

to deviate one hair's breadth from the course they believed to be their duty. The unwearied, unostentatious, and inglorious crusade of England against slavery may probably be regarded as among the three or four perfectly virtuous acts recorded in the history of nations."

Time will not permit me to make copious extracts from American writers and statesmen. I select from a paper published in California an article headed *Russia vs. England*, December 20, 1874:

"England holds the reins of the world, and it is no use for us to deny it. Her dominions cover more ground on this globe of ours than any other nation can lay claim to. On this very continent—the Monroe doctrine to the contrary notwithstanding—she possesses a greater extent of territory than this glorious Union. \* \* \* \* \* Aside from this poor stretch of earth, how much does England own? We give it up. For if we guessed aright to-day our calculation would be set wrong by her new acquisitions to-morrow. The number of Victoria's subjects? Well, they quadruple those of any other earthly sovereign, and there we cease to answer conundrums."

The following is from a Washington paper of recent date:

"Great Britain owns nearly nine million square miles of the earth's surface. The United States own about three millions. Between them these two nations control more than one-fourth of the surface of the globe."

The *Liverpool Times* announced the birth of the Prince of Wales by summarizing the vast extent of the Empire of Great Britain thus forcibly:

"Salutes in honor of his birth will be fired in America on the shores of the Hudson Bay, along the whole line of the Canadian lakes, in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, in the Bermudas, at a hundred points in the West Indies, in the forests of Guiana, and in the distant Falkland Islands near Cape Horn; in Europe, in the British Islands, from the rock of Gibraltar, from the impregnable fortifications of Malta, and in the Ionian Islands; in Africa, on the Guinea coast, and St. Helena, and Ascension from the Cape to the Orange river, and at the Mauritius; in Asia, from the fortress of Aden in Arabia, at Karrack, in the Persian Gulf, by the British arms in Afghanistan, along the Himalaya Mountains, the banks of the Indus and the Ganges to the southern point of India, in the Island of Ceylon, beyond the Ganges in Assam and Arracan, at Prince of Wales' Island and Singapore; on the shores of China, at Hong Kong and Chusan; and in Australia, at the settlements formed on every side of the Australian continent and islands, and in the strait which separates these islands of the New Zealanders.