

perpetrated at Badajoz, in the peninsular war; and, coming down to later times, I am bound to say I cannot defend the proceedings which were taken either in what was called the revolt at Cephalonia, or in the more recent revolt in Jamaica. I cannot, and will not defend each and all of those proceedings; but, good heavens! to pretend to compare those proceedings with what we are now dealing with, is an insult to the common sense of Europe. They may constitute a dark page in British history, but if you could concentrate the whole of the blackness of that page into a single point, it would pale, it would be almost invisible, from its minuteness, to any one of the pages that will hereafter consign to everlasting infamy the proceedings of the Turks in Bulgaria."

Complaint is made in some quarters that political capital is attempted to be made out of the mistakes, the indifference, and the infatuation of the British Ministry. But we do not know that there is anything very remarkable or very new in the fact that politicians have an eye to political capital, wherever they may happen to find it. Nor does it often occur that a political party, is so generous as the present administration in England has shown itself, in furnishing such an abundance of materials, from which a very large and very rich amount of political capital can be drawn by their opponents.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

We are glad to see this subject receiving increased attention in this country, as we believe that next to commercial intercourse with the West Indies, that with Australia is next in importance. If both were cultivated in the way and to the extent which many who are acquainted with the matter recommend, we have no doubt that it would increase the prosperity of the Dominion, and render us less liable to suffer from the fluctuations which our neighbors meet with. It appears that as long ago as the year 1870, the possibility of a Canadian trade with Australia was spoken of, and now that the Australian Commissioners have seen the Canadian exhibition at the Centennial, and have also visited Canada themselves, it would appear that considerable stimulus had been given to a consideration of the proposed trade. Hitherto our Australian fellow colonists have been getting petroleum, pine wood, either manufactured or not, and other things, from the United States, all which either come from Canada in the first instance, or could be supplied by ourselves. The quality of the goods seen by the Australian Commissioners at the Centennial, sent from Canada, are thought by them to be very superior. Doors, sashes, blinds, and various kinds of moulding, are particularly spoken of, as likely to command remunerative prices if sent to Australia. They intend also to have an exhibition there next April, and the commissioners advise that Canada should be represented there as strongly as possible. The

commercial and manufacturing firms of the country appear to be deeply impressed with the importance of the idea. There is no question that by availing themselves of the opportunity of sending their goods to the projected exhibition, the first important step would be taken in securing the markets. The several Boards of Trade have taken the matter up, an interview has been had with the Premier on the subject, and the deputation is said to have been most successful in its mission. The Premier informed the deputation that the Government would certainly undertake that all articles of Canadian produce, intended for the exhibition, should be conveyed free, and that every care should be taken of them. We hope to see a trade growing up between Australia and Canada, and shall most certainly watch, with a great deal of interest any phases of the subject as they happen to occur.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Mr. Gladstone describes the Turks as "having been on the whole, from the black day when they first entered Europe, the one great anti-human specimen of humanity." Garibaldi proposes the expulsion of the entire race from the continent of Europe—which may perchance be done if England delays much longer to insist on the autonomy of Bulgaria. This is not, however, the course recommended by Mr. Gladstone. His recommendations do not go so far even as those of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and Dr. Dollinger. Indeed Mr. Gladstone, although he is said to have "burst forth like a volcano, in two great torrents of burning eloquence," nevertheless restrained his estimate of the demands that should be made on Turkey, within reasonable bounds; and, as a proof of this, we may mention that at a meeting at Blackheath, he was influential in carrying a clause attached to one of the resolutions, recognizing the propriety of liberating Bulgaria, Herzegovina, and Bosnia from Turkish control, "with the smallest amount of change that circumstances may permit in the territorial and political arrangements of Europe."

But the bug-bear is Russia! Just as in the early part of the present century, France was supposed to be the natural enemy of England, and every movement of the French nation was supposed to have a tendency, direct or indirect, to undermine the prestige and progress of Great Britain, so now with Russia; and the scare which is attempted to be got up every five or ten years, about the designs of that power, is just as ridiculous as any of the representations made about France in the last generation—indeed far more so. It need only be remembered, so far as Great Britain is concerned, that she has (or will have, which is the same thing,) the entire control of the high road to her Indian possessions, irrespective of the owners of the Golden Horn; and the old worn-out squabbles about the balance of power on the continent, have now no particular

bearing on the progress and destiny of England. She, with her colonies and dependencies form a universe of their own; and they ought to be sufficiently impressed with this fact to lead them to cultivate the closest amity, and the freest intercourse. But, if after giving the fullest weight to considerations like these, any should still fear the encroachments of Russia upon some of the fairest portions of the earth, and her advances towards India, we would say that no one could have played into the hands of Russia more than the English ministry have lately done. Had they insisted on the absolute independence of Bulgaria and the other Christian provinces, or had they only demanded that these provinces should be placed on the same footing as Servia and Roumania, that is, to make their own laws, have their own government, and pay fixed a tribute to the Sultan, Europe would have been satisfied, the ambition of Russia would have been disarmed—at least, its objects would have been thrown back for half a century or more;—and the people of England will be satisfied with nothing less than one of these arrangements. It may appear extreme, and even wild and chimerical to talk, as Garibaldi does, of driving the Turks beyond the Bosphorus; but, we repeat, that if the autonomy of the Turkish provinces be not secured, Europe in the end will very probably send every Mohammedan Turk across the Strait which separates the two continents. And every moment of England's delay in demanding this self-government of Bulgaria and the other Christian provinces, immensely increases Russia's opportunity. The only excuse Russia has for her direct interference is the necessity, made apparent by England's culpability, for preventing the *status quo* from taking place; only remove that, and Russia has no excuse for acting in the matter. As for the Earl of Beaconsfield attempting to stem the intensity of the popular torrent in England, it will only make its resistless fury all the more apparent, as well as the more decided. Grant the autonomy of Bulgaria, which every principle of humanity demands—and the people of England will very soon show their satisfaction with the turn of events.

BOOKS FOR THE CLERGY.

"The wife of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, though afflicted with an incurable disease, works hard in raising money for the fund for supplying poor Baptist Ministers, whose book shelves may be scantily provided with books."—*English Paper*.

This is an example worthy of imitation by the ladies of the Church of England, in this country. The usefulness of many of our clergy is greatly impaired for want of books. Their salaries, in many instances, are very inadequate. Food and clothing cannot be done without, but books may be dispensed with, but at a great loss to the congregations, whose ministers are unfortunately so situated.

The time was when the clergy possessed all the books and kept the laity in