POSTAGE PREPAID.

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. XXVI. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1875. NO. 47.

The Examiner

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SPACE.	1 w	2 w	3 w	4 w	5 w	6 w	7 w	2 m	3 m	4 m	5 m	6 m	12 m
1 Inch.	0.50	0.62	0.75	1.00	1.20	1.35	1.50	1.65	1.95	2.25	2.55	2.85	5.70
2 do.	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.25	3.75	4.25	4.75	9.50
3 do.	1.50	1.87	2.25	2.62	3.00	3.37	4.00	4.46	5.87	6.62	7.37	8.12	16.24
4 do.	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	19.00
5 do.	2.50	3.12	3.75	4.37	5.00	5.62	6.25	6.87	8.11	9.35	10.59	11.83	23.66
6 do.	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.25	6.00	6.75	7.50	8.25	9.75	11.25	12.75	14.25	28.50
7 do.	3.50	4.37	5.25	6.12	7.00	7.87	8.75	9.62	11.38	13.14	14.90	16.66	33.32
8 do.	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	13.00	15.00	17.00	19.00	38.00
9 do.	4.50	5.62	6.75	7.87	9.00	10.12	11.25	12.37	15.65	17.93	20.21	22.49	44.98
10 do.	5.00	6.24	7.50	8.74	10.00	11.24	12.50	13.74	16.22	18.70	21.18	23.66	47.32
11 do.	5.50	6.87	8.25	9.62	11.00	12.37	13.75	15.12	17.83	20.58	23.31	26.04	52.08
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EXCEPTIONS TO THE ABOVE.—Commission Merchants and Auctioneers are allowed a discount of 20 per cent. on advertising accounts, exceeding $32 per annum.

ALMANAC FOR NOVEMBER 1875.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 6th day, 5h. 40m. a. m., N. below horizon.
Full Moon, 13th day, 5h. 17m., a. m., W.
Third Quarter, 19th day, 8h. 25m. p. m., N.E., below horizon.
New Moon, 27th day, 7h. 32m., p. m., N.W., below horizon.

D. M	DAY WEEK	SUN rise	SUN sets	MOON sets	HIGH water	DAY'S len'th
		H M	H M	A		H M
1	Monday	6 47	4 41	6 22	M	9 54
2	Tuesday	48	39	7 4	0 31	51
3	Wedn'sd'y	50	38	7 56	1 9	48
4	Thursday	51	36	8 57	1 53	45
5	Friday	53	35	10 3	2 41	42
6	Saturday	54	34	11 13	3 38	40
7	Sunday	56	32	M	4 46	37
8	Monday	57	31	0 25	5 59	34
9	Tuesday	58	29	1 38	7 7	31
10	Wedn'sd'y	7 0	28	2 53	8 4	28
11	Thursday	1	27	4 12	8 52	26
12	Friday	3	26	5 35	9 36	23
13	Saturday	4	25	7 6	10 22	20
14	Sunday	6	24	8 38	11 6	18
15	Monday	7	22	10 5	11 55	15
16	Tuesday	8	21	11 12	A 43	13
17	Wedn'sd'y	11	20	A 19	1 36	11
18	Thursday	12	19	0 57	2 29	8
19	Friday	13	18	1 26	3 29	6
20	Saturday	14	17	1 47	4 38	4
21	Sunday	16	16	2 2	5 48	1
22	Monday	17	15	2 27	6 52	8 59
23	Tuesday	18	14	2 32	7 45	57
24	Wedn'sd'y	20	13	2 48	8 29	54
25	Thursday	21	13	3 4	9 9	52
26	Friday	23	12	3 26	9 46	50
27	Saturday	24	12	3 51	10 22	49
28	Sunday	25	11	4 18	11 0	47
29	Monday	26	11	5 1	11 5	45
30	Tuesday	7 27	10	5 52	M	43

PRICES CURRENT.

Ch'town, Nov. 15, 1875.

FISH.	
Codfish per qtl	3.50 to 5.00
Herring per bbl	4.87 to 6.49
Mackerel per doz.	0.48 to 0.72
BREADSTUFFS.	
Buckwheat Flour, per lb	0.03 to 0.3½
Flour, per bbl	5.50 to 7.00
Flour, per 100 lbs	2.90 to 3.00
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	3.00 to 3.50
BOARDS.	
Hemlock, 100 feet.	0.81 to 0.94
Pine do	1.62 to 2.40
Spruce do	0.97 to 1.30
Shingles, per M.	2.11 to 2.48
POULTRY.	
Chickens, per pair	$0.30 to 0.50
Ducks, (each)	0.24 to 0.35
Fowls, (each)	0.25 to 0.40
Partridges, (each)	0.25 to 0.30
Turkeys, (each)	1 00 to 1.50
Geese (each)	0. 40 to 0.55
MEAT.	
Beef, (small pieces) per lb	$0.06 to 0.12
Beef, per lb (by the quarter)	0.05 to 0.08
Ham, per lb	0.12 to 0.16
Lamb, per quarter	0.00 to 0.00
Lamb, per lb	0.05 to 0.09
Mutton, per lb	0.5 to 0.09
Pork, (small pieces) per lb	0.08 to 0.12
Pork, per lb (by the carcass)	0.06½ to 0.7½
Veal, per lb	0.04 to 0.08
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Apples per bushel	0.80 to 1.00
Barley per bushel	0.00 to 0.75
Butter (fresh) per lb	0.20 to 0.25
Butter per lb by the tub	0.16 to 0.19
Calfskins, per lb	0.06 to 0.12
Cheese (new milk) per lb	0.14 to 0.16
Cheese, per lb	0.05 to 0.08
Clover seed, per lb	0.00 to 0.00
Eggs, per doz.	0.20 to 0.24
Green Peas,	0.00 to 0.00
Hay, per ton	10.00 to 11 00
Hides, per lb.	0.5 to 0.06
Honey, per lb.	0.25 to 0.32
Homespun, (men's wear) per yd.	0.65 to 1.00
Homespun, (women's do) per yd	0.35 to 0.48
Homespun Flannel, per yard	0.31 to 0.46
Lard, per lb	0.12 to 0.16
Oats, per bushe	0.40 to 0.42
Potatoes, per bushel	0.25 to 0.32
Pearl Barley, per lb	0.03 to 0.04
Sheepskins	0.32 to 0.40
Straw, per ton	4.50 to 2.50
Tallow per lb	9.08 to 0.10
Turnips, per bush.	0.20 to 0.25
Wool, per lb	0.17 to 0.25

NOW OPEN!

"International Hotel,"

Central Street,

Summerside, P. E. Island.

I wish to inform the public that I have now opened one of the best as well as one of the most commodious Hotels on this Island. I am prepared to accommodate the travelling public with a first-class table, sleeping apartments, and good stabling, sheds, &c., where their horses will be thoroughly attended to.

Also, in connection with the House, are Liquors of the very best quality,—all at moderate prices to suit the times.

A call from the public will be thankfully received.

W. J. S. GLOVER, Proprietor.

May 24, 1875.

PLAIN JOB AND BOOK PRINTING done at the EXAMINER OFFICE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MacKENZIE & STUMBLES, Auctioneers, Commission Merchants, AND GENERAL AGENTS, 77 North Side Queen Square, Charlottetown, - - P. E. Island.

October 18, 1875.—1y

WILLIAM DODD, Commission Merchant and AUCTIONEER QUEEN SQUARE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

CARVELL BROS., AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants, AND GENERAL AGENTS. Lower Queen St. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

F. M. CAMPBELL, General Merchant COMMISSION AGENT, AUCTIONEER & BROKER TRINITY CORNER, GEORGETOWN, P. E. I. AGENT FOR THE Standard Life Insurance Co.

Sept. 1, 1873. 1y

HASZARD BROS., Commission Merchants & Auctioneers, FORWARDING, MANUFACTURERS, AND General Agents, 61 WATER STREET. Opposite Merchants Bank, Charlottetown, - - - P. E. I.

J. E. HASZARD, | HORACE HASZARD.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Greenshields, Son & Co., Montreal,
Messrs. W. & R. Brodie, Quebec,
Messrs. J. S. Farlow & Co., Boston,
Henry Lawson, Esq., Halifax, N. S.
Hon. Daniel Davies, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
May 3, 1875.

INSURANCE.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

ROBERT LONGWORTH, Esq., President,
HON. JAS. DUNCAN,
HON. L. C. OWEN,
HON. A. A. MCDONALD,
HON. J. C. POPE,
THOMAS HANDRAHAN, Esq.,
GEORGE R. BEER, Esq.

Risks taken daily at their office, corner Great George and Lower Water Streets.

F. W. HALES, Secretay.

Ch'town, March 22, 1875—1y

ST. LAWRENCE Marine Insurance Co. OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Authorized apital, - - $300,000.
Subscribed Capital, - - 143,950.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, President.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON,
ARTEMAS LORD,
P. W. HYNDMAN,
RALPH B. PEAKE,
THOMAS MORRIS,
GEORGE D. LONGWORTH.

Risks taken daily at their office, Exchange Building.

FREDERICK W. HYNDMAN, Secretary.

Ch'town, March 22, 1875.—1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Company OF LONDON. Subscribed & Invested Capital, £1,965,000 Stg.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y Cash Assets, - - - $2,015,383.84.

The above Offices being of UNDOUBTED STANDING, guarantee perfect security and Prompt Payment of Losses.

DETACHED DWELLINGS insured for One, Two, or Three Years on SPECIALLY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

FENTON T. NEWBERY, AGENT.

Jan. 18, 1874. 1y

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE AND LIFE.

Invested Funds, 1st Jan'y., 1874, $21,628,356
Deposited with Receiver General of Canada, 162,800
Other Investments in Dominion of Canada, 267,091

FAIR RATES. Prompt & Liberal Settlements.

Insurance against Fire effected upon Private Residences, Household Furniture and Farm Properties, for

One, Three or more years, At Reduced Rates.

Office—Great George Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent

Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—6m

POETRY.

THE RIVER PATH.

No bird-song floated down the hill,
The tangled bank below was still;

No rustle from the birchen stem,
No ripple from the water's hem.

The dusk of twilight round us grew,
We felt the falling of the dew;

For from us, ere the day was done,
The wooded hills shut out the sun.

But on the river's farther side
We saw the hill-tops glorified,—

A tender glow, exceeding fair,
A dream of day without its glare.

With us the damp, the chill, the gloom:
With them the sunset's rosy bloom;

While dark, through willowy vistas seen,
The river rolled in shade between.

From out the darkness where we trod,
We gazed upon those hills of God,

Whose light seemed not of moon or sun.
We spake not, but our thought was one.

We paused as if from that bright shore
Beckoned our dear ones gone before;

And stilled our beating hearts to hear
The voices lost to mortal ear.

Sudden our pathway turned from night;
The hills swung open to the light;

Through their green gates the sunshine showed,
A long, slant splendour downward flowed

Down glade and glen and bank it rolled;
It bridged the shaded stream with gold;

And, borne on piers of mist, allied
The shadowy with the sunlit side.

"So," prayed we, "when our feet draw near
The river dark, with mortal fear,

"And the night cometh chill with dew,
O Father! let thy light break through!

"So let the hills of doubt divide,
So bridge with faith the sunless tide!

"So let the eyes that fail on earth
On thy eternal hills look forth;

"And in thy beckoning angels know
The dear ones whom we loved below."

LITERATURE.

MARCUS WARLAND;

OR, THE LONG MOSS SPRING

CHAPTER VII.—*Continued.*

'On my word, Florence,' thus wrote Delaval to his sister, in the midst of snow and ice, and frost; 'on my word, I wish you were here. This is the very region for one of your free, glad, brave spirit. I thought I should be shrunk into the dimensions of a cubic inch, congealed into an impenetrabl cake of ice; but never did I feel a more extended sense of vitality, a fuller consciousness of jubilant existence. I feel as if I could wrestle with the snow-spirit and mock its merriest gambols. If you only knew the rapture of a moonlight sleigh-ride! Last night Marcus and myself joined a party that went out about seven or eight miles from here to a dance. We were all in double sleighs, six in each, pretty closely packed together in buffalo skins and if you had seen the bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked maiden who sat next to Marcus, to say nothing of the one at my right hand, I fear a pang of jealousy would have shot through your bosom. I tell you bright heiress of Wood Lawn, the stars themselves don't shine more brilliantly, or wink more mischeviously, than the eyes of these northern damsels during these moonlight rides through drifting snow, and the music of the bells that ring multitudinously on the necks of the spirited horses is not more inspiring than their joyous merriment. If it were not for a certain pair of down-dropping, silk shaded, love-diffusing, violet eyes at the South, that have irretrievably stolen away my heart, I should certainly be captivated by some of these high-spirited, whole-souled, warm-hearted daughters of New England. I see winter here is the season of hilarity and amusement. There has been a constant succession of parties lately, mostly, I believe, in honor of your humble servants. Warland is the lion of the season. The extraordinary attraction he carries with him, that captivated at one glance a certain little wild, dark girl of my acquaintance, that riveted me, when I first beheld him on the recitation bench, dismal place as it was, draws magnetically towards him, men, women and children. I find my lesser lustre completely merged in his superior brightness. I will give you an instance. The other night we attended a gathering at the hospitable mansion of Judge Carlton. I shall never more prate of hospitality as if it were the peculiar, the exclusive grace of the south. Never have I seen it more cordially, nobly exercised than in this land of snow. Perhaps you will say they think we are the sons of rich southern nabobs, and court our wealth and aliance. No such thing. There is less of the aristocracy of wealth here than at any place I ever saw. The only sovereignity admitted is that of mind. And Judge Cleveland really reigns on a throne, whose foundations are everlasting as the hills,—yea, far more so; for the perpetual hills, will bow, and the elements, melt with fervent heat; but the mind of man shares the eternity of the Being from whom it emanates. That they should make an excitement about Warland is not surprising; but for me, if I were made of gold and studded with diamonds, they could not cherish me more kindly. But in his presence, as I said before, my fine gold is all dim. I have lost the thread of my story. The other night at Judge Carlton's, when he entered the room the walls were lined with living blossoms, blooming as gaily as if it were all summer abroad. We sought the lady of the house to pay our respects, as in duty bound we ought. Of course, the eyes of the lady were fixed on the splendid face and form of Warland, and beheld only his graceful bow, though I am sure I put my best foot foremost on the occasion. After a while she asked Warland in a very sweet voice, 'How is your friend, Mr. Delaval? I hope he is not indisposed, that he did not accompany you'—and there I was, right at his elbow, looking steadily at her with my big black eyes. I was but a mote in the sunbeams—a little twinkling planet, lost in the effulgence of day. When we moved round among the living blossoms, the sweet wall-flowers, that fluttered as we approached, like roses at the coming of the zephyrs, it was to him the fair heads inclined, towards him the ringlets bowed. Perhaps here and there some very polite damsel would inquire, 'Why Mr. Delaval did not come? while I was looking at her unutterable things. To tell the truth, so dearly do I love him, so ardently do I admire him, and so truly do I honour him, that I should think meanly of her or him, who did not forget me in his presence, unless it might be a sister of his, perchance. I would be willing to make her an exception.

'You ought to hear him defending the rights of the South. You must not think, because I speak of moonlight rides and gay *soirees*, that we court amusement at the ex pense of study. We are the hardest students in the institution. I am obliged to study harder than Warland. He seems to take in every thing, no matter how difficult or abstruse it may be, by a kind of intuition. Instead of being obliged to toil up the rugged steeps of knowledge step by step, he really has found a royal way. His spirit is plumed with the pinions of the eagle, and bears him up towards the goal for which we are panting below.

'About a week ago Judge Cleveland gave a dinner to his students, and invited the principal gentlemen of the place to meet us. When Mrs. Cleveland, who presided with true southern grace and hospitality, had retired, the conversation gradually assumed a political turn. There was one gentleman present whose prejudices against the south are very bitter, and for whose opinions I have very little respect. Yet he has reputed intellect, and a high standing in society. I saw him in earnest conversation with Marcus. One by one, those who were conversing with others left their companions and drew near the cynosure. I was anxious to become a listner myself, for I saw that he was excited by the dark spot in his eyes and the slight quiver of his lips, a peculiarity of his which gives great depth of expression to his countenance when speaking. I know not what had been previously said, but the first words I caught were these, evidently in answer to something advanced by his antagonist:

'I do not pretend to justify those who first rolled this shadow on our land. My conscience would not permit me to do it. The evil as it now exists is too widely extended, to deeply rooted, to admit of the remedy you propose. You may eradicate weeds from your garden, the tares from your wheat, but this is like the fibrous grass so interwoven into the soil it binds together that you cannot tear it up, without destroying the earth where it grows.'

'Better let it be destroyed at once,' said his opponent, 'than have it kept together by such an unholy cement.'

'Time, the great rectifier of all human ills,' replied Marcus, with graceful gravity, 'can alone accomplish the work. Every rash and hasty effort will only make the operation more difficult and protracted. He who is actuated by philanthrophy and a sincere desire to ameliorate the condition of slaves, will only deprive them of the blessings they already enjoy, and retard the period of their emancipation. Should a servile war be the consequence their ruin would be inevitable, as well as the destruction of thousands of lovely and innocent beings, whose claims to humanity seem forgotten in a wild and burning zeal.'

'These who live on the edge of a crater,' replied the gentleman, must expect to be destroyed by the volcanic power that ejects the boiling lava. But such a state of existence would not be life to me. It would be living death. I could neither eat nor sleep with the groans of these unhappy creatures ringing in my ears; with their tears moistening the bread their shackled hands were preparing for my lips. I should expect every mouthful would choke me. I should expect my dreams would be haunted by the spectress of accusing conscience.'

'I am very young,' said Warland, looking earnestly at the group now gathered round him, 'and my words may have less weight on that account; but, nevertheless, I hope that truth will be their passport. Young as I am, I have been on many broad plantations, and witnessed the discipline of hundreds and hundreds of slaves. I have seen them in the household, I have seen them in the field, and seldom while engaged in their labours have I heard one groan of anguish, or witnessed one tear of sorrow. They sing and jest over their tasks, and wear far happier and more smiling faces than the hired servants employed to perform your daily work. They are not taxed beyond their strength and endurance. Self-interest alone, if no higher, better motive, would induce the planter to husband the strength that is to till his soil and gather in its wealth. That there are instances where the master abuses his power, and the African feels the heavy weight of bondage, I do not doubt, for where is the social or political institution which tyranny has not abused and power perverted? The taskmaster of your factories often oppresses the pale operative that toils over the loom, and the master of the household sometimes rules with an iron rod. I only contend for the general law of kindness and humanity.'

'Still you must acknowledge,' continued the gentlemen, 'that the only bond existing between the enslaver and the slave must be exerted power on one side and enforced obedience on the other?'

'No, sir,' exclaimed Warland, with a heightening colour, and his fine voice swelling like a rich, deep-toned instrument. 'I acknowledge no such thing. There is the bond of affection, gratitude, tenderness and esteem. The dark background of slavery exhibits some of the most beautiful and touching traits of the southern character, and into that dark ground itself are brought some of the brightest and softest colours that adorn the landscape of life. Allow me to speak of my own experience. In very early years, myself and infant sister were deprived of a mother's care, and peculiar circumstances threw us on the kindness and fidelity of an negro nurse. With all a mother's self-sacrificing tenderness she watched over and cherished us, and with true filial and devoved love have we repaid her maternal cares. The fair hands of my adopted mother, the mistress of more than a hundred slaves, are now scarred by the flames, into which she plunged them to save the life of a poor mulatto girl whom she tenderly loved.' This is only one of the many instances of generous self-devotiou to the welfare and happiness of others displayed by this admirable woman.

'This is indeed a very uncommon instance,' said the gentleman, 'but there are some noble, self-sacrificing beings who redeem the selfishness of a whole generation. There are some even in Sardis who have not defiled their garments.'

'This is not a solitary example. I could tell of many more,' cried my friend, 'but I fear I am engrossing the conversation, and transgressing the limits of youthful modesty.'

'I wish, Florence, you could have seen the graceful blush that mantled over the face of the young champion of our institutions, as he looked on the eager listners who were gathered close round the charmed ring.

'No, no,' exclaimed several voices, 'pray go on, we are deeply interested in hearing. Give us facts; they are more convincing than rhetoric.'

'On the river whose rapid current made the music of my boyhood,' continued Warland, 'there was a burning boat. Among those who were exposed to a fiery death there was only one lady, accompanied by a negro girl. The pilot, who chanced to be a negro, with a chivalry that would have done honour to a white man, rushed to a lady, and told her if she would suffer him to fasten a rope round her body, and attached it also to his own, he could save her life. And my girl too,' cried she, turning to the side. 'I sorry mistress, I cannot take but one.' 'Then I die with her,' said the heroic woman. 'I cannot leave her to perish Save yourself. I ask not life on such terms.' The African, more anxious than ever to rescue one so disinterested and humane, made superhuman exertions, and bore them both through the roaring flames and the whelming waves. This is only one of a thousand instances that might be brought forward to prove the strong affection existing between those that the Almighty has distinguished by the midnight hue and the tints of morning. Delaval, why are you silent? You might speak volumes for you have myriads under your own sway.'

NEW CALEDONIA AND THE FIJI ISLANDS.

From the Toronto *Mail.*

UNTIL within a year or two ago, we have been accustomed to think of New Caledonia and the Fiji Islands, when we did think at all of these spots of habitable land in the far away South Pacific ocean, as places where occasionally some unfortunate shipwrecked sailors became food for cannibals, or where devoted missionaries went to share a similar fate. To hear of the trade and navigation returns of these islands and to receive a circular giving particulars of the same, and actually printed there, is almost as great a surprise to us as it is to some people in England to be assured that bears and buffaloes are not to be found roaming through the woods near Toronto! We have before us a circular, issued by Mr. John B. Thurston, 'Acting Colonial Secretary,' and printed by Mr. William Cook, *Argus* office, Levuka, Ovalau, Fiji. The circular is well printed on good paper, we can understand at once that the press must already have begun to exercise its influence where but lately cannibalism was the custom. New Caledonia is a French penal settlemement, but already there are a number of free colonists on the island. From the New Calidonia *Moniteur*, referred to in the circular, it appears that 167 vessels entered Noumea, the principal port, in the year 1873, and 131 vessels in 1874. During these two years the commerce of the island was carried on by 56 French and 242 foreign ships; the latter, chiefly British, counting nearly three-fourths of the whole tonnage. In 1873 the imports were valued at £597,304 sterling; and in 1874 at £503,273, showing an increase of over one fourth. Of these imports something less than one-third came direct from France in 1873 and a little more than one-third in 1874. The remainder is officially described as French merchandise imported from abroad; but it is believed that much of this is really of British origin, shipped from Sydney, New South Wales. The exports are stated at £35,000 odd, or only about one-fourteenth of the imports; and the circular shrewdly suggests the question, what becomes of all the indigenous products of New Caledonia, over and above what are consumed on the island? In the case of a penal settlement no very satisfactory answer to the question is likely to be obtained; but that the island has a favorable climate and a productive soil is certain.

The Fiji Islands, lying in nearly the same latitude, but a little nearer the equator—from 15° to 20° south—are very differently situated as regards commercial facilities. At the port of Levuka the imports for 1873 and 1874 respectively were £87,653 and £99 661 15s 5d; and the exports £84,802 12s 8d and £99,594; showing a considerable increase in both. During the same time the resident white population of the islands fell from about 3,000 to 1,650; owing chiefly to political uncertainty and the check put upon land transactions in October, 1874. The trade is, with trifling exceptions, carried on with the British Australasian Colonies. The principal article of export is cotton, which constitutes in value about half of the whole. Spices might be grown in these islands to any reasonable extent, also cane, sugar and other articles of tropical produce, which people living as far from the equator as we do have to buy. The imports, again, are the articles usually wanted in tropical countries, many of which we produce in Canada.

We can scarcely see, in the immediate future, any prospect of a direct trade with these far distant isles of the ocean. But when the time comes for the opening up of Direct trade which must some day be established between the Pacific Province of the Dominion and Australia, these islands, lying in the track towards the great island-continent of the Southern ocean, must contribute no small share of it. Of course social and political conditions there are not what could be wished for, but the difficulties presented are not greater than have been met and vanquished many times before by British colonists; and changes that used to be fifty years in progress are now accomplished in five or ten years.

Cardinal McCloskey left Queenstown on Sunday, for New York, on board the steamer Abyssinia.

The revenue of France since the beginning of the year is $22,000,000 in excess of the estimates.

The destruction by fire of a wholesale clothing factory, at Tamworth, Staffordshire, England, has thrown 600 hands out of employment.

One of the crew of the foundered steamer 'Pacific' was picked up on a raft, on Monday morning, in the Straits of Fuca. He states that the 'Pacific' was run into by a ship in full sail.

The British people paid last year for spirits, wine, beer, cider, malt, and perry, £128,460,848, or double the whole taxation of the kingdom. $387,000,000 is what Americans paid for liquors.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

[*From the Toronto Nation.*]

In no class in England has a greater change taken place during the last thirty years than in that of the Royal Navy. The men have altered entirely, leaving but very little of what was seen then in their characters and attributes. Education has been developed to an extraordinary degree among a class which thirty years ago may been said to have been altogether uneducated. On board every ship afloat, the daily papers are greedily read. Politics are discussed, local events criticised with a freedom which would have entailed summary reproof if not punisnment in the days of such officers as Sommers, Dickons or Admiral Boxer. Every man can read or write, and the often difficult authors which men afloat study and pore over, evinces a marvellous improvement in naval education. Drunkenness is not prevalent, sobriety the rule—in fact a steady level of uniformity is found amongst them. The men have few sailent points; knowing one man, you pretty well know all his comrades, and they aim at and attain a dead level in their public life. The old Wardogs who cleared the sea of all intruders a generation back, and gave England a maritime reputation which has lasted till now, are known no more and in their place has arisen an entirely new system, which we will proceed to discues in the present articie, which is based on information contained in English and United States journals, entitled to speak on this subject with authority.

The seamen and mariners of half a century back have been ably described by Marryat. Few could read or write, and the man who was able to do both was looked upon as a 'noble scholar,' and became the Solon and general amanuensis of the whole deck. Sailors then were grand, big, warm-hearted, grown-up childred. You might scourge them if they rebelled—you could work upon their feelings, cause them even to shed tears, yet their courage and endurance were simply unlimited. They were sea-dogs—severely treated but loving the hand that chastised them. They would follow a leader to death, but when out of a ship they were reckless, roystering, spendthrifts, and betook themselves afloat at the first available opportunity. But Jack and Joe—the Blue-Jacket and Marine of 1875 are utterly dissimilar to their predecessors. Jack of to-day is a man of 26 years of age, very steady as a rule, well behaved, cleanly and sober, abominably conceited, and personally vain to the last degree; thinks he can do anything, because he has a smattering of everything; careful of his money; generally a married man, and proud of his home and children; very much inclined to be an eye-servant, owing to those above him having so much power over his present and future that he is apt to look to them personally for approval, instead of doing his duty straight forwardly; by no means hard-working, although a wonderful amount of work can be squeezed out of him. Taking him as he is, made what he is by the exercise itself, for he commences in boyhood, he is a fair specimen of a sailor and of the *genus homo.* The Marine is half a sailor and half a soldier, and has all the soldier's stolidity—not generally well-behaved on shore—but careful of his money, and proud of his corps, and of the motto *Per mare per terram* which has distinguished it. The old feuds between Jack and Joe exist no longer—their feelings are very much in common, for that which presses on the one presses on the other. A very high standard is required for Blue Jackets and Marines in the Royal Navy. A Blue jacket begins as a boy in a training ship, and is taught when there all that will be required of him when drafted into a sea-going ship. He must 'hand, reef and steer,' be a fair rigger, be able to pull or sail a boat, be an adept in sounding with the lead; he must be a gunner, able to take his place in handling and working a heavy gun in a ship at sea, under all circumstances; also a fair infantry soldier, able to take part in a field or rocket battery. Then in addition, he must be able to knot and splice wash his clothes and mend them, polish, paint, and scrub, and in fact perform a host of services which may be required of him. The Marine must be a thorough soldier in every sense of the term, and a gunner as well, and be able to fill the same peaceful avocations as the sailor, such as cooking and the like.

Now let us consider how many Blue Jackets and Marines in the Royal Navy come up to the very high standard required. Allowed for in this year's estimates are 29 500 Blue Jackets and 13,500 Marines. From this number must be deducted a large number of the non-combatant class, men who do not work the guns, stokers, artizans, servants, numbering altogether in round numbers about 1,500 men. We must further take out the lads and all the young seamen between the age of 18 and 23—about 7,000, and this leaves about 12,000 men, of whom perhaps, about 4,000 men are seamen gunners, who have been thoroughly drilled in the Naval Schools of Portsmouth and Plymouth. To these may be added perhaps another 4,000, who, having been taught by gunnery instructors in the ships they are serving, are called trained men, making 8,000 men, and perhaps half of the remainder may reach the standard required. This leaves the Royal Navy of England with in round numbers about 10,000 sailors on which she can rely. Her strength, therefore, depends almost entirely upon these, and allowing for a future reduction, their work must be done, if done at all by a class of inferior training and efficiency. Among the Marines there are 2,800 men of the marine artillery almost as well able to work the guns as the best-trained seamen. Then we have 10,700 Light Infantry, of which two-thirds may be taken as equal in knowledge to untrained seamen, giving about 7,000 men Of all these numbers we have a total of something under 20,000 fighting men for service in the Royal Navy, and we believe that with these numbers we have put it in its best light. The question naturally arises as to whether we have a sufficiency of men for the ships we have afloat; and then we have to consider whether they are equal to the men of thirty years ago, and if they are positively equal to the emergencies and requirements of the first naval force in the world. Naval officers as a rule are adverse to the elaborate system of training pursued. They assert that the blue jacket of to-day is inordinately conceited and self-reliant, prone to eye-service, and treated when on board from the date of his first joining a training ship in a manner which is calculated to make him think of himself as a good deal better than anyone with whom he comes in contact. Boys who have left perhaps a squalid home, find themselves fed, clothed, and treated in a way their wildest dreams never reached, soon learn to think themselves of importance and imagine that the navy of the country cannot do without them. Their teaching is perfunctory; it comprises seamanship, gunnery, rifle, sword, and company drill, and those taught have simply a smattering of these subjects. They have an element of vanity, self-conceit and insubordanation, and are inclined to swagger and talk bombastic nonsense. All this was wholly unknown under the old system; and it is a matter worthy of deep consideration whether all the elaboration to which we have alluded, and which if out of fair ratio with the time afforded for the proficiency of those subjected to it, should not be revised and more of the old system introduced. There is certainly a small proportion of blue jackets who come up to the standard required. The nearer they are to it the nearer are they to the grand old loveable class of by gone days, and officers as a rule wish that the old majority of seamen may be of this order and a small minority the exception. They suggest, first, a higher rate of pay, viz., for able seamen, 46c. a day, vice 40c. So that, with good conduct badges, they may have a clear 50c. per dime, and other rates in proportion; second, that there should be seagoing training ships, in order to give the men less time on shore; third, barracks for sailors when on shore, in order to ensure their perfect training in infantry movements, etc.; and fourth, a rise in pay for various classes of men and increase of amount of pension for long service.

As the naval force of seamen and marines exist at the present time, high naval authorities consider that it is neither sufficient in number or suited to meet any extra emergency. Boys are kept too long in training ships in the first place their education is too complex and conducted so variedly and dilatorily as to render their proficiency in all the subjects taught a matter of Iimpossibility—facts which are pretty fairly proved by the frequency of catastropes in the Royal Navy of late years, and lastly by the sinking of the noble 'Vanguard' whose loss was almost entirely owing to the non-operation of one of the principal means for keeping a ship afloat, viz., the delay occasioned in closing the water-tight compartments — a manœuvre which should evidently have been completed almost as soon as ordered. On the navy of England depends her place in the world; and we most heartily wish that every one under her sway and rule, of all classes of the community, could be brought to take a lively, intelligent, and impartial interest in the subject.

A religious war is threatened in Malaya.

AT THE UNION HOUSE, 28 Queen Stree, is the largest and best stock of Meerschaum, Briar and fancy Pipes, wholesale and retail, also fresh Bedeque Oysters. 3in

THE OLDEST BIBLE MANUSCRIPT.—The two most ancient manuscripts of the Bible known, says the new edition of *Appleton's Encyclopædia*, now in course of publication, are the Codex Sinaiticus of the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, and the Codex Vaticanus of the Vatican Library at Rome, both of which are believed to have been written about the middle of the fourth century A. D. The Sinaiticus—so called because it was obtained (in 1769) from the convent of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinai—is supposed by Tischendorf, its discoverer, to be one of the fifty copies of the Scriptures which the Emperor Constantine directed to be made for Byzantium, in the year 331, under the care of Eusebius of Cæsaroa. It consists of 345½ leaves of very fine vellum made either from the skins of antelopes or of asses, each leaf being 14½ inches long by 13½ inches wide. The early history of the Vatican manuscript is not known but it appears in the first catalogue of the Vatican Library, in 1475. It is a quarto volume, containing 146 leaves of fine thin vellum, each 10½ inches long and 10 broad. Both manuscripts are written in Greek uncials, or capital letters, are without space between the words, and have no marks of punctuation.

The following are the contents of the *Westminister Review*, for October, recently republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, N. Y.:

I. The Marriage of Near Kin.
II. Quakerism.
III. Lord Shelburne, the Minister.
IV. The Religious Education of Children.
V. The Baroda Blunder.
VI. Montaigne.
VII. Physics and Physiology of Harmony.
VIII. Theism.
IX. Contemporary Literature.

The writer in the first article discusses the evidence for and against the marriage of near relations, and from the facts adduced comes to the conclusion, that there is no rational grounds for the prohibition of cousin marriages, or marriages with deceased wives' sisters.

A short survey of 'Quakerism' follows, in which we are told, almost with regret, that the old-fashioned Quaker is rapidly disappearing. And that after a few generations people will begin to ask, 'What are the Quakers?' just as they a now ask, who were the Peripatetics, or the Essences.

The first volume of the Life of Lord Shelburne, afterwards first Marquess of Landsdowne, lately published, is the subject of an article which gives many extracts bearing on the politics and statesmen of the early part of the reign of George III.

'The Religious Education of Children,' glances at the methods of religious instruction in vogue, which are classed under three heads—The Doctrinal System, the Terroristic System, and the Morbid-Emotional System; all being illustrated by quotations from and references to various volumes devoted to the spiritual guidance of the young. It points with emphasis to the importance of the influences which operate on the daily life of children in moulding their character, and complains that parents are disposed to relieve themselves of the 'weariness of personally conducting the moral and religious education of their children, by handing them over at the earliest and most critical period of existance to the charge of persons only half educated.'

The fifth article is a further examination of the mistakes made by the Indian Government in its dealings with the Guicwar of Baroda; and in the 6th we have a portrait of Montaigne, suggested by a recent edition of his books.

The titles of the remaining articles explain themselves, and as an analysis or summary of them could not be satisfactorily condensed so as to come within the space at our disposal, we perforce content ourselves with saying that they merit more than passing attention.

The perodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.,) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminister,* and *British Quarterly Reviews,* and *Blackwood's Magazine.* Price $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the publishers.