

injustice affecting the interests and privileges of any kind of the British population it may not prove the stepping stone. To-day the Roman Catholics rule us—to-morrow the power may be in the hands of the Protestants." The *London Times* says that the effect of the spoliation is, that "education is to be supported in preference to religion, and excitement chosen before peace." But, "if this be so, the precedent of applying to secular purposes property which was intended for religious institutions will never be forgotten, and may be used to the stripping of all religious denominations of every foot of endowment by them at present possessed. The Roman Catholics must be fully prepared to have all their estates alienated from the Church and devoted to educational purposes. They may rest assured, and they have often been warned of the result, that if the Clergy Reserve pass entirely from the hands of Protestants, every foot of their land similarly granted to their church for religious purposes will speedily be torn away from them." In the columns of the *Kingston Chronicle* we find the hope expressed "That the threat of agitation in the columns of *The Church* will not prove an idle one. Let Lord Elgin and his coadjutors have agitation to the full and overflowing. When a Government transcends its powers and attempts to destroy the sacred rights either of individuals or corporate bodies, it is time that it should be told in the thunder-tone of truth, that it is unjust and tyrannical. "Agitate, then, fellow-Churchmen," says the writer, "and prove yourselves to the 'strong Government' freemen to be ruled, not slaves to be fettered."

We must here stop our extracts from our Provincial Contemporaries on this vital question, as our limits will not allow us to give more this post, but we shall resume them in our next.

THE CHURCH UNION.

This Society seems determined to act with vigour. We have received a copy of the By-laws which were adopted at the weekly meeting on Tuesday, but too late for insertion this post. They seem to be well calculated to effect the objects of the Union: amongst other resolutions come to on Tuesday, was one naming a sub-committee to collect subscriptions in furtherance of the objects of the Union, and to engage suitable apartments. For the latter purpose, we believe the chambers over the dry goods' store of Messrs. P. Patterson, in King-street, are likely to be taken. If so, no better or more central situation could be selected.

NEW BRUNSWICK DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Fifteenth Annual Report of the proceedings of this Society; from which we are happy to learn that its affairs are in a prosperous condition. Compared with the returns of the preceding year, there is an increase in the gross amount of contributions.

Alluding to the operations of the Association, the Report observes:—"Though in carrying on the work in this country, difficulties must be encountered, and the result of our labours seems comparatively small, when we call to mind that a few years ago, this Diocese, and even the site of this flourishing city, was a forest, surely the progress of this Society, and the interest taken in its prosperity, should not lead us to despond. For several years, it was thought that good success had attended it, when, in addition to the aid afforded in building churches, and the importation of books, the expenses of two travelling missionaries could be defrayed; now, let it be borne in mind, that, besides these charges upon its funds,—besides aid yearly given to build churches and parsonage-houses—besides the annual importations of Bibles, Prayer-books, and religious publications for Sunday-libraries, and the yearly addition to a fund for the assistance of widows and orphans of the clergy,—this Society assists in keeping up *fourteen missions* in destitute places."

PORTRAIT OF THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.

We would draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column in reference to a Portrait of the Bishop of Toronto, the expense of which is being met by private subscriptions among the friends of religious education, in which his Lordship has laboured so successfully for this Province. The Committee relying on this feeling, did not hesitate to order a full-length Portrait of his Lordship, from one of the most celebrated of British artists (Mr. Salter); and in compliance with the wish of many of the Subscribers, have endeavoured to ascertain the possibility of having an Engraving thereof made by some equally competent engraver, at a cost within the probable limits of the subscription.

We are informed that the Committee have received the pleasing intelligence, that the Portrait (which is highly spoken of by a gentleman who is well able to judge of its merits) is finished, and ready for delivery; and that a very superior Engraving, by Lupton, may be had, either of three-quarters or (what would be far more desirable) the whole length, on terms that may enable the Committee to present to each Subscriber of one pound, and for each pound subscribed, a copy of the En-

graving in full length, which they are advised will be worth double that amount; but as yet the data on which they have to calculate their probable resources do not justify them in ordering even the three-quarters length Engraving. When, however, the Committee consider that the Subscription List has hitherto been formed by parties who came forward unsolicited to promote this object, and that there are abroad a far greater number similarly disposed, they have resolved on soliciting a more extended contribution; and they are confident the result will be responded to in a manner that will enable them to meet the wishes of the most sanguine upon the subject.

Under the circumstances of the case, Mr. Salter made a considerable reduction in his price for full-length Portraits, and the sum to be paid him is one hundred and fifty guineas. The expense of a suitable frame, packing-case, and freight, may be estimated at about thirty guineas more, so that with the Engraving a sum of about £300 currency will be needed; and the amount of subscriptions already announced gives every hope that the full object may be carried out. Such parties as are desirous of subscribing should at once intimate their intention to the Secretary.

OBSERVANCE OF ROMAN CATHOLIC HOLY-DAYS IN THE PUBLIC OFFICES OF THIS PROVINCE.

Not only is the introduction of these Holydays into this Province unsanctioned by law as we stated in a late publication, but we find in the "Report of the Select Committee on the Income and Expenditure of the Province" which sat last Session, and which Report is just published, the following passage:—

"Your Committee, conceiving that much inconvenience has arisen to persons from the country having business to transact at the public offices, as well as much delay in the actual business of the public departments from the present limited number of office hours; and, considering also, the inexpediency and inconvenience of there being in many instances an interruption in the middle of the day allowed to, or taken by the clerks of the different offices of the Government, recommend that the office hours in the several public offices be from nine o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon without any intermission, and as much longer as the business of the department may require the attendance of all or any of the officers or clerks therein employed."

For the Church.

THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE ON THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA.

BY THE REV. W. STEWART DARLING.

Every earnest student of holy Scripture must be deeply convinced, that one of the most fearful signs of the approach of the latter days, will be a wide-spread defection from the faith of Christ, and a daring rejection of His revealed truth.

Among the most prominent of the causes which will lead to this most melancholy result, must, unquestionably, be ranked the unreality of Christian profession, and the extraordinary prevalence of religious division.

Another predisposing cause will be found in the unparalleled advancement of the Arts and Sciences, and the intense bodily and mental activity which was originally produced, and has been produced again through the agency of this circumstance.

The most fruitful source, however, from which the spirit of unbelief will derive its strength, is a proud self-reliance produced as well by those things which have been already mentioned, as by a very considerable development of the intellectual powers, unsanctified by the wisdom that cometh from above.

The man who indulges in the fallacy of supposing, that by his individual and unaided efforts he can form, even from the Word of God, a religious system for himself, will scarcely be remarkable for that humility which is so excellent a feature in the Christian character, or be disposed to render that submission to authority which is so strongly inculcated upon us in Holy Writ.

He who has climbed the loftiest pinnacles of earthly science, or vanquished those obstacles in the paths of art that have heretofore been deemed insuperable,—who watches with wondering and absorbing interest the onward progress of the human intellect, and glories in the victorious exercise of his nobler powers,—such a man, unless well instructed in the lowly doctrines of the Cross, will be prone to reject, as an idle tale, those doctrines of the Christian faith which assert that our nature is corrupt and fallen.

The operation of these causes is universal in the present day; and their tendency is so apparent, that to dwell upon it at any length would be to indulge in needless common-place.

Of late years, there has been much attention drawn to the subject of the power and predominance of the Anglo-Saxon race; but many who have written on the topic have failed to look upon it from a Christian point of view, and seem to have forgotten the more than ordinary effect which the causes above mentioned will produce upon the peculiar character by which that race is distinguished.

If there be a nation or a race on earth that more especially requires the restraining and humbling tendency of Revealed religion, it is the race in question; and unless curbed and calmed by the sanctifying power of the true faith, it is much to be apprehended that the injury that it will eventually inflict upon the cause of God, will be commensurate with the overwhelming influence it seems destined to obtain.

There is no feature in the Anglo-Saxon character more striking or more strongly marked than an absolute intolerance of oppression, and a burning impatience under every thing like unlawful authority. That innate love of freedom, however, which seems a part of their very being, has led them to a great extent into the natural, but not the less sinful, abuse of rejecting lawful authority; and hence they stand alone conspicuous among all people for the infinity and variety of their religious sects.

By the excellence of their mechanical skill, and by the extraordinary adaptations of science to its various purposes, they have become the manufacturers of the world; and amidst the exultation of successful effort, and the hot haste of a fierce and absorbing competition, it is becoming increasingly difficult to convince them, that the great object of time is to prepare for eternity.

The proud self-reliance of their character is great beyond example, and has arisen from ages of success, unparalleled in the history of the world. Ardent in their aspirations for success and glory, yet cool and persevering in pursuing the path by which they may be obtained; intolerant of real or imagined injury, yet strong in reverence for constituted power; determined in strife, when strife is needful, yet generous, especially to a fallen foe; fiery under wrongs that may be remedied, yet uncomplaining and undaunted under evils that can be conquered by patient endurance alone; too proud to be deceitful—too strong to be unkind,—they have, with a high and self-reliant spirit, for ages held upon their march towards empire, with a courage that never quailed before the face of danger, and a sagacity that has turned every circumstance of their destiny to their own high advantage.

Of an island, comparatively insignificant, they have formed an empire, the thought of whose vastness overshadows the memory even of the widespread dominions of ancient days; they have circled the whole earth with the tokens of their matchless energy; they have forced its remotest regions to do homage to their skill, their daring, and their might; and while they have rendered their name a very proverb of power, they have made it also the watchword of constitutional liberty: they have caused the world to re-echo with their fame; and whithersoever their path hath lain, there may we trace the foot-prints of honour, religion, and civilization. The nations have gazed with wonder upon them, as with the calm majesty of the ocean they have swept onwards towards their appointed destiny of power; and if the day shall come, when the focus of civilization and dominion, in its strange journey from east to west, shall forsake the Island home where it hath dwelt so long, yet,—when envy shall have died away, and all feelings of rivalry shall have become extinct,—men's hearts will swell within them with no unfounded pride, if they can look back and claim Old England as the birthplace of their sires!

Whence, then, we may naturally ask, has arisen this peculiar character which has already exerted so striking influence upon mankind at large, and whose future position it is so difficult to estimate?

It is not a character belonging to one homogeneous people, but it is evidently the result of that principle of amalgamation which, by some apparent law of our nature, seems to have a tendency to develop its highest powers. England has been, as it were, the great crucible, into which have been thrown the various ingredients which were necessary to its formation; and a glance at the history of the past, will show how multiplied those ingredients have been.

First, there was the ancient Gael, the aboriginal inhabitant of what was then called "The country of the Green Hills." These, however, were early driven to the northern and western borders of the land, and even to Ireland and the Western Isles, in consequence of the invasion of the Cambrians, who came across the German Ocean from the eastern extremity of Europe.

At a later though uncertain period, followed the Logrians from south-western Gaul, who took possession of the southern and eastern parts of the Island,—the Cambrians retiring to that portion of it, which from thence has been exclusively denominated Cambria.

After the settlement of the Logrian Colony, came a third band of emigrants from between the Seine and the Loire,—a people who, like the Logrians, had originally sprung from the primitive Cambrian race, and to whom was specially assigned the name of Briton, which, among foreigners, served to designate generally all the inhabitants of the Island.

These various tribes, although speaking the same language, or at all events dialects differing very slightly from each other, had nevertheless acquired a modification of character, more or less diverse from the parent type, according to the period that

had elapsed, or the place where they had dwelt, since they had forsaken the wild and prolific region from whence they came.

Besides these nations of common origin, there came at various intervals tribes of foreign race. A powerful band from what is now called Flanders settled on the south-western coast; the Coranians—a people of Teutonic origin—established themselves on the banks of the Humber; then followed the Romans, with their arts and civilization; the Saxons, with their wild, fierce spirit; the Danes, with their pitiless brutality; and, last of all, the Norman, with his pretension and his pride.

Such were the various and conflicting races who met upon the soil of England, and deluged it for centuries with blood. Their enmity towards each other frequently outlasted the memory of the cause to which it owed its birth, and may even yet be traced in local prejudices and sectional antipathies. The long enduring strife, however, that subsisted between them, has ended.

Communication.

To the Editor of *The Church*.

DEAR SIR.—In your last publication, an error has occurred in the list of donations for building a Parsonage House at Trinity Church. The Hon. James Leslie, Provincial Secretary, subscribed £2 10s., not £1 10s., as appeared in the list. There is another mistake in the article, which I shall take the earliest opportunity of correcting.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
RICHARD MITCHELL, M. A.,
Toronto, April 9, 1851. Incumbent.

NOTICE.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO gives notice, that it is his intention, with the Divine permission, to hold Confirmations in the Niagara District, during the latter half of the month of May next; in the Gore, and Districts west of Hamilton, in the months of June and July; and in August at the Manetooahning Mission, and Sault Ste. Marie, &c., Lake Huron.

A list of days and places of Confirmation will be published hereafter; and his Lordship requests that notice may be communicated to him, as early as possible, of such new Stations as may have been established or new Parishes organized, at which Confirmations are required to be held, or Churches to be consecrated.

According to former usage, it will be required that every candidate for Confirmation (unless under special circumstances) should be of the full age of fifteen; and the clergy will be pleased to have in readiness, and furnish to the Bishop, previous to commencing the Service of the day, a list containing the names and ages of the several candidates for that holy rite.

Some years ago, the Bishop called the attention of his brethren the clergy, to the advantage of registering in their parish books the names of the confirmed, to which they might hereafter usefully refer, and he will be much gratified to inspect them in the Missions where this has been done.

The Bishop embraces this occasion to renew his anxious desire, that candidates for Confirmation should be fully instructed in those solemn obligations and responsibilities which they are in their own persons about to assume; and that every practical means may be employed to render them fully acquainted with all that pertains to the faith and practice of members of the true Church of Christ.

TORONTO, March 18, 1851.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, April 9, 1851.

	4	5	6
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3 3	4 0	4 6
Spring do.	3 3	4 0	4 6
Oats, per 24 lbs.	1 4	1 5	1 6
Barley, per 48 lbs.	2 9	3 2	3 3
Rye	2 9	3 0	3 1
Peas	2 9	3 0	3 1
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	21 3	0 0	0 0
Do. fine (in Bags)	18 9	0 30	0 0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	17 6	0 18	0 0
Do. (in Bags)	16 0	0 17	0 0
Oatmeal, per barrel	17 6	0 18	0 0
Beef, per lb.	0 21	0 0	0 0
Do. per 100 lbs.	17 6	0 18	0 0
Pork per lb.	18 9	0 26	0 0
Do. per 100 lbs.	32 6	0 37	0 0
Bacon	37 6	0 48	0 0
Hams, per cwt.	0 31	0 0	0 48
Butter, per lb.	0 24	0 0	0 10
Butter, each, per lb.	0 4	0 0	0 04
Lard, per lb.	0 5	0 0	0 06
Cheese, per lb.	0 24	0 0	0 05
Apples, per barrel	6 3	0 10	0 0
Eggs per dozen	6 5	0 0	0 06
Ducks	2 3	0 3	0 06
Turkeys, each	2 6	0 4	0 06
Geese, do.	2 0	0 3	0 04
Poultry, per bushel	3 3	0 3	0 09
Straw per ton	37 6	0 38	0 06
Hay per ton	14 0	0 15	0 00
Fire Wood per cord	0 48	0 0	0 05
Bread	12 6	0 15	0 00
Coal per ton	35 6	0 40	0 00