

infallible sovereign and his "Son" have been the most unfortunate. It has proved itself an unlucky distinction for its possessor. He who has exalted himself as God has received signal marks of the Divine displeasure.'

AN ELECTION has taken place in Halifax, which has shown a healthy public opinion upon the Separate School question. Politically, there was no great difference between the candidates; as Mr. Garvie was not a repealer. The result simply shows that the people are determined not to be taxed for separate schools; and further, that the Roman Catholic priesthood purpose to use every means of obtaining them. Theoretical views as to the expediency of disconnecting religious and secular instruction have nothing to do with the present question. No one will deny that the most perfect education would be that which combines both. But the people having resolved, in the interests of general education, to take a less good rather than none—a half loaf rather than no bread, it would be a civil injustice to make an exception in favor of the Roman Catholic Church, and give them a separate endowment upon the common revenue. Our education is quite burdensome enough. In the interests of justice, we think that far too great a sacrifice has been made when the Bible has been virtually driven from our schools. In that feature of our system we have gone even beyond the Americans. A message from heaven deserves better treatment at the hands of a Christian people. The whole system also demands many improvements, which separate schools are not likely to effect.

THE QUEEN in council has recorded her assent to the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne. The change in the relations of the royal family with the noble families of the land is very important, and will have very marked influence upon the future stability of the English throne. Embarrassment has often resulted from the matrimonial relations of the royal family with continental sovereigns: as, for example, in the Danish and present Prussian wars. The present policy will engraft a great nobility to the throne; who will bind it firmly to the nation. The link between crown and people will be more precious. The balance of power between the three estates will be more justly conserved, and the country kept from German devices and foreign entanglements.

IN the United States, Gen. Butler has been trying to restore popularity to the republican party by the advocacy of Alabama claims and Annexation. His lucubrations are unworthy of attention were it not that they have elicited from Mr. Fish a declaration that the United States do not mean to embroil themselves in a war with Britain for that cause—that annexation is not possible in the meantime, owing to the sentiments of the people of the Provinces; and that, if it does take place, it must be by choice, not conquest. The democratic party is acquiring strength—which is very important for us. This means less protection and lower tariffs. It were to be wished that some arrangement could be made that would remove the dangers of national quarrel about the fisheries.

It is pleasant to see our Halifax Scotchmen preserving the old custom of celebrating the pious memory of St. Andrew on the 30th Nov., the supposed date of his supposed martyrdom. The truth is, that except what is to be found in the Bible, nothing is known of the Saint. Even his connexion with Scotland is purely legendary. St. Rule, with three monks and sixteen devout virgins, having charge of one armbone, three fingers, three toes and one tooth of St. Andrew, were wrecked, in the fourth century, upon the shore where now stands the University of St. Andrew's. This became the ecclesiastical capital of Scotland. Upon this frail foundation many a religious celebration has been founded. It is the feeble link that connects Scottish Christianity with the Apostles. No better use could be made of it than an annual reunion of those