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The Examiner

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CLUB RATES: The Examiner will be forwarded to Clubs at the following rates per year—payment strictly in advance...

Table with columns for Month, Day, and various numerical values, likely a calendar or almanac for December 1875.

ALMANAC FOR DECEMBER 1875.

MOON'S CHANGES: First Quarter, 20th day, 9h. 44m. p. m., W. Full Moon, 12th day, 3h. 35m. p. m., E.

Table with columns for Day, Week, Sun, Moon, High, Days, and numerical values, likely a weather or astronomical almanac.

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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...

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POETRY.

IN THE NEST. Gather them close to your loving heart—Cradle them on your breast; They will soon enough leave your brooding care...

When you'll long for the reposit'or sweet, Oh "mother, mother," the dear love calls That will echo long in the silent halls, And add to their stately gloom.

When the boys and girls are all grown up, And scattered far and wide, Or gone to that beautiful golden shore, Wheresickness and death come never more, You'll miss them from your side.

LITERATURE. MARCUS WARLAND; OR, THE LONG MOSS SPRING. CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

One morning, while King was brushing his master's coat, with his light and practised hand, he entertained him, as he often did, with the news of the day.

"Ah! who told you so?" "One of Doctor Manning's coloured folks here last night, and told me all about it. He says he owed his master, and he no quality folks, to run off without paying."

"It's sure enough true, master. Doctor Manning knows. He heard of it, and went there to see. The house all shut up, and not a nigger to be seen, black or white, on the lot. I thought you'd like to hear it, master," continued King, flourishing his brush with fresh vigour.

"I suspect it's true," said she. "I never did have any confidence in that man. I am sorry on your account, that he is gone, and in such a disgraceful manner; but I did not think it would affect you so much. Why, you really look pale, agitated."

"King, saddle my bay horse," said his master. As soon as he had left the room, Mr. Bellamy continued, "I have reason to look pale, Isabel. It may be that we are all runned. Heaven forbid, though, that you should suffer through any deed of mine!"

"But it is only the last debt that I have any misgiving about," he added—"the first I know are paid. I will go over and see Dr. Manning. I will investigate the matter. We must find some clue to his new home."

Mr. Bellamy mounted his bay horse, without waiting for breakfast, and rode away with an anxious and troubled countenance. He returned at night, weary and depressed. Arnold had indeed gone—had been gone nearly a week, as it was supposed, though the time of his departure had not been ascertained; and he could obtain no clue by which to follow his course.

Mr. Bellamy by requesting him to stand sponsor to the deed. No situation could be more favourable for a clandestine departure; and whether he had gone to the winding banks of the Mississippi, or any other of the luxuriant regions where slavery could find a home, it was in vain to interrogate. Mr. Bellamy soon ascertained the full extent of his responsibilities. Arnold had paid none of the notes that bore his signature. The whole immense weight of debt rested on him. In the existing circumstances he stood a ruined man. All he asked was time—time till every measure that wisdom and prudence might suggest and energy execute, had been taken to discover the retreat of his treacherous friend (so justly named after the architect-traitor of his country), and throw back upon him the responsibilities he had so dishonourably imposed on another.

He would have commenced an immediate pursuit, but while he was travelling in one direction, Arnold might be winging his way in another, and thus the distance between them be only increased. Mr. Warland was indefatigable in his exertions to find the route of the fugitive, and was absent many days in his fruitless search. He had written to his son a full statement of the pecuniary embarrassments of his benefactor and waited with anxiety his reply. It wanted only a few months of the time marked out for the completion of his studies, and for his return to the sunny South.

The return of Marcus had been anticipated by the family as a kind of social millennium. Mr. Bellamy's large and generous heart had been expanding and glowing with the hopes associated with his adopted son. He would establish him in the world with all the magnificence he would have done a son who bore his name, and would perpetuate his honours. Thus relieved from every sordid care, his brilliant talents should bear him and light him up to the heights of fame, and he himself would rest happy in the proud distinction of having assisted in the development of his mind of beauty and strength, of having given it opportunity to enjoy, and the station to influence. Now, what could be done for Marcus? With a sudden and crushing weight of debt incumbent on him, which might involve in contingency of selling his slaves, those sable children of his care, he could no longer indulge in the luxury of benevolence.

Mrs. Bellamy, timid and delicate woman that she was, the tender and indulgent child of prosperity, contemplated with more fortitude than her husband their darkened prospects. She was more sanguine, more hopeful, more certain that everything would work together for good at last.

"I am sure," she would say, in her sweet, assuring accents, "that we shall discover where your false friend has hid himself. The creditors are all honourable men, who will not oppress you. They will give you time, and that is all you want. Two or three years of harvests as abundant as the last, will enable you to pay the whole. We may have to economise, it is true; but household discipline will do us good. Ah! but Marcus—you say. Well, Marcus is now prepared to battle with the world. With his splendid natural endowments, and the education you have given him, he has a capital to commence with, which the richest, proudest youth in the land might envy. I have no fears for him. You wanted to give our sweet Katy a handsome marriage portion! Katy is a fortune in herself; and he who does not think so, is unworthy of her. Cheer up! my husband. We shall remain an unbroken household yet; our sable families will not be scattered to the four winds of heaven. Faithful, attached creatures! bitterly should I mourn if such should be their ultimate destiny!"

As the air softly insinuates itself below a body heavier than itself, and sinks it up above the earth to which it is blowing, so this gentle comforter sustained the spirit of his husband, and counteracted the grating influence of anxiety and care. Beautifully has one of the sweetest poets that ever sang described the influence of adversity on the human heart. It is indeed only in the night-time of our being that the stars of Love, and Hope, and Faith come out with their divine radiance, setting a crown of glory on its darkness. It is only the wounded heart that yields the richest fragrance of affection. It is only the bruised spirit that exhales celestial balm. The bud of the odoriferous Calceolus is scentless as the acorns, till crushed by the hand that plucks them. Mr. Bellamy thought of these things, and was comforted. The fidelity and self-devotion of Hannah had been displayed on the fiery back-ground of his burning dwelling—splendid relief for a glorious picture! the sweet disinterestedness and resignation of his wife shone forth on the cloud that treachery had rolled above him. The gratitude and heroism of the son of his adoption would yet be written in indelible characters on the same gray tablet.

"No compliment could be so great in this instance as the simple truth you admire so much," answered Marcus. "You are right in saying that you are the last person I should think of complimenting!"

"The words were not much, but the manner in which they were uttered gave them volumes of meaning. The bloom of the carnation glowed through the soft olive of her cheeks. They certainly presented a beautiful contrast as they stood side by side in the brilliant light that sparkled from above on the bright mirror of their faces, and which each reflected back to the other; she representing the warmth and resplendency of her own sunny South—he, the purity and vitality of the northern clime, whose breezes had given a tone of malignity to his face and form, wanting in the person of the youthful graduate. His hair, too, those glorious locks, seemed to have caught a shadow from the mountains, 'neath whose brow he had been so long resting, that it softened while it deepened their golden splendour."

Mr. Alston, who had been absent a few moments was struck on his re-entrance by the proximity of these two radiant figures, and the increasing danger of this juxtaposition.

"Florence," said he, in his cold, measured tone, with that insufferable wave of the hand he deemed so majestic an awe-inspiring, "you had better go and see if the supper is in a due state of preparation for these two young gentlemen. They have travelled far, and must by this time feel, in an uncomfortable manner, the cravings of hunger."

"Mrs. Lewis is attending to that, uncle—you know she is," answered Florence carelessly. "Sorry indeed should I be for the appetite of these young gentlemen, if they had no better dependence than me to supply their wants. Nor do I believe they are so very hungry yet. For myself, I am too happy to eat for a week to come."

"Miss Delaval," said her uncle, with deepening gravity, "will you favour me with your company in the library while your brother and Mr. Warland partake of their supper, over which Mrs. Lewis will preside with due attention?"

"Who is Miss Delaval?" cried Florence, shivering with unconcealed repugnance from the proposed tete-a-tete. "There is no Miss Delaval here, I am sure, to hear uncle, her brother, or her friend."

"Miss Florence Delaval knows very well whom I mean, and what I mean. If she does not see fit to give me her company in the library or any private apartment, she will force me to say in this presence what I shall be sorry to address to a niece of mine."

"You had better go, sister," said Delaval, "and entertain uncle, while Warland and myself disport our suppers. As you have both supped, we do not care about having you stare at us while we are swallowing our coffee and bread and butter. People never look interesting when they are eating especially when they are hungry, and are apt to take rather loud hurrahs!"

"Well, Mr. Alston, Miss Delaval will attend to the library," cried Florence, with a countenance of such assumed solemnity, that Delaval laughed outright; but Marcus bit his indignant lip, well divining the cause of the required interview, and scarcely able to restrain the impulse that urged him to beard the Douglas in his hall, and assert his own native lordliness. The young men were summoned to supper. Florence led the way to the library.

TERIFIC COMBATS. THE GLADIATORS OF INDIA—THE TERRIBLE FIGHT WITH CLAWS.

Another sort of combat, much more terrible than those already mentioned, and which is only to be seen now-and-then at Baroda, is the Nueki-ka-kousi; that is to say, 'night with claws.' Here the combatants, almost naked, and adorned with crowns and garlands, tear each other with claws of iron. These claws were formerly made of steel, and caused certain death to one or other of the combatants; but they have been abolished as too barbarous for modern times. Those now in use, as I have said, made of horn, and are fixed on the closed fist with thongs. I was only once present at a combat of this kind, for my heart was so moved by the horrible spectacle that I refused to go again. The westerners, intoxicated with bang—liquid opium, mixed with an infusion of hemp—saying as they rush on one another, their faces and heads are soon covered with blood, and their frenzy knows no bounds. The king, with wild eyes and the veins of his neck swollen, surveys the scene with such passionate excitement that he cannot remain quiet but imitates with gestures the movements of the wrestlers. The arena is covered with blood; the defeated combatant is carried off, sometimes in a dying condition; and the conqueror, the skin of his forehead hanging down in strips, prostrates himself before the king, who places round his neck a necklace of iron pearls and covers him with garments of great value. One incident, moreover, disgusted me to such an extent that, without any heed of the effect my sudden departure might have upon the Gaiacour, I at once withdrew. One of the wrestlers, whom the bang had only half intoxicated, after receiving the first few blows, made a show of wishing to escape; his antagonist threw him, and they both rolled on the ground before me. The victor, seeing the unhappy victim demand quarter, turning to the king to inquire if he should let the other rise; but, inflamed with the spectacle, the monarch cried out, "Moro, moro!" (strike, strike!) and the scalp of the unfortunate fellow was torn without mercy. When he was taken away he lost all consciousness. That same day, the king distributed amongst the victorious wrestlers necklaces and money to the amount of more than four thousand pounds.

Colonel Gowen, the American ship-raiser, says he can raise the Vanguard, as easily as a boy lifts a kitten. He raised dead weights of 5,000 tons at Sabastopol, and could have raised 20,000 just as easy. The cost of raising the Vanguard will be about \$500,000, and after she is raised," says the gallant Colonel, "the Admiralty may give me what they have a mind to. I don't want to make money. I merely want to show the English that American talent and energy are not to be sneezed at." After the machinery is constructed on which Colonel Gowen relies, he expects to be able to raise the vessel in two weeks.

The millionaire, Wm. B. Astor, died in New York, aged eighty-four years. He owned 2,500 houses and lots, and the total value of his property is estimated to be about \$150,000,000.

During the course of his speech at the St. Andrew's dinner the other evening, His Lordship Judge Henry took occasion to speak of the establishment and prerogatives of our Supreme Court. As everything bearing on this subject cannot fail to be of profound interest, and as no one is better qualified to deal with this matter intelligently than the distinguished Nova Scotian member of the Court, we give His Lordship's said.

I must now conclude with a few remarks respecting the Supreme and Exchequer Court of Canada, recently established, of which I am a member. His Excellency Lord Dufferin, in his eloquent and flattering speech when proposing the health of the Judges at the grand banquet, he was pleased to give in their honor, most truly said, "The authority of a Court of Justice is founded on the soundness of its decisions." Such a Court, as His Lordship poetically expresses it, must "shine with its own light." And if its light be the true one, it will be a diligent, intelligent, and conscientious discharge of its important functions, become as he says, "the parent of peace, order and good government, and the guardian of civil, political and religious freedom."

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The earlier hours of Tuesday were devoted by His Royal Highness to the receiving of ceremonial visits from the great Princes who were assembled in Bombay. After the Rajahs of Kolapore, Mysore, Odeypore, Kutch and Boroda, came Sir Sahar Jung with the Nizam's deputation, which contained many Rajahs, Nawis, and chiefs. The Prince's birthday was celebrated by salutes all over India. At 4 p. m., the Prince visited the Admirals on board the flagship of Admiral Macdonald. The Prince remained on board the Undaunted till darkness had set in, and then returned ashore. His coming and going were both marked by a Royal salute. It being the anniversary of the birthday of His Royal Highness, there was a grand and general illumination. The effect was superb. It was dark when the Prince left the fleet, but the darkness only served to let him see the illumination of the great war ships and of the forest of a hundred a fifty masted men-of-war, riding at anchor on the placid waters of the harbor. All along the main decks of the ships of war blazed myriad fires of many colours, coloured fires also blazed from the port holes, and still also upon the yard-arms were coloured fires. Rockets ascended into the heavens and broke into innumerable stars, which flash and blaze in the cloudless tropical sky with a brilliancy we never see at home. From all the merchant ships also rose coloured rockets and flashed variously coloured fires. The waters sparkled and flashed with rainbow hues. The whole harbour was ablaze with light. In the Fort the illumination though different in kind, was also splendid. The line of houses which connects the Fort with the native town is the Parade quarter of the city, and the Parades having no father-land of their own but being strangers in a hospitable land, are extremely loyal subjects of the British Crown. They had accordingly illuminated in grand style. At dinner, after the Queen's health, the governor proposed that of the Prince, who expressed pleasure at his reception. He had he said, always wished to see India, and never would forget his 24th birthday, which had been passed in that great Empire of the Queen. The Prince and the Governor and vicerey, with their suites, drove in seven carriages for two hours, through Bombay, which was illuminated. It was a marvelous sight with the miles of lamps and the cheers which are unusual from the natives. There were myriad of quaint devices; among others, "Tell us what we are happy." When the Royal procession approached the crowd separated of its own accord, to allow his Royal Highness and the Vicerey and their suites to pass. They were escorted by a squadron of the 3rd Buffs, and were loudly cheered by the natives as they passed. In the Parade quarter of the town, flowers were thrown upon the Royal carriage, and packets of sweet-meats were also showered down upon the Prince. His Royal Highness could not but be amazed at the splendour of the illuminations. The interior of nearly every dwelling in the main thoroughfares and down the greater side streets, as one looked into the houses through the open windows, dazzled the eye with the blinding light. Lamps and variegated lanterns depended in profusion from the ceilings of the better-off-classes, while the poorer had their lamp or two hung up or set in some advantageous spot for being seen. The shops, all open to the front, were well lit up and generally filled with the male members of the household and their friends. These were generally seated cross-legged in groups, or on their haunches in the manner peculiar to Orientals, and as orientals delight in light, we may suppose that they revelled in the brightness and gaiety of the occasion. The gas illuminations were a partial failure, but fortunate, by their being not numerous, and did not mar the effect of a most extraordinary display. The bungalows occupied by the native princes were also brilliantly lighted up. The compounds which surrounded them were all gleaming with lamps. Every tree and shrub was alight with lamps of every colour. The whole area of seven miles over which the illumination extended, was simply extraordinary for its picturesque and grandeur.—Times Co.

If there is one department of the British Administration which is of more consequence to us Colonists than the rest it is the Navy; and it is with considerable satisfaction that we learn that a change is likely to be made in the First Lordship of the Admiralty. Mr. Ward Hunt is not responsible for the loss of the Vanguard. So far as we can see he is not personally responsible for the unlucky circular respecting Fugitive Slaves, which, like the attempts to return to the old aristocratic system in the army, and the Darnley affair, may be classed among the symptoms of the temporary change of sentiment that has led to the Conservative reaction. But there is a general, and apparently well founded impression, that as a Minister of Marine he is a failure. In mind, as well as in person, he is what Carlyle calls "a somewhat elephantine man," and never having had any experience in naval matters, he has not sufficient quickness of apprehension to pick up the knowledge requisite for the duties of his office. His predecessor, Mr. Goschen, was equally inexperienced, but endowed with a more agile mind and with more strength of character, so that in time of peace he got on pretty well, whatever he might have done had his capacity been put to the test of war. Mr. Hunt is a man generally respected, who has stuck steadily to his party and his chief; like other labourers he deserves his hire; but something less momentous might be found for him than the Imperial Ministry of Marine. In the political millennium, to which we all look forward, the heads of department will be chosen with reference to their special capabilities, and not to their party services. A scratch crew would not be thought desirable for a man of war, and it is difficult to see why it should be thought more desirable to hand over all the men of war to a scratch First Lord of the Admiralty.—Times & Nation.

FORMATION OF ALCOHOL WITHIN THE BODY. —As the incidental result of an attempt to determine the length of time which must elapse between the ingestion of a dose of alcohol and its disappearance from the brain, Rajewsky discovered that the brain and other viscera either normally contain alcohol, or else this substance is generated from them in the course of distillation in closed vessels.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT BOMBAY.

During the course of his speech at the St. Andrew's dinner the other evening, His Lordship Judge Henry took occasion to speak of the establishment and prerogatives of our Supreme Court. As everything bearing on this subject cannot fail to be of profound interest, and as no one is better qualified to deal with this matter intelligently than the distinguished Nova Scotian member of the Court, we give His Lordship's said.

I must now conclude with a few remarks respecting the Supreme and Exchequer Court of Canada, recently established, of which I am a member. His Excellency Lord Dufferin, in his eloquent and flattering speech when proposing the health of the Judges at the grand banquet, he was pleased to give in their honor, most truly said, "The authority of a Court of Justice is founded on the soundness of its decisions." Such a Court, as His Lordship poetically expresses it, must "shine with its own light." And if its light be the true one, it will be a diligent, intelligent, and conscientious discharge of its important functions, become as he says, "the parent of peace, order and good government, and the guardian of civil, political and religious freedom."

The Court I have just referred to cannot yet boast of any such authority, but must commence its deliberations under the authority given by the statute by which it has been created. Under the provisions of that Act it will be required to entertain, digest and dispose of matters in controversy, not only between subject and subject, but between the Dominion Government and individuals; and when the necessary Local Legislation shall have passed, between the Dominion and Local Governments, and between the Local Governments of the several United Provinces, the Governor in Council may refer cases of importance connected with the Government of the country to it, for hearing or consideration and the certifying of their opinion thereon. Under this appellate jurisdiction, the Court will also be required to review and consider the decisions given by the Judges of the Courts of final resort in the Provinces of the Dominion, and confirm or reverse them as it may deem proper. The Senate, or House of Commons may also refer to the Court any of the Judges, any private bill, or petition for a private bill, presented to either body, to be examined and reported on under any rules or orders made by the Senate or House of Commons.

And further, in addition to other matters not requiring to be here referred to the Court, when the Local Legislatures have authorized it, will be called upon to consider and decide upon the constitutionality of acts, either of the Dominion or Local Parliaments, when they are questioned. It will be therefore readily admitted that the Judges of that Court, if faithfully discharging the obligations resting on them, will have no sinecure. The powers and duties of the Court may be somewhat likened to those of the Supreme Court of the United States, and it, in the exercise and performance of these powers and duties, they approach the high standard of that Court—that has not inaptly been termed the "sheet anchor" of the Constitution of the United States, the time may come when the Supreme Court of Canada may, with equal justice, be called the "sheet anchor" of the Dominion.

Many questions, by their importance, will necessarily bring with them, and devolve on the Court heavy responsibilities and duties, which can be legitimately incurred and faithfully performed only after much study, careful and zealous inquiry, and by the exercise of sound and legally well-stored minds. It would ill become me even *inter passim*, to speculate as to the ability or qualification of those appointed to exercise these high legal functions, but with all patriotic feelings, I may, at least, be permitted to hope they may be found to justify all reasonable expectations—and that the Court, when appealed to, in all trying times—when the country is "tossed on a sea of doubt," may be found "a sure footing, a solid rock that can sustain it, when all is sea besides," impregnable and unaffected by storms of human passion or prejudice, or by executive tyranny or oppression on the one hand, or popular clamour or phrensy on the other.

We are not alone in our commercial depression. Nothing can be more gloomy than the picture of British trade given in the commercial articles of the Times. The recent returns, the journals tell us, are more marked than ever in the indications they give that business is undergoing considerable shrinkage. There has been a heavy fall in exports, as well as in the price obtained for the goods exported, and a great increase of imports, so that there continues to be in the same course, the balance of payments would soon become seriously adverse. Nor is the increased importation of a kind warranting a brief in a revival of business, inasmuch as the argumentation is not under the head of raw materials, but under that of articles of consumption. A serious crisis is generally apprehended in the coal and iron industries, the former of which is of course greatly dependent on the latter; and the Times is unable to hold out any expectation of an improved demand. A review of the principal manufacturing industries of the country, cotton, woolen and worsted yarn, machinery and linen, yields little in the way of consolation. Linen alone appears to have escaped the general depression. "It must, therefore be accepted," says the Times, "that the export trade of the country has distinctly declined, and that, taken generally, the decline is on the increase; nor is there anything on the import side of the account to warrant the hope that it will immediately revive."

Temporary accidents, such as the recent storms and floods, may, as the Times suggests, be to some extent of the cause. But as we have said before, the industrial supremacy of England is partly artificial, arising from the great continental wars and revolutions which have prevented the growth of manufacturers in other countries, and so far as it is artificial, its shrinkage is natural and will probably be permanent.—Toronto Nation.

The millionaire, Wm. B. Astor, died in New York, aged eighty-four years. He owned 2,500 houses and lots, and the total value of his property is estimated to be about \$150,000,000.

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The Court I have just referred to cannot yet boast of any such authority, but must commence its deliberations under the authority given by the statute by which it has been created. Under the provisions of that Act it will be required to entertain, digest and dispose of matters in controversy, not only between subject and subject, but between the Dominion Government and individuals; and when the necessary Local Legislation shall have passed, between the Dominion and Local Governments, and between the Local Governments of the several United Provinces, the Governor in Council may refer cases of importance connected with the Government of the country to it, for hearing or consideration and the certifying of their opinion thereon. Under this appellate jurisdiction, the Court will also be required to review and consider the decisions given by the Judges of the Courts of final resort in the Provinces of the Dominion, and confirm or reverse them as it may deem proper. The Senate, or House of Commons may also refer to the Court any of the Judges, any private bill, or petition for a private bill, presented to either body, to be examined and reported on under any rules or orders made by the Senate or House of Commons.

And further, in addition to other matters not requiring to be here referred to the Court, when the Local Legislatures have authorized it, will be called upon to consider and decide upon the constitutionality of acts, either of the Dominion or Local Parliaments, when they are questioned. It will be therefore readily admitted that the Judges of that Court, if faithfully discharging the obligations resting on them, will have no sinecure. The powers and duties of the Court may be somewhat likened to those of the Supreme Court of the United States, and it, in the exercise and performance of these powers and duties, they approach the high standard of that Court—that has not inaptly been termed the "sheet anchor" of the Constitution of the United States, the time may come when the Supreme Court of Canada may, with equal justice, be called the "sheet anchor" of the Dominion.

Many questions, by their importance, will necessarily bring with them, and devolve on the Court heavy responsibilities and duties, which can be legitimately incurred and faithfully performed only after much study, careful and zealous inquiry, and by the exercise of sound and legally well-stored minds. It would ill become me even *inter passim*, to speculate as to the ability or qualification of those appointed to exercise these high legal functions, but with all patriotic feelings, I may, at least, be permitted to hope they may be found to justify all reasonable expectations—and that the Court, when appealed to, in all trying times—when the country is "tossed on a sea of doubt," may be found "a sure footing, a solid rock that can sustain it, when all is sea besides," impregnable and unaffected by storms of human passion or prejudice, or by executive tyranny or oppression on the one hand, or popular clamour or phrensy on the other.

We are not alone in our commercial depression. Nothing can be more gloomy than the picture of British trade given in the commercial articles of the Times. The recent returns, the journals tell us, are more marked than ever in the indications they give that business is undergoing considerable shrinkage. There has been a heavy fall in exports, as well as in the price obtained for the goods exported, and a great increase of imports, so that there continues to be in the same course, the balance of payments would soon become seriously adverse. Nor is the increased importation of a kind warranting a brief in a revival of business, inasmuch as the argumentation is not under the head of raw materials, but under that of articles of consumption. A serious crisis is generally apprehended in the coal and iron industries, the former of which is of course greatly dependent on the latter; and the Times is unable to hold out any expectation of an improved demand. A review of the principal manufacturing industries of the country, cotton, woolen and worsted yarn, machinery and linen, yields little in the way of consolation. Linen alone appears to have escaped the general depression. "It must, therefore be accepted," says the Times, "that the export trade of the country has distinctly declined, and that, taken generally, the decline is on the increase; nor is there anything on the import side of the account to warrant the hope that it will immediately revive."