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[Found written on a black-board in the Mathematical Lecture-room on returning early after the Summer vacation in 186-.]

"'Oft 'tis said that walls have ears,
Byron says they have a tongue;
Yet, the manners seen for years,
These have neither said nor sung;
But, their indignation hushing,
They turn back, to keep from blushing."

What about the walls in the Cretaceous apartment in your new College, Messrs. Editors? Are they *red*,—or are they like whited sepulchres?

OUR LECTURE COURSE.

The second lecture of the term—"The Anglo Saxon"—was delivered by Rev. J. E. Hopper, D. D., on Friday evening, Feb. 23rd.

The lecturer said that the present age is one of great intellectual activity. Old theories and dogmas are being daily laid to rest and new ones brought forward. This spirit of inquiry has created a rashness that does not hesitate to lay hands upon the most sacred things. The record of Moses is subjected to the severest scrutiny, and the Scriptural account of creation is assailed by all the scientific learning of Darwin and his school. But these things are but signs of an advancing civilization, which will soon extend to all men and found on liberty and intelligence that dream of philosophers and poets, a universal brotherhood. The race which is doing most for the achievement of this great object, and which approaches nearest to a perfect people is the Anglo-Saxon.

When the Roman legions conquered the rude savages dwelling in the forests of the Thames valley, they little thought that here in the far distant future would be the great centre of civilization. But although the nation advanced steadily, it was not until she began to send colonists abroad that her superiority over the great empires of old became apparent. The United States, Canada, and Australia are great Anglo-Saxon nations; India is rapidly being Anglicised; and from numberless colonies Anglo-Saxon civilization is penetrating heathen nations. Thus the dream of a universal brotherhood begins to look like a reality; and the bonds of union are the stronger that they are not due so much to physical as to mental and moral power.

The lecturer thought this superiority of the Anglo-Saxons to be largely due to their belonging to a

mixed instead of an elemental race, and to the power of adapting themselves to all circumstances. Elemental races are narrow, and consider loyalty to their own country as synonymous with hostility to others. But mixed races are broad and liberal, and the lecturer hinted that free trade principles might reasonably be expected to find favor among such nations. Again, the Anglo-Saxon has the best faculty of self-government, and this because life, liberty, and the undisturbed pursuit of happiness are assured to all.

The Anglo Saxon race is the great colonizer of the world. France and Spain tried unsuccessfully to found empires in America, but prosperity attends the enterprising and persevering Saxon wherever he goes. Mr. Joseph Cook says that in his tour around the world the predominance of English language and literature amazed him.

Anglo-Saxons are distinguished above all other races for *brains*, and they are able to turn their intelligence to practical account. They have invented more labor-saving machines than all other nations together. This is largely owing to their better education. Here, the lecturer made a comparison between English and German colleges rather unfavorable to the latter, which do fully as much for the spread of scepticism as of learning. "Mere enlightenment is a doubtful good." In our colleges "men are educated in heart as well as in head, and the first is as important as the last."

Another respect in which Saxon nations stand far before others is in the liberty of the Press. "Newspapers reflect the light of the age," and through their educating influence men are made better citizens and better Christians.

But it is the mission of the Anglo-Saxon to raise men not only intellectually but also morally. In no other country has the tree of life borne so abundant fruit as in England and the United States, and from these two countries as centres missionaries are going forth to enlighten the whole earth. Christianity is the only aggressive religion. Other systems, having reached their culminating point, are falling to decay, and retreat before the advancing cross. Here, again, is another bond, the strongest of all, to bind men together and make the earth one universal brotherhood.

What is the future of the Anglo-Saxon? At the present rate of progress in one hundred years they will number 400,000,000; arts, science, and literature shall have risen to a height now incomprehensible; and the Christian religion with its civil-