

wringing it. Two of my party a lady and gentleman—have worn garments thus treated in the wildest storms of wind and rain, without getting wet. The rain hangs upon the cloth in globules. In short they were really waterproof. The gentleman, a fortnight ago, walked nine miles in a storm of rain and wind, such as you rarely see in the South; and when he slipped off his overcoat, his underwear was as dry as when he put them on. This is, I think, a secret worth knowing; for cloth, if it can be made to keep out wet, is in every way, better than what we know as most waterproofs.

The Review of Troops at Windsor.

Although it may be very true that we are a Naval rather than a Military Power, the review of troops in Windsor Park on Tuesday presented a scene as thoroughly and peculiarly English as the review of ships at Spithead the day before. The scenery of Windsor Park excites all that is most beautiful in English landscape, and though the Shah may have seen bigger battalions defile before him at Berlin and St. Petersburg, such a noble and beautiful parade ground is not to be found in all Europe. Thousands upon thousands of the general public poured into Windsor from early morning by the two lines of railway. About three o'clock the line was formed, along which, the Queen, the Shah, and a very brilliant and royal following were presently to pass. Beginning from the right, there was the Royal Horse Artillery, which always claims that proud position, then the solid and brilliant masses of the Household Cavalry, then the battalions of Guards, then the other infantry regiments, the Dragoons, and Hussars, and on the left flank the batteries of Royal Artillery. Lord Strathnairn was in command of the whole line, Colonel Newton of the Artillery, Sir Thomas MacMahon of the Cavalry, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar of the Infantry. The array was about three-quarters of a mile long, and was completely lapped by a deep fringe of spectators stretching away right and left in a wide sweep, which left the troops ample space for their manoeuvres. The advance of the Guards to take their place in line was most picturesque, the red wall of their formation marching suddenly out of the green screens formed by the Long Walk elms.

The Shah's train was delayed on its road from London, and the Royal procession did not arrive on the ground till 5 o'clock, an hour late. The troops stood in their formation looking across the green sward of the parade at the gay banks and rows of spectators, and the spectators sat in their seats and carriages scrutinising the troops with untiring enthusiasm. The weather was excellent, though at one time it clouded over and even rained a little.

At five minutes past 5 the Scots Greys, which formed the van of the Royal procession, debouched from the trees, the Staff, and then the gray horses of the Queen's carriages, could be seen, and as the procession made its way across the green to the right of the line the Artillery on the left flank fired a Royal salute. The smoke drew away among the trees, and making a wide sweep over the turf, the procession came at a walk towards the saluting point, the cheering of the crowd travelling towards the stands. Her Majesty was dressed in black, the bonnet having some white in it; the Czarina, who sat by her side, and the Princess of Wales who sat opposite, wearing blue bonnets and dresses of some nearly white material. After one good look and one good cheer for the Queen, all eyes of course concentrated on the Shah, who rode his white arab, and took up his position on the side of the Queen's carriage nearest the troops. The Queen's carriage was just between the flag-staffs, and a fine oak grew at the back of the Royal enclosure. The Shah's arab wore a ring of gold braid half-way down its tail, and the lower part of which was dyed pink. A large gold saddle cloth and large silver stirrups were conspicuous in the saddle. The Czaritch wore a Russian cavalry uniform the Prince of Wales his uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade.

The Shah sat alone on his horse on the offside of the Queen's carriage, leaning his hands on his high holsters. While the troops were passing he had a tired and rather deserted air, and one would think that he should have had some one at his elbow to give him information. But the etiquette of Majesty demanded that he should be alone in his supreme position, nearest the troops and on the Queen's right hand, and adjusting his gold spectacles carefully, and sometimes saluting the colours by raising his hand to his lamb-skin cap, he watched the regiments pass. Now and then the Duke of Cambridge came forward and spoke to his Majesty, but the other princes sat on their horses close to the further or inner side of the Queen's carriage.

The Royal Horse Artillery went by as they always do, the fine bays which drew the guns stepping out with spirit and the wheels of the carriages rolling in one circle along their line. Colonel Baillie's Household Cavalry looked their best. The glossy and powerful horses, the splendidly dressed and stalwart horsemen, are familiar to us. The mounted bands were maced in the usual place, and gave time to the pacing horses with the usual sweet and monotonous music. On either side of the band, the staff, a brilliant array of head-quarter officers, was drawn up, abandoning their usual post in the Royal enclosure in order to leave it clearer for the Royal carriages, the Princes, and high English and Persian Court officials. That fine regiment, the Carabineers, in their blue tunics crossed by white belts, and the 7th and 13th Hussars brought the passage of Cavalry to an end, and, changing with a tap and a roll, the tune invited onwards the two batteries of Field Artillery, a gallant show of strong horses and guns on gray carriages. The sun has come out and the scene was gay and beautiful.

first of all with the natural charm of the landscape, and also with the cavalry of various uniforms moving on against the trees on the far right of the saluting point, and on the far left with the solid advance of the Infantry. Followed by the Guards came Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, on a strong and handsome roan charger. These magnificent battalions, which the English people have some reason to think are the finest Infantry in the world, marched past the sovereigns with their wanted steadiness. We may be sure the Duke of Cambridge's heart was glad as he watched regiment after regiment of the flower of his troops bear themselves so bravely under the eyes of the Monarchs and the Princes. The Shah turned more than once to the Duke, the Queen bowed to the colours, and the Princess Dagmar spoke to the Princess of Wales, straightening her hands in illustration of the level ranks. The 7th Royal Fusiliers kept perfect line and step, and when the 93rd Highlanders came along in their white gaiters, kilts, and plumes, the Shah turned to the Duke and Queen with an animated gesture of admiration. After the March past came the trot by. This was kept round the left flank of the Infantry and back again at their rear and the brilliant masses of Artillery and Cavalry moving rapidly over the sunny grass in different directions against the background of full foliaged timber produced a most picturesque effect. When Colonel Oaks and his smart Hussars had passed again, the infantry came on in brigades in line of quarter columns. The magnificent front of General Parke's brigade drew a loud clapping of hands, bestowed also on the Guards and the 7th fusiliers in their first passage. The solid formation was more impressive than the columns of double companies, though it soon consumed the little army of foot soldiers, though not before the Artillery and Cavalry had moved round at the back, and were ready to replace them. Resting his hands on his gilt holsters, the Shah watched with evident interest the rapid passage of the batteries and squadrons. When the last had gone by, his Majesty called to his side his Grand Vizier, and commanded him to give the Queen, as he did forthwith, a message which was no doubt one of satisfaction, with admiration of the beautiful sight he had just witnessed.

As a gallant show of small force of picked soldiers of various arms, the parade was perfect. Every man and horse upon the ground was a thoroughly taught and drilled military unit, turned out in perfect order. The scene was not wanting in any accessory which could give it dignity and beauty.

THE STAR.

HARBOUR GRACE, JULY 22, 1873.

The fishery in this neighborhood during the past few days has somewhat improved, although we regret that the prospects are not sufficiently favourable to lead us to anticipate a good summer's catch. Along the North Shore of Conception Bay very little is doing, and by recent advices from Trinity we learn that the catch of codfish at the latter place has been very poor since the first July. No reliable information has yet been received from Labrador.

We learn that arrangements are being made by the Firemen of St. John's for the purpose of holding a Regatta there on the 6th August. Would it not be well for the Firemen of Harbour Grace to attempt something of the kind here? They are in possession of fine boats, tough muscles, and all the ability necessary to the "getting up" of a first class regatta. Firemen, "eyes right!"

The Labrador mail steamer may be expected to call here, on her way North, on or about Friday next. We are glad to learn that a boat has been selected for the service, possessing all the qualifications necessary to a satisfactory performance of this important work. The "Osprey" must be "defunct," if so, "peace to her ashes," and sympathy to the "bereaved!"

The entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. Hayward at the British Hall last evening was a complete success, the large audience being highly pleased with the delightful manner in which the different pieces were rendered. The programme was a perfect bouquet of the most charming comic, sentimental and pathetic melodies. Mr. and Mrs. H. will give a "Grand Presentation Entertainment" this evening, when all who desire the enjoyment of a rare musical treat may have that desire gratified.

MR. W. C. F. ROBINSON, who has filled the office of Lieut.-Governor of P. E. Island, for some years, under the Imperial regime, has been continued in that office under Confederation.

THE SEARCH FOR THE POLARIS.—New York, July 9.—Thirty of the best and most experienced men on board the receiving ship have been selected for the crew of the "Tigress," which is announced to sail positively on Saturday. The "Tigress" will carry two hundred and fifty tons of coal, and if necessary will get a new supply at St. John's. The total amount of provisions to be shipped will be rations for forty men for two years.



Latest Despatches.

LONDON, July 12.—Everything passed off quietly in Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry to-day.

In the French Assembly on Saturday a strong debate took place; session suspended.

It is rumored that the Internationalists in Carthage are masters of the town forts, telegraphs and railways; the marines are faithful and hold the navy yards; five thousand peasants joined the Carlists from the excess Republicans.

It is expected that the Pope will make Archbishop Manning and two American Bishops Cardinals.

After the capture of Khiva the Khan was restored to power, on his submission, and in token of gratitude, issued a decree forever abolishing slavery in his dominions.

LONDON, 14.—The Spanish government issued decrees annulling the Edicts of Sequestration on property.

The Cuban rebels and sympathisers of the Carlists are rapidly gaining ground. There is a universal cry for reinforcements from the Republican leaders.

NEW YORK, 14.—The Orange celebration in Toronto passed off quietly.

GOLD 115 1/2.

LONDON, 14.—After an interesting debate in the Peers, the motion for a committee to consider the checking of Romanism in the Established Church was negatived.

Cholera on the Continent is abating.

NEW YORK, 15.—A great fire at the Navy Department, Washington, destroyed many valuable documents and \$10,000.

Kate Stoddard, the murderess of Goodrich proves to be his wife. They were married privately, in May 1872.

Hottest weather of the season. GOLD 115 1/2.

NEWS ITEMS.

WHY MEN DON'T MARRY.—The reasons why men don't marry were fully explained in a lecture given the other day by the Rev. Henry Morgan to the Young Men's Christian Association in New York on this question, interesting alike to Christian young women as to Christian young men. The reasons according to Mr. Morgan, are eight in number, and are as follows: 1st. Because they cannot get the woman they want—they look too high for beauty, talent, and perfection, which are beyond their reach; 2nd, because they are cowards—they dare not face the music, and quake at the lightning flashes of a fair maiden's eye; 3rd, because they are sceptical—they have no faith in a woman's constancy, and believe her weak, frail; 4th, because they are selfish and stingy, and do not think they can support wives; 5th, because women of genius are not good housekeepers (the reverend gentleman advised his audience not to marry geniuses); 6th, because of man's own extravagance—many young men spend their incomes foolishly, and cannot afford to marry; 7th, because they are afraid of divorce, which is made by the laws too easy—free love, Mr. Morgan thinks, is poisoning the system of marriage; and 8th, because of woman's extravagance. It costs as much, the lecturer said, to launch a woman on the sea of life in these times as it would to fit out a small schooner. As to sails, cordage, pennants, and streamers, the difference he thinks is in favour of the schooner. As to her outfit, she has to be freighted with bonnets, veils, necklaces, earrings, pins, chains, bracelets, rings, rings, bows, bands, buttons, loops, folds, pipings, plaits, silks, muslins, laces, fans, boots, slippers, parasols, collars, cuffs, nets, chignons, water falls, "rats," "mice" braids, frizzles, puffs, curls, panier, tournure, and Grecian bend. What a cargo, ejaculated Mr. Morgan. This cargo, he said, is a small vessel! Few are the underwriters who take the risk in such a craft, and few were the men who would marry this "Dolly Varden walking advertisement." The lecture was heard with deep emotion by a vast concourse of Christian young men, and those parts of it which referred to women's failings were greeted with wild applause.

THE most frightful murder that ever took place in Hamilton, Ontario, occurred on the 12th June, resulting in the death of two children and very nearly that of the mother. The facts of the case are as follows:—Thomas Fields, an Englishman, employed as a laborer on the G. W. Railway, and residing with his wife and two children in a small house in rear of 161 James street north, entered the house this morning at half-past six, and went up to his wife and struck her on the head with an axe. She made her escape but not before she had received a cut which may prove fatal, and went to Dr. Mullen's to get her head dressed. During her absence the brutal husband went up stairs where the children were in bed asleep and cut their throat with a large knife from ear to ear, mutilating them in a horrible manner. One of the victims is a little boy 14 months old, and the other a girl 4 years and a half old, daughter of the mother by her first husband. After committing the deed he immediately went to the police station and gave himself up, saying to the officer in charge that he had murdered his wife—not knowing that she had escaped. The poor woman is quite delirious with grief, crying most piteously for her children. She was removed to the hospital this morning. Field was perfectly sober at the time of the murder but had been drinking heavily since pay day. The quarrel arose between the pair about six dollars, which the wife had been keeping for him, and it appears that when he asked for it she refused to give it up, which resulted in the murder.

A MAJOR COLBORNE backs himself for a £100 to walk fifteen miles in three hours on the Maidstone road, in England. He is to carry a brick weighing six and a half pounds in each hand, so as not to touch his sides. The bricks are likely to defeat the Major.

HOLLAND is equipping a second expedition against Acheen. No negotiations for peace had taken place, but such were expected to be brought about through the good offices of a friendly Rajah.

ONE of the most atrocious murders ever committed in Canada has recently been perpetrated in Montreal. It appears that on Monday afternoon, 30th ult., a number of boys were playing at Lacrosse on a piece of ground near the house of a Mr. Miller, his son being one of them. Five ruffians from the lowest purlieus of Montreal, went on the ground and began to steal the children's imple-

ments of play, and Mr. Miller, who went on shortly afterwards to see what was the matter, was assaulted by them, struck in the face with a stone, and also in the back of the head, and beaten so badly that he died on Wednesday evening. A "post mortem" examination revealed the fact that his skull was fractured. Miller was a remarkably strong and healthy man, and entirely free from any organic disease which could have hastened or contributed to his death. As soon as it became apparent that Miller was likely to die, the police were informed of the fact, and detectives proceeded to search for the murderers. In less than twelve hours all had been captured, and on Thursday an inquest was held, resulting in the coroner's jury finding a verdict of wilful murder against four of the prisoners, Gagnon, Goodmaire, Frigou, and Coto. So far no time has been lost and no pains spared to bring the murderers to justice.

NOT long ago the master of one of the Cunard steamers running to New York having a short time previously taken to himself a wife, applied for permission to take his helpmate with him for just one voyage. The request was granted more readily than he had anticipated; but as it turned out the company took one view of the transaction; and the captain another. Proceeding as usual to superintend the removal of the steamer from the dock to the river, he was astounded to find a brother captain in the act of giving orders. Explanations were given, and it transpired that though the company were not unwilling that Captain—should take his wife to America, they were not disposed to trust him with the ship also. One charge was sufficient, where the lives of nearly a thousand passengers and the safety of a very large amount of property was concerned.

PERSONS who have seen from time to time the well known Siamese twins, or the two young colored girls joined from the shoulders to the hip, that have been exhibited in this country and Europe since our late civil war, have found it difficult to refrain from disagreeable speculations as to what may be the circumstances of the one or the other of either of the pairs when the final dissolution of death shall come. There is an instance on record in the "Every Book of Home" which shows the fate of what were known as the Biddenden maids, born at Biddenden, England, in the year 1100, and who were joined at the hips and shoulders. They thus lived thirty-four years, when one of them died. The other was advised to be separated from her at once, but answered, "As we came together, we will also go together," and was taken ill and died in six hours after. Their names were Elizabeth and Mary Chalkhurst.

IN response to many inquiries relative to the balloon voyage to Europe by Professor Wise and party, under the auspices of the Daily Graphic, we have to say:

First—It is not our intention to give any exhibition of the balloon previous to its departure. It is now in process of construction by the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, and as soon as it is ready the party will sail without unnecessary publicity.

Second—As the Graphic Company furnishes the means requisite for carrying out this remarkable enterprise, those who may wish to contribute for that purpose may make donations to Professor Wise and his companions, so as to reimburse them to some extent for their time and the risks they encounter.

Third—The balloon will carry a limited number of letters and small packages. Those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to send letters or packages to friends in Europe should make early application.

Fourth—The balloon will have a carrying capacity of several tons, so that so many as eight or ten persons can take passage in the car without inconvenience or over weighting. Such leading journals as would like to send representatives on the voyage will do well to apply immediately. As the list will soon be filled up, this proposition will remain open for ten days, in order that journals at a distance may be heard from.

In conclusion we may state that, although the balloon will be the largest ever made, we expect to have everything ready for the start before the 20th of August.

By private letters we hear of the arrival of the Challenger, Captain E. Nares, at Halifax, on the 9th of May, having run a section line between Bermuda and New York. After filling up with coals and provisions, she left again for Bermuda on the 19th. The letter contains some interesting accounts of the surveying in which the Challenger is engaged. The bottom between Bermuda and the American coast was found to be fairly level, at a maximum depth of 2,850 fathoms, to within 150 miles of the land, where it rises with a rather abrupt inclination to the shallow water. Immediately outside the Gulf Stream a depth of 2,425 fathoms was found, and inside only 1,700 fathoms. In the Gulf Stream itself the line ran out 2,625 fathoms without reaching the bottom, but it was a doubtful sounding as probably the rapid surface current, pressing against the upper part of the line, was dragging it out of the perpendicular. The Gulf Stream was found to be about sixty miles broad, the pressure being manifested in the most unmistakable manner, as the stream rushed past the vessel at the rate of over three miles an hour while she was anchored to a current drag, lowered into the stationary water below it, and forced to steam ahead at that rate to keep the suspending line straight up and down. The serial temperatures taken during the passage are extremely instructive and important, showing, as they do, that a band of warm water, of about 64 deg. Fahrenheit, 400 fathoms in thickness, extends from the eastern margin of the Gulf Stream to within a short distance of the West Indies, enclosing the island of Bermuda, and actually raising the average temperature of its superficial layer above that of the corresponding layer, 600 or 700 miles farther south. If this band is connected with the similar one, only 8 degrees colder, which is known to exist on the opposite side of the Atlantic, off the coasts of Europe—as it in all probability does—the old calculations concerning the influence of the Gulf Stream on the European climate, which merely takes into account the actual volume of the stream itself as it issues from the Straits of Florida, will have to be reconsidered; for, whatever credit is given to its warming properties, this vast body of apparently sluggishly moving water, 1,000 feet in depth, and occupying the whole of the northern part of the Atlantic, must also claim a considerable share in the combined general modification of the climate. There are various surmises as to this stored up heat, which it is hoped observations between this and the Azores will settle. The Challenger may not, however be able to remain long enough in the Atlantic for the completion of the work, as she must leave for the Cape of Good Hope to prepare for the southern cruise into the Antarctic seas during the fine season. Many on board regret leaving questions like this uncompleted; but her mission is to open up as many new fields for enquiry as possible, and not to spend her valuable time at one place, completing observations that can be accomplished with local means at far less expense. It appears that the cold surface currents running to the southward along the American coasts merely cool the upper waters; the bottom water is not affected by it; in fact, the temperature observations hitherto made, all indicate that the cold water at the bottom of the Atlantic is from an Antarctic source. —London Times.

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