

and it has been conjectured that a similar ecclesiastical organization existed in England and Wales. If this were so, then it is probable that at the time the Romans withdrew there may have been between thirty and forty bishops in England and Wales. But at the time the Romans departed there seems to have been no central authority, or bond of cohesion, in England, either in Church or State; the Church was very much in the condition of the Anglican part of the Church in Canada before its recent unification, and the State very much in the condition of Canada before Confederation. As a consequence of this want of unity of government, the country, on the departure of the Romans, immediately became the scene of internal dissensions, and it had, moreover, to contend with the invasions of the rude and barbarous Picts and Scots from the north. To resist these invaders the aid of the Saxons was sought, which in the end resulted in the Saxons becoming the masters of the country, and in the ancient inhabitants and their descendants who survived the conflict of battle being driven into Wales and Cornwall, where alone the British Church survived, when St. Augustine's mission arrived. Very few records remain of the ancient British Church. Mr. Haddan quotes historical notices of the existence of two Brit-