

struck by the entire want, by Great Britain, of any advanced position in the Pacific Ocean. We have valuable possessions on either side, as at Vancouver's and Sydney, but not an islet or a rock in the 7,000 miles of ocean that separate them. The Panama and Sydney mail communication is likely to be established, yet we have no island on which to place a coaling station, and where we could insure fresh supplies. . . . and it may hereafter be found very inconvenient that England should be shut out from any station in the Pacific, and that an enemy should have possession of Tongatabu, where there is a good harbour within a few hundred miles of the track of our homeward-bound gold ships from Sydney and Melbourne. Neither forts nor batteries would be necessary to hold the ground. A single cruising ship should suffice for all the wants of the islands. Coral reefs and the hearty goodwill of the natives would do the rest."

23rd September, 1873.

W. SEED.

TABLE showing the Position of the principal Groups of Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

ISLANDS IN THE NORTH PACIFIC.

NAMES OF GROUPS.	BETWEEN.			
	Latitude.*	Longitude.	Latitude.	Longitude.*
Sandwich Islands	18° 54'	154° 50' W.	23° 34'	164° 32' W.
Ladrone or Mariana Island	12° 24'	144° 24' E.	20° 30'	146° 3' E.
Pelew Island	6° 53'	134° 21' E.	8° 9'	134° 55' E.
Marshall Archipelago	4° 45'	165° 22' E.	11° 40'	172° 30' E.
Gilbert Island	3° 0'	172° 65' E.	1° 33' S.	177° 45' E.
Galapago Island	1° 42'	89° 30' W.	1° 23' S.	91° 34' W.
Caroline Islands	1° 0'	137° 33' E.	11° 21'	162° 52' E.

ISLANDS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Admiralty Islands	1° 57'	146° 49' E.	2° 55'	147° 48' E.
Phoenix Islands	2° 41'	171° 8' W.	4° 37'	174° 40' W.
New Ireland	2° 46'	150° 33' E.	4° 51'	153° 2' E.
New Britain	4° 4'	148° 17' E.	6° 30'	152° 15' E.
Solomon Islands	4° 36'	151° 55' E.	12° 20'	162° 30' E.
Ellice Islands	5° 29'	179° 15' W.	10° 41'	176° 6' W.
Marquesas Islands	7° 53'	138° 43' W.	10° 30'	140° 44' W.
Charlotte or Santa Cruz Islands	9° 57'	165° 41' E.	12° 15'	167° 11' E.
Louisade Archipelago	10° 58'	151° 3' E.	11° 30'	154° 26' E.
Navigators Islands	12° 53'	168° 6' W.	15° 57'	178° 21' W.
New Hebrides Islands	13° 36'	166° 40' E.	20° 15'	170° 11' E.
Low Archipelago	14° 9'	124° 48' W.	25° 3'	148° 44' W.
Fiji Islands	15° 42'	176° 51' E.	19° 48'	178° 12' W.
Society Islands	16° 11'	148° 5' W.	17° 53'	152° 12' W.
New Caledonia	17° 59'	162° 55' E.	22° 46'	167° 35' E.
Tonga Islands	18° 2'	173° 40' W.	22° 52'	179° 24' W.
Cook's Islands	18° 5'	157° 11' W.	24° 26'	171° 48' W.
Loyalty Islands	20° 25'	166° 25' E.	22° 32'	168° 5' E.

TABLE showing the Area, Population, and Value of Imports and Exports of the undermentioned Countries.

	Area— Square Miles.	Population.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands	6,000	62,959	(1871) £ 325,176	(1871) £ 378,413
Ladrone Islands	1,254	5,500
Caroline and Pelew Islands	905	28,000
Navigators Islands	1,650	34,000	(1871) 25,000	(1871) 45,000
Low Archipelago or Paumotu Group	square kilometres, 6,600 square miles, 3,300	3,500
Fiji	7,400	170,000	(1870) 71,950	(1870) 98,735
Society Islands	square kilometres, 1,175 square miles, 587½	21,000	(1871) 120,000	(1871) 90,000
West Indies (including British Guiana*)	square miles, 89,103	1,190,400	(1871) 6,310,173	(1871) 7,374,729
Ceylon	24,454	2,405,287	(1871) 4,797,952	(1871) 3,634,853
Philippine Islands	65,100	4,319,269	(1871) 463,359	(1871) 1,391,254
Java	51,336	16,452,168	(1870) 3,902,342	(1870) 5,464,183
Mauritius	676	{ Census, 1871, } 316,042	(1871) 1,807,382	(1871) 3,053,054
* British Guiana	76,000	193,401	1,572,275	2,383,422

TONGA OR FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

The Tonga Archipelago is composed of at least 100 islands and islets, comprised between 18° and 20° S. lat., and 174° and 179° W. long. The three islands of Tonga-tabu, Vavao, and Eoa are alone of any extent, which is from 15 to 20 miles in length. Seven others, namely, Late, Tofua, Kao, Namuka, Lefuga, Eoa, and Haano, are from 5 to 7 miles in their greatest extent. The rest are much smaller. Many of them