

these exhibitions are human corruptions, and therefore vain and futile—and that ultimate success can only be achieved by the right use of agencies Divinely appointed, in connection with the means Christ Himself has ordained for the sustentation of "the Church, which is His body, the fulness of Him that filleth all in all."

#### PROTECTION & FREE TRADE.

The Board of Trade of the Dominion having adopted by twenty-three against fourteen votes a resolution favouring the protection of home industries, in consequence of our present depressed condition and also on account of the competition of the United States; and having also urged reciprocal customs duties between Canada and the United States in any re-adjustment of the Tariff, has given occasion for considerable exhibition of feeling on the subject in Great Britain. We now see how deep is the hold which the principle of free trade has taken on the minds of the people of England. The *London Times* in a recent issue has an editorial on the subject written with its usual power, in which the writer laments the little progress which their cardinal doctrine of political economy has made in our colony. He refers to the admiration we have for England, the loyalty we express for the Queen, and the confidence we have in the wisdom and justice of the Home Government. We have recognised our position in taking care of ourselves after British troops were withdrawn from the country; we present no wide divergence from the British type; we are not given to theories, to new fangled social doctrines or to hazardous political experiments. We read English books, go to see English plays, listen to English preachers and lecturers, and make a lion of an English man of letters. But notwithstanding all this, *horribile dictu!* dreadful to relate, as to the cardinal doctrine of English political economy, which is held in the Mother Country as an unquestioned scientific truth, "to question which must indicate ignorance or imbecility, our kinsmen and fellow subjects of the Dominion are evidently heretical." And not the French population alone, but, alas! some of the leading advocates for the artificial fostering of "home industry" are of British origin, who find excuses for so monstrous a system, although brought up under the shade and nurture of Free Trade. Professing to believe in Free Trade in the abstract, and as suited to older countries, they yet imagine they find something exceptional in their new relationships and connections, so that different principles are required to be brought into exercise. And more than that, it is found that our other colonies, even the newest colonies in the Southern Hemisphere are subject to the same influences, though far removed by condition and by geographical position from the jealousies which affect these parts. "We are as little disposed as the *London Times* to be-

lieve that a panacea for our evils is to be found in protective duties; and yet it is not the less amusing to read their lamentations over the fact that it is protection for itself and on its own account that we find maintained as an economical doctrine on opposite sides of the globe, by vigorous communities of British origin, after the English people have been maintaining its folly and iniquity for thirty years.

#### CONFEDERATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The question of federation with regard to the South African colonies is still considerably ventilated. These colonies consist of the Cape, Kaffraria, Natal, Basuto, Orange Free State, Zululand, Griqualand, and the Transvaal Republic. Lieut. General Blasset, on the 18th of Jan., read a paper on the subject at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, which is exciting considerable attention. It appears that he was stationed in Canada soon after the formation of the Dominion here; and he bears testimony to the good effects of the scheme, in making of a country that had been everywhere divided against itself, a strong and powerful, because a united nation. As a proof of this, he mentions the fact that Canada has 68,000 fighting men enrolled, and that 25,000 come out voluntarily for drill every year. South Africa still has vast hordes of savages; and without union, each separate colony can do nothing to defend itself against the native population, and can make no extensive regulations in the direction of good government. Within the last five or six years, half a million fire arms have been sold to the native colored population, and 500,000 pounds of powder. The General recommends a federation of the whole British Empire. Each British colony he says should have a representative in England who should have a seat in Parliament; but inasmuch as the colonies do not directly interfere with the expenditure of Great Britain, he should not have a vote. He should be allowed to speak, particularly on all colonial subjects. He says that the ignorance displayed in the House of Commons when any colonial subject is discussed is something positively monstrous, not only by members but by ex-colonial ministers, who ought to know better. He would also offer Federation to every English speaking people, even the great Anglo-Saxon race who parted from England on this very question. It would at least draw us closer together in friendship and alliance. He points to Italy, and especially to Germany, which, from a series of independent kingdoms, has become a vast empire, and is, in fact, something of a standing menace to Europe. Her organized army consists of 2,420,000 men, with a standing army in peace of 400,000, exclusive of the one year volunteers. And he thinks that if England would federate with her colonies, they would in the event of war or contention

bring greater resources than Prussia, in both men and money, so that we might safely defy the whole world.

THE ENGLISH PREMIER is making himself remarkable in a variety of ways. If the Suez Canal business is calculated to add additional lustre to his name in view of the important results that may follow, albeit some cynical persons represent it as a miserable commercial speculation, there are other transactions not so well calculated to raise our estimate of his wisdom. He created a batch of peers a little while ago, whose names will always be "unknown to fame" from any brilliant or meritorious deeds for which the world will ever have to thank them. And now seven more of his supporters have been recommended to the Queen for the distinction of the Baronetcy. They are said to be for the most part of the good Anglican type of country gentlemen, and four of them have the innocent English name of John. One is brother to the Secretary for War, and another, having claimed a baronetcy denied him by Heralds' College, may now rejoice in the possession of the coveted title, one, by the way, which several of its owners would not exchange for that of a Dukedom.

MISREPRESENTATION could scarcely go any further than in reference to a church lately built at Nashota, called the "Chapel of the Holy Innocents." It appears that the organ of the heresy known as the recent Chicago departure has originated the story that the church bears the curious name of "The Chapel of the Holy Incense." Of course the object is evident—the representation of a state of things which does not exist—and so to throw an amount of obloquy upon the Church of the United States which might justify the schism that has taken place. Extreme party developments gain nothing by such malignant falsehoods. We occasionally meet with a few of these in Canada, and plenty of them come across the Atlantic when the season is favorable. They require the slightest possible notice, just merely to give satisfaction to the friends of truth and Christian order; as, in the end, they are sure to recoil on their authors. We are informed by the *Church Journal* that the church in Nashota is intended as "a memorial of the work of a very gentle and faithful young worker early called to his rest, and whose mortal remains sleep in its shadow."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of a proposal for the Ritualists of England to join the Church of Rome under certain conditions of a less stringent nature than usual, arose from a distorted account given of an anonymous letter sent to Cardinal Manning. The denial of the Cardinal that he had any such object in view as the reception of the Ritualists into his Church, and the disclaimer signed by one hundred of the principal parties concerned, failed, as might be ex-