who has just left us, a Protestant, and been feted by us as it would be to the Empress Elizabeth, who, we hope, will not be deterred or prevented

from visiting us. But perhaps we are taking the fable quite too much au serieux. We hardly believe that the Queen would be so ill-advised as to make the storied remonstrance. When Her Majesty came herself she was loyally and warmly received. It is only to be regretted that she has not come again and often.

## Spain wants Gibralter.

It is rather an unpropitious moment for the panish Government to make overtures to reat Britain for the re-cession of Gilbraltar, et the overtures have actually been made. England has had Gibraltur in her possession since 1701. It was besieged several times by the Spaniards. In 1779 it stood a memorable siege against the combined forces of France and Spain. Its Governor, Gen. Elliott, had only 5.382 men, which were afterwards reinforced by 1,000, through Admiral Rodney; the siege lasted until 1783, when peace was de-clared. It is not now likely that Great Britain will sell the placed at any price, epecially as it is on the highway to India. While she holds Gibraltar no European naval combination can shut her flect out of the Mediterranean or Suez Canal.

## Suffering Among the Glasgow Poor,

A special cable despatch from London to the Mail says :-- Advices from Glasgow state that there is a fearful amount of destitution exoccurred in the bright moonlight. Captain string in that city, and applications for relief Wessels, with six men, was following moc- are on the increase. There are also many skilled workmen out of employment, who are subsisting on their last savings, or on money received from benefit societies and Trades Unions, as well as other temporary expedients. Advices from Manchester, Salford, Birmingham, Burnley, Merthyr, South Dur-ham, Southport, and Wolverhampton, state that the unprecedental distress in those localities continues to increase, and is attributed to the prolonged severe weather, the stagnation in the iron trade, the extreme dullness in most branches of the coal and coke trade, the depression in other trades, and the notices to workmen. Many of these notices were issued to bring about reductions in wages. Hundreds of families are on the verge of starvation, and the work-houses are full to overflowing. Charitable societies are hard at work, and collecting boxes have been placed in many places of business and public resort."

## Bad for England, Good for Canada.

The Birmingham Daily Post says .- It is an unfortunate thing for England if a scheme proposed to be carried out in Canada should be generally adopted. The agent of an English Iron Company "of some magnitude" is, we learn, negotiating with the authorities of Toronto for the removal of their entire plant to that city, as they believe that Canada offers a better field for their enterprise. The proposition is, that the city shall give the company a lease at a nominal rent for twenty-one years of twenty acres of marsh land near the River Don, and also that the work which it is proposed to erect shall be exempt from taxation for ten years. The project, says a Canadian paper, seems to have been received with general favor by the citizens, and it is probable that the Council will concede the terms that have been mentioned. It will be rather unpleasant if concerns " of some magnitude" are to be taken from us in this manner. Still, the iron trade has been so exceedingly bad of late that one cannot wonder at a large company taking bold steps in pursuit of prosperity. Should the transfer really be made, the result will be watched with great interest.

### The Explosion on Board the "Thunderer."

A cable despatch reports that the terrible gun-bursting accident on H.B.M.'s turret ship "Thunderer," is ascertained to have been caused by the depression of the gun in loading, whereby the ball slipped forward, leaving nearly six inches between it and the cartridge. The probability of this was pointed out long ago. The "Thunderer's" two huge 38-ton guns in the forward turret are loaded by a new hydraulic gear for running the gun forth and back, first used on that vessel, and afterward applied to two other heavy ironclads, the "Inflexible" and " Dreadnaught." Chief Engineer King of the American navy, in his report on European ships of war, made over a year ago, said of the "Thunderer's" system of loading her forward guns: "An objection raised to this system is the alleged liability to premature explosions in loading." He then mentioned one or two precautions or expedients that might partly obviate this danger, but noted with more approval "the arrangement that will be applied to the "Inflexible," in which the loading gear is placed so that the gun is little depressed when in the loading position."
Two and a half years ago the ill-omened "Thunderer" burst a boiler, and there was a loss of life of which from such a cause had never before been known-all because valves would not open that ought to have opened, an imperfection wholly preventible.

# Irishmen in Cabul.

(London Observer.) It is stated that there is one Englishman,

or rather Irishman, in the service of the Shere Ali, and that probably there are others; but the only individual about whom there seems to be any certainty is a Mr. O'Donnell, an ex-A. Burnes's mission was on its way to Cabul in September, 1837, it was received with military honors at Ali Musjid by the commandant, "an ill-conditioned, dissipatedlooking Englishman, slipshod, turbaned, and robed in a sort of Afghan dishabile, having more the look of a dissipated priest than a military man." This worthy called himself Lieutenant-Colonel Rattray (a name more Irish than English), and received the mission at the head of his column, as he called it, in line. The men made a fair enough show, all things considered, in that position, but the show took a ludicrous turn when he began to manœuvre them. Having hoplessly clubbed them, and despairing of getting them into order again, Colonel Rattray gave the word to break off, and immediately commenced laying about him with a shillelah, but was eventually overpowered by numbers and compelled to desist. In the evening he waited on Burnes for orders, and tried to borrow five hundred rupees for the expenses of the march to Cabul, tendering as security an order on his regimental paymaster at Cabul. Failing in this, he ingeniously free-quartered his men on the mission, telling off a captain's guard here, a subaltern's there, and so on, which resulted in all provisions ordered by Dost Mohammed for the mission being gobbled up by this ragged and famishing crew. In the course of his edifying conversations with the officers of the mission he took occasion to point out to Burnes an error in his book, assuring him that "although forty bottles of wines might formerly have been procured in Cabul for arupee, nothing like that could now be obtained," -a point on which he was probably well qulified to give an authoritative correction,

The first society for the promotion of Christian knowledge was organized in 4,698.