Wednesday, September 21, 1870

Canada as a Maritime Power.

Canada a Maritime Power ! What noncense. No; it isn't nonsense, though. In so far as her merchant marine is concerned the Dominion new stands the fourth rate power of the world! very few years ago and her ships were scarcely known beyond her own shores; and if one of them should, peradven ture, have been waited to some foreign shore its appearance became the subject of scarcely less curiosity than would be excited by the sudden appearance of an Asiatic junk in our harber. Now the manliness to acknowledge it. But Ame. the defendant. Defendant also claimed prosails of her shipping whiten every sea. At her present rate of progress Canada will, by the end of another decade, have passed both France and the United States, and be second only to the Mon ther land. In one respect, indeed, she has stready outstripped the world. The Canadian line of ocean steamers is by far the largest and best line affoat today In the number of vessels, in their tonnage, and in their value the Canadian line is shead of any English, Cerman, French, or American line that does now or ever did sail the seas. This is semething for Canada to be able to say, Americans have been accustomed to belittle Canada, and sneeringly allude to it as a one-horse country a mere mouthful, to be gobbled up by the American Eagle, whenever the moment fixed by 'manifest destiny' should arrive and even yet a class of American politicians indulge in this sort of 'spread engleism' in reference to Canada. But these people had better look less into their neighbor's knapsack and more into their own. The United States is truly a great country, whether it be regarded in the light of territorial extent, internal wealth, or the numhere and enterprise of its people. But such a great country ought not to indulge in such a bullying, spiteful spirit as is occasionally manifested towards Canada. The United States contains ten times the population of Canaday and has thousands of miles of a seaboard, while Canada is almost shut out from the seas, has little more than a channel to the Atlantic. And yet, while the Americans do not own a single line of steamships on the Atlantic, he Canadians have the finest and best line affoat the finest and best line the world has ever seen ! Why is all this? Is it because the Americans are behind the Canadians in any one of those elements or qualities, either natural Cr acquired, essential to success? Assuredy not. But it is the unwise policy recently adopted by the nation which has contributed to this condition of things. With a wise and liberal policy the United States ought by this time to have may possibly have comething to do been the first maritime nation in the with the refusal of the Executive, it might world, instead of which she is fast drifting into a fourth-rate position. A few year ago, in a fit of ill humor, they abrogated the Reciprocity Treaty, by which they hoped to attain the double object of punishing Canada for her alleged Southern sympathies, which had in reality no existence save in the overheated brain of a few unreasoning mad-caps, and coercing her into the Union. For the former, it has been found that for every dollar Canada has lost by that act the United States have lost two. Nay, Canada has gained more than she has lost. She has become self-reliant, and thas gone broad for customers which she was formerly content to find in her next, door neighbor. For the latter, Canada has been repelled rather then attracted. Instead of increasing the desire for Annexation the abrogation of the treaty has just had the contrary effect. Canada of to-day is far more intensely British than Canada of the days of Reciprocity was, Nor were these unvatural results. Had not the Americans been blinded by pride and perverted by greed they would have anticipated just such reits. The more moderate and thoughtful get American Statesmen begin to see it all now; but as yet they have not been able to stem the tide of blatant unreason promulgated by the Butler-Chandler type, before which the nation is still being carried in the wrong direction. The recent refusal of Congress to adopt President Grant's wise sugges. tion for relaxing the revenue laws in order to permit the purchase of foreign built weasels, shows how much they have yet to learn, or unlearn. That refusal is hailed with satisfaction in Canada, as it cannot fail to tell favorably upon her shipping interests, especially during the continuance of the European war. Referring to the maritime conditions already touched upon, the Buffale Express, a paper chiefly noted for the virulence of its anti-Canadianism in times pastpremarks dvy letosmanto lo abula

'These important facts should be general-They speak more forcibly than a thousand arguments. They establish the fact, now al-most unheeded, that a great maritime nation is growing up at our doors. They show that while we are standing impassively, with our

arms folded, a neighboring country having in no comparison such natural or artificial advantages as ourselves, is quietly, but yet gradually, building up a trade which should be all our own. It is for this purpose alone that we call special attention to it. We cannot a find any lease that the country of t not afford any longer indifference unless we would allow our chances entirely to slip away. The business men of the Dominies display no such spathy. In addition to the marvelous development of the shipping interests they are now engaged in utilizing a harber at Bie, in the Lower St Lawrence. This step will, it is believed, permit them a two months' longer navigation in the year than they now pussess. Railways are being constructed to mean the necessities of this anwhich by the seency of winter will then be

It is evident from this that the Americans are beginning to realize the situstion; and it is something to find that the Express has preserved sufficient rica will only awake to discover that seed Act. Case adjourned till to-day. she has neglected the flood-tide of her opportunity. While she has been asleep, commercially, Canada has become a nation with a frontage, and an unequal-led frontage, upon both great oceans, with a monopoly of coal stores and good harbors and almost a monopoly of fishing-grounds; and if the old Empire and the new only follow up their great destiny in the wondrous West, no effort hereafter put forth by any earthly power can prevent long-despised Canada rom becoming the first maritime power in the world! These may beem great, swelling words; but they find ample justification in facts and figures.

The Puget Sound Mail Question.

community on account of the refusal of the Government to grant the trifling subsidy necessary to secure semi-weekly steam communication with Paget Sound. The stereotyped reply, 'no fund;' always so pat when an application is made by the people to have any portion of the public revenue diverted into useful and reproductive channels, will not, in this instance at least, suffice to acquit the Executive before the impartial tribural of public opinion. The sum required (\$400 a month) is so very trifling, and the end of the present fiscal year is now so close at hand, that it is little better than trifling with the public interests to attempt to put the people off with the old no funds dodge. There ought to be funds if, there are not, and the two or three months that must intervene before the sanction of the Legis lature could be sought involves such a very neignificent expenditure that no Executive should hesitate for a single moment where the interests hanging upon the issue are so great. Where there is a will there is a way; and we venture to say that if the \$400 a month now saked for in the public interest were wanted for the gratification of some Executive whim, the money would soon be forthcoming. It might possibly be said be well to prepare a petition on the subject, which we feel sure everyone in this community would most readily sign. We do not need to be reminded that Victoria is not British Columbia; but it is no unimportant part of it, and we venture to think that a Victoria petition ought to be good for four hundred dollars a month until the Legislature meets, especially when the object happens to be one in which every part of the colony has a greater or less interest. We are greatly disposed to think that such a petirate the object is of anficient importance t justify the attempt.

NEITHER DEAD NOR SLEEPING. -It has become greatly the fashion of late to refer to the heraldic British Lion as dead, sleeping, toothiess something that any nation may poke or kick with impunity. This is obviously a mistake. If the British Liou sleeps it is with one eye ever open, as will appear from recent statements made in Parliament. There are, says Minister Cardwell, 360.-1000 breech-loaders in store, with at least as many men ready to take the field and make good use of them on the shortest notice: while there is an adequate attempt to artillery ready for action and comprising all the most valuable improvements of the day. Besides this by no means despicable land Besides this by no means despicable land force, the nation has a navy affoat which is more than a match for all comers. Taking her insular position into account Great Britain is at this moment, for all purposes of defense, the strongest power in the world. The British Lion is a quiet, peace-loving animal, with which a child may play unharmed; but it would give an enemy an ugly bite.

Napoleonic Downfall. - Napoleonism says a Lendon contemperary, has broken down. That at least is tolerably clear. The Emperor, after the manner of a bad remancer takes his young son with him to receive the baptism of fire. A border town is cannon-aded and a lew hundreds of poor soldiers are killed and wounded, merely as a sort of teview or merning parade for the young Na-peleon, who goes home to his dinner! But the present controversy is no child's play, The boy has already been sent back to Paris. Why has not his father accompanied him? Two reasons are apparent enough: he is too ill to travel, and he dreads to present himself to the people of Paris. He is the author of this war-and what has the war done? Nothing yet but to bring the hated Prussians into France as conquerers and invaders, and to force the Government to declare the capital itself 'in a state of siege; hatenom ele

County Court.

[Before Justice Pemberton.]

THURSDAY, Sept 15th, 1870. Ab Queen vs Dodd and Yates-This case, djourned from the 8th in order to give the parties an opportunity to compromise, came up again yesterday and occupied the greater portion of the day in legal arguments by the opposing counsel, Messie McCreight and Bishop. His Worship the Magistrate, after a patient hearing, said be thought the damage claimed by the plaintiff very reasonable; that the case was a very aggravated one and might be made criminal. He did not attribute the crueity manifested to the lady defendant in the case, but to those who undertook to carry out her instructions. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$120 with costs. Fell & Finlayson vs W B Robinson-This

was a case of interpleader summons by the Speriff to test his authority to lavy on a mortgaged property to recover a judgment for \$163 28 obtained by plaintiffs against

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE. Yester day was the day appointed for the great international or Anglo-Canadian boat race, to come off at Lachine, on the lovely waters of the St Lawrence. As most of our readers will know, the contest is between the St John (N B) boat crew and the Type (England) boat crew. The former is sometimes called the Paris crew, from the circumstance of their baving won against all comers at the Paris Exposition, in 1867, where they carned the proud appellation of 'The Champien boats men of the world.' This was disputed in America, and led to a contest between them and the Ward Brothers, the crack rowers of the United States, in which the St John crew were again victorious. England was inclined to dispute the claim of the Canadiabs to the proud title; hence the present contest. The present race is over a six mile course, both parties without coxswains. The very general dissatisfaction exists in this stakes are £500 a side, and in all probability Wherever the English language in spoker bets will have been made. Owing to the telegraph line, unfortunately, having been lown last night we are still in ignorance as to the result, the news of which will be anxiously looked for here, where no inconsiderable betting has been indulged in.

WALK UP, GENTLEMEN !- It will, be seen by a notice elsewhere that the amount collected for the prize fund of the approaching Show amounts to the by no means unhandsom aum of \$950, and there are still quite a number only waiting to be called upon in order to do their part handsomely. This result indicates most praise worthy zeal on the part of Mr Norris as well as a ready appreciation on the part of the public. It is obvious, however, that owing to the shortness of the period which must intervene and the difficulty of getting round, that a personal call upon everyone is out of the question, It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that those who may have been missed or unreached by the indefatigable collector will be good chough to step up to the Captain's office

ESCUINALT SCHOOL -At the public school neeting at Esquimalt on Wednesday avening, a vote was taken in favor of employlog a female teacher. The sum of \$136 was subscribed by those present, and the Rev Mr Gribbell and Messrs Howard and Wilms were appointed to collect \$64 ito make up \$200, which will, it is expected, be duplicated by the Government. The people of Esquimalt have acted promptly and worthily in the matter, and have set an example which might well be imitated by larger communities. The meeting adjourned to meet next Monday. .. and his will

THE CARRYING TRADE.-The amount wheat shipped from the Western States during the four weeks ending 13th August last was 3,258,000 bushels, of which 1,461,000 sought a passage to the seaboard through Capada. Referring to the rapidly increasing trade passing through Canadian channels from the West, the Toronto Globe remarks:

Nothing, apparently, like protection, such as our neighbors enjoy, for sweeping a nation's ships and commerce from the ocean. Assuredly, if it please them, we Canadians ought not to object.

THERE IS HOPE YET .- It affords us very great pleasure to state that there is reason to hope that neither J A McCrea nor Lloyd Fisher have fallen victims to the scalpingknife of the blood thirsty Apaches. Latters recently received by Mr Fisher's relatives in this city successed by the Fisher's relatives in this city successed the safe arrival of himself and Mr McCres at Prescut, Arizona. These letters allude to the fact of a party of whites having been murdered by the Apaches while passing through Arizona only a few days, in advance of McCrea and Fisher. There would thus appear to be every reason for concluding that the news which had reached San Francisco regarding the unbappy fate of these whilom Victorians was altogether a mistake. That the report was believed there is obvious from the fact of an effort being made in the interest of McCrea's upposed orphans.

ENCOUR GING. - The Rev A Styleman Berring, now in Canada, in the interest of the various London emigration organizations, addressed two hundred emigrants at Ottawa on the 26th August. He stated that in Montreal he found many emigrants in comfortable positions, and had received most bopeful and glowing letters from emigrants set led in the western part of Ontario. He advised these English emigrants to follow the example of the Irish and send money home to bring out their relatives.

ENCOURAGING .- Mount Douglas was visited resterday by a gentleman who has had large experience in the Washoe mines, and he pronounces the quartz to be of the best quality and very rich in silver; I the spec presented for our inspection would seem to justify the opinion thus expressed.

NEWFOUNDLAND. - Three men were the heart's core, and an implacable thirst for drewned in Harbor Britten on the 7th of August. While attempting to board a vessel their boat was run down. The Most Rev Dr Power, Archbishop of St Johe's, and the Right Rev Dr Carlagaine, the prelates recently consecrated for Newfoundiand, were expected to arrive at St Johe's, during the month of August. Reports from during the month of August. Reports from the fishing-grounds were, for the most part, highly favorable.

FROM NANAIMO .- The steamer Sir James From Nanamo.—The steamer Sir James
Douglas, Capt Clarke, arrived from Nanaibe being victorious, they had only to come on to be besten. France, proverbially ignorant of geography, mistook Germany for Prussia. She mad a Rip Van Winkle nap over the cohesive mail, freight and a few passengers. Among mail, freight and a few passengers. mail, freight and a few passengers. Among the passengers were Mrs White and family, A Bunster and the Purser of the G S Wright. The Wright broke an air chamber and is detained at Nanaime, nor can she leave until the repaired chamber is taken up by the Douglas next week.

eargo yesterday, which turns out to be in much better condition than was supposed. The damage to the goods is seemingly very

proceeded to Lachine on the same day. They and begs of history to forget her existence rought two boats with them. The crew tere accompanied by Dr Walker and Chas Porter. They are as follows: Messrs R Fulton, S Hutton, E Ross. The Type orew were regularly practising in the waters so soon to become the scene of the most exciting nautical contest Canada has ever with

Tus mail steamer Isabel, Capt Starr, arrived at I2 last night, having made the run from Port Townsend in 3 hours. The brought the irst semi-weekly mail, a small freight and the following passengers:—P Hanson, Sherman, Shannon, Light, Carter, Rust, Thompson, Patrick, Robinson, Simpson, Hyers, Monk, Crock-ett, Jones, Smith, Allen, Carl, W Patten, J. Johnson The Isabel will sail for Port Town send at 11 o'clock this morning !

ANOTHER CANDIDATE, -- We learn that Mr Bunster, of this city, has offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Nanaimo in the Legislative Council. Mr Bunster to turn it aside. She recalls the brightest addressed a public meeting at Nanaimo on pages of French history to show that the dark Wednesday evening. Mr Peck was in the est clouds had their silver linings, and that a Chair, and the meeting is said to have been check was not a defeat, nor was a preliminary well attended.

CORRECTION .- On good authority we state o-day that Mr Tunstall of Mesars Turner & Co. is not going to Cariboo; that he did no arrive on the last steamer; that he has not left London; and that he has no present intention of doing so. With these trifling exceptions the paragraph in yesterday's paper announc-ing his arrival and probable movements is ubstantially correct.

Oregen, fulfilling an engagement as reporter on the Oregon Herald.

DRUNE .- A single case of drunkenness was before the Police Magistrate yesterday, and the offender was fined five shillings.

WHISERY SELLING .- Morris Rielly was brought before the Police Court yesterday on a charge of selling liquor to Indians.
The accused was remanded for three days. -A steel bull ste

to be samed 'Terrebonne.' HER BRITANNIC MASSETT'S war steamer his possession the undeniable proofs that

the night of the 31st July for Valparaiso,

The Survey.

VICTORIA, Sept 15th, 1870. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST : - In your issue this day's date you have an article headof this day's date you have an article Beac-ed 'Underwriters Survey' in which it etates, 'That Mr Ritchie, of H M ship Scylla, and Mr Wylde, of the Colonial Customs Depart-Mr Wylde, of the Colonial Customs Department, made a partial impection of the cargo of the Corsair. Now, I ask you, Mr Editor, what right has Mr Wylde [for he never was a master mariner] to survey the held of any vessel? And, independent of this, he, as an officer in H M Customs, receiving a liberal salary, ought to attend to his legitimate darties without interfering with one who was ties without interfering with one who was appeinted by the Government as a PORT WARDEN.

Letter from Paris.

EQUIAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "COLONIST." Paris, August 13th, 1870.

History now marches in seven league boots. On the 14th of July war was declared against Prussia, a fortnight later the Emperor arrived at the camp, and on the 2nd of August the French crossed the frontier at Saarburck under the eyes of the Emperor and the Prince Im-perial. Matters now became serious,—on the perial. Matters now became serious,—on the 4th, Prince Charles entered France by Wissensbourg defeating General Douay, and taking 500 priseners. Two days later he follows up the blow by defeating Marshal McMahon at Woerth, and forcing him to retreat en Nancy, leaving the East of the Empire open and the important town of Mulhouse and its population of 75 000 in the hands of the Principles. tion of 75,000, in the hands of the Pruse On the same day, Prince Fredrick advance from Treves, drove the French under Frossard out of Saarburck on the Forbach. Both armie are now massed, The Prussian divisions pur suing the Sadowa tacties have joined. suing the Sadowa tacties have joined. Some say the first great battle will some off at Metz, others that the Germans will pass in its rear to make for the camp of Chalens and strike for Paris. But all this belongs to the unknown, and conjecturing is useless.

It does not require many words to describe the state of feeling among the French at these dispaters. Every nation is long of its honor

the state of feeling among the French at these disasters. Every nation is alous of its honor, proud of its antiscedents can feel the emetion by the presence of an invader. But when that country is France—whose chief glery is in its arms—and when that invader is, above all the rest, Prussia, the agony of patrictism is felt at

France scouted the idea of the Prussians man nation from the dissafected in Hanover, and the dissidents in Schleswig. Her waking dream has been painful. Instead of marching into the bowels of the land of her enemy, the latter assumes the initiative and reaps the moral advantages of such pluck, and increases it by Gregory not forgetting his smashing THE CORSAIR commenced discharging blow. But a successful beginning does not insure a successful end. France will not allow herself to be strangled by a Sadowa coil. Ste is no Mosaic Empire like Austria. She has forty millions hearts beating as one, against slight.

The Sr John's (N. B.) Boar Craw arrived at Montreal on the 26th August and for a nation once lost, is like life, lost for ever France has never been more glorious than in her misfortunes-1795 to wit. She will make no peace while a Tueton rests on her soil, they may come like locusts, but their grave must only be made the more profound. It is a war between nations, and the combat demands life for a life. The last man can only claim the

Such is the true state of the situation and each day will confirm it by the long and relentless war, as yet but on the threshold, which most ensue. Even with rifled cannon and mitrailleuse it takes a long time to massacre the contending hosts of modern battles. The Empress, since her accession to the office of Regent, has lived a century. She well knows now the cares of office, to which she has to add the anxieties of wife and mother. The walls of Paris testify to her industry. are whitened by proclamations bearing he signature on behalf of Napoleon. Many are limited to the promulgation of laws, and not a few to the patriotism of the people to be cool in the presence of the danger-to be united battle lost discomfiture. The calling together of the Legislative wis-

dom, was sound as well as politic, and the first act of the Chamber of Deputies was to kick out the Ollivier Ministry, for no other courtesy was extended to it. Before the war, it was a Cabinet of shufflers, who succeeded in bringing parliamentarism to the point of making it desire. But it left a sad legacy. On its head must rest the blood, that up to the present, the country has so ungrudgingly and heroically shed. The late War-Minister, Marshal Le Bouf, had pledged his honor and reputation Mr. J. M. Muspey, formerly Treasurer of that France was fully prepared for war. The the Nelson Circus Troupe, is now at Salem, results, with evidence freehly accumulating case. The army was thrown on the frontier without those supports-materiel and provis-ions-which prevented its march into the Rhenish provinces. It is not, therefore, extraordinary that the indignation of the peode should colminate in a demand in the Chamber to put him on his trial-pour encourager les autres. Thiere pleaded the passions of the moment would not let justice be done-so it is a question only of sentence deferred. When the same eminent man raised his voice against the precipitate deis being built at Sorel, Province of Quebee, the sacking of his house, and his little body thirty minutes suspension by the neck from a lamp post, he said he then held in Reindeer, Capt. Nares, sailed from Panama on aeither the army nor navy was ready, but he would not get a hearing. The mex-ers of the Left, or Revolutionary party, seemed to seize the difficulties of the em-pire as their opportunity. They did not formulate a motion, decreeing the down-fall of the Emperer. That would be a little too strong-but they proposed the next thing to it—the appointment of fifteen members of the House as a Committee of Pablic Safety-pattern, 1793-to take the direction of affairs. No wonder an indignant deputy beaded member, and the face from a hot-beaded member, and the Duc de Gramont, after smiling at the foregoing farce, was set upon by half a dozen deputies, in the name of outraged France. And all this time the black masses of Prussia are marching to-

wards the capital.

The Left also demanded that every citizen be armed. Wisely acted on, it is good; but to give muskets to all comers would be to ensure an immediate rising in Paris and a renewal of the bloody insurrection of June, 1848. The new Cabinet has acted discreetly-every man presenting a certificate of good conduct will receive a rifle and be sent to the trontier to use it.

CAUTION.

Betts's Capsule Patents

Are being infringed by Importation of Capsules made is contravention of his rights, which necessarily are na-merous, BETIS being the original Inventor and Sole Maker in the United Kingdom.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN INVESTment and Loan Society. rated under the Investment and Lean Bociety's Ordinance, 1869.

THIS SOCIETY AS EMPOWERED BY

Its Bules and is now prepared to receive Deposits to
a limited amount and bearing Interest, according to periods of deposit, ranging from 6 to 8 per cent. per annum,
repayable on 30 days' notice.

By Section 30 of the above Ordinance the Society is restricted from receiving on deposit "any greater sum than
three-fourths of the amount of Capital actually paid in
on unadvanced Shares and invested in Securities or in
Property by such Society; and the whole of the Properly
and Capital of the Society shall be liable for the amount
se borrowed, received or taken by any such Society."

The Weekly British Galanist

Wednesday, September 21, 1870

The Future of the British Empire.

Such is the subject of a most able and interesting paper in the July numher of the Westminster Review. The article opens thus : To be, or not to be?' That is the ques-

tion which, in a wider sense than Hamlet's. this great nation is now patting to itself concerning its own imperial existence. Shall the British Empire continue to be a term applicable to a world-wide system of territories and States, or shall it apply merely to s small insular portion of the European con-tinent? Shall the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland' describe literally, and in fact, the limits of the Queen's rale? Shall that colonial empire which has been built up by means of so much individnal sacrifice and toil, and which represents sphere of political influence and national life, larger than has fallen to the lot of any other people, perish beneath dismember-ment? Shall England abdicate her function as the mother of colonies, and force he sons, when necessity sends them from her shores, to find bomes and citizenship in alien States? These are questions which surely are as well worth consideration now as many other topics of more popular interest, but of far less gravity and significance.' The writer proceeds to give a bird's.

eve view of the Colonial Empire, its vastness; resources and capacity for distinctive national greatness. Commencing with India, at once, the noblest and most extensive of all He Majesty's vast possersions, he shows in 1850 the import trade amounted to thirteen millions sterling, and in 1866 in had risen to fitty-six millions. During the same period the exports rose from eighteen to sixty-eight millions, and the value of British manufactures consumed by its population rose from seven and half millions to twenty-five million sterling. Australia, twenty years ago was, so to speak, nowhere. The entire export trade of that vast antipodean group in 1850 stood at four and a half millions, rising, however, in 1866 to thirty-one millions. During the same period the import trade advanced from five to thirty-five millions; the two together aggregating respectively ten millions in 1850 and sixty-six millions in 1866. Canada, at ouce the old est and the nearest of Britain's Colo. nies, has made scarcely less marvelou strides during the twenty years. The imports of Canada proper, in 1850, wer three and a half millions. They rose i 1866 to eleven millions. During that per iod her exports rose from two and a hal to eleven and a half millions. The imports of Nova Scotia advanced from on to three millions; New Brunswick from less than a million to more than two Prince Edward Island from £123,000 to £444,000; Newtoundland from£867, 000 to £1,200,000. In almost every in stance the exports exceed the imports an unerring indication of wealth an prosperity. Referring to the Colonist of British America, the writer re marks : -

Men do not lightly change their nationa ity. Of what force would be the time-hol ored sentiment o' patriotism if man could freely cart aside the citizenship they are bo unto, as would be the case did British Co oniets not carry with them the convicti that they were but moving from one part the empire to another. The Scotch among the most frequent colonizers, but countryman is so tenacious of his nationalias the Scot. It is not affirming too much say that the success of British colonizati has been largely due to the fact that it

Striking a balance, the writer fine that the Colonial empire costs t mother country one million a year of the entire population of the Unit Kingdom, and he does not heritate discover far more than a set off in t substantial advantages accruing to t imperial from the colonial empire. 1866 Great Britain imported from h colonies to the value of seventy-for millions sterling. The reader will prepared to learn that the author the paper in the Review thinks the Coonial Empire ought to be mantained even if it cost the parent empire t times as much as it does. He hold however, that the navy being esse tial to its maintenance, the Coloni ought to pay their fair quota towar the support of the pavy; and it is su gested that this might be done by a fi percent rate upon the colonial revenue which would yield two and a half m lions sterling a year. This really at article, of which we have only been at to offer a most imperfect review, con cludes as follows :-

. The long annals of the world are but secord of the rise and fall of successive e pires. Assyria, Greece. Rome, Cartha where are they? Is the British Empire no ere scarce its limits are understood, to numbered with the things that were but not? Is England to part with her poss sions, and become once more a secon power, with interests bounded by seas that wash her shores? This is question which now has to be answered, which her statesmen are called upon

THE steam Deluge was out for prac last evening at the Adelphi cistern.