

act a considerable part of the evil that is sure to be introduced.

It is remarkable that the new district, which has been parcelled out, almost entirely consists of rocky and thickly wooded country; while Manitoba and vast tracts of country to the westward still contain millions of acres of first class land consisting of unbroken prairie, which can be had for nothing. The Icelanders appear to have established themselves on the western portion of Keewatin. The Headquarters of the Indian Department are at Fort Francis, and the principal settlements have taken place in that locality, so that the appearance of a town has already shown itself there. It is the central point between Lake Superior and Manitoba. When the railroad shall be constructed, other points will of course be selected as centres of the incoming population. In the meantime it is the Church's business in Canada to see that its operations, as far as possible keep pace with the openings which are starting up in every direction around us.

THE OWNERS of land in England amount to 972,886 persons. But of these it is said that 703,289 hold less than an acre, leaving 269,547 who hold an acre or upwards. But again, out of thirty-four millions of acres, 12,000 persons own 29,846,000. And this leaves 4,164,000 acres for all the rest. This latter fact and others of a similar character cause a considerable outcry for an alteration of the laws of primogeniture, entail, and the transfer of land. But for all that appears to the contrary, the assumption is a very unwarrantable one that an alteration of these laws would cause any extensive change, except in the case of the very large landowners of the country, including peers of the realm, whose estates can scarcely be considered altogether private property, being attached to the titles and positions they hold. We need more definite statistical information as to the number and value of entailed estates, and the real working of the present law of primogeniture before we can join in the hue-and-cry against these time-honoured, and for some purposes, valuable institutions.

WE gladly accede to the request made to us by a dignitary of the Church in Canada, to reprint from the *Hartford Churchman* the address to Dr. Dollinger, which is being prepared to send from the Church of the United States. As will appear from the same article, a similar address is to be sent from the Church of England. We hope the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity, will unite at once in sending something of the kind from Canada. The address we quote is so drawn up that all parties can sign it; nor can we imagine any ground of refusal from any one who desires the unity of Christendom. This every sound member of the church must do, and he will be glad to avail himself of every opportunity that may

be presented of expressing this feeling. Dr. Dollinger deserves the sympathy and the warm approval of the whole Church for the noble stand he has made against the new encroachments of the Roman Church, for the moderation he has shown in not rushing to extremes as most men do, and also for the efforts he has made to promote the unity of Christendom on the basis of Evangelical truth and Apostolical order.

In another column will be found an article from the *Huron Recorder* on Archdeacon Cowley and the North-West. In our issue of the 9th inst., we gave from our Huron correspondent, an account of the mission addresses delivered by the Ven. Archdeacon in London, Ontario, and the quotation we now give will enable our readers to form a more complete idea of the nature and importance of the subject. Some of the facts we mentioned some time ago; but a little repetition on such a theme will do no harm, and in fact, no good was ever effected without giving line upon line—here a little, there a little. These mission fields in the Great North-West will, to Canadian Churchmen at least, be thought of with fresh interest, now that means are facilitated of meeting their requirements, through the instrumentality of the Canadian and Foreign Missionary Society. Those whose largeness of soul, warmth of heart, and lively appreciation of what is the duty and the privilege of the Christian, who desires to grow in grace, will, if they wish to do more than aid Algoma, find in the Dioceses of the North-West, fields enough, and heathen enough to employ all the resources they can bring forward. Of course we are pledged to Algoma. That cannot be neglected; although there are doubtless some among us whose sense of duty extends wider and further than the population included within limits so narrow. It will interest those to be reminded of some particulars respecting the mission fields in other parts of the British Territory on this Continent.

LORD PENZANCE in delivering his judgment on Mr. Ridsdale's case is reported to have used the following words:—"The various acts of the sovereign and the legislature which go to make up that momentous change in the state religion and the ecclesiastical laws of the realm, which is known as the Reformation," &c. The secular and the sectarian press have of late been accustomed to indulge in an ungodly sneer when we protest against an irreligious Erastianism, a setting up of Caesar against God; but here, as the words would be generally understood, is a description of the Church of England which belongs to no body of professed Christians on the face of the earth, least of all to the Church of which we have the privilege and the honor to be members. We are no advocates of an extreme, an unauthorized, or a fancy ritual; we do not believe in any sympathy with the distinctive features of

Romanism; but we fear the promoters of sound Churchmanship, the Churchmanship for which our Reformers suffered death, will have but scant justice at the hands of a court which begins with so wretched a principle as this for the basis of its decisions. The Church of England has been often taunted by Methodists, Presbyterians and Romanists with being an Act of Parliament Church; and if Lord Penzance's dictum were true, in the way in which his words would be usually understood, then the taunt would have some authority in fact. But we rejoice in the truth that we have a higher as well as a deeper foundation for our Church and our Reformation. Both of them have the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone.

"WHEN France is satisfied, Europe is tranquil," cannot be said with the same truth that it could at one time—although the political situation of that country still has its influence on the rest of the world; and the waves of European unquiet are sometimes borne across to the American Continent with remarkable swiftness. And although France is smarting under the extraordinary repulses she met with from Germany; yet there are several great questions, having an intimate connexion with more continents than one, which seem to wait the entire resuscitation of France for their final solution. For these reasons every great public movement in that country is of general interest, and must be noted among the passing events that may result in some unexpected and important development. The French have just had a general election for the second time during the last month or six weeks. On the 30th of January, the senatorial elections were held, resulting in the choice of—Republicans, 155; Constitutional Orleanists, 70; Legitimists, 40; Bonapartists, 85. On the 20th of Feb. the election for the Chamber of deputies were held; but as there were 105 districts in which the legal conditions were not fulfilled, a second balloting became necessary for them. This took place on the 5th inst.—all three elections having been on Sunday. In the chamber of 534 members, the Republicans, it is calculated, will number 350 votes, the Bonapartists about 85; the other two parties 199. The Bonapartists are understood to be compact and well under command. The Legitimists will retire into the back-ground for a time, while the Orleanists are expected to give their support to a conservative republicanism. Constitutional monarchists, generally intend to act with the republicans, whose government is now something more than provisional. The peace of the world has consequently received some assurance from the French elections.

THE INDIANS of the Dominion cannot be too often brought before the notice of the white population, who occupy