

arianism still exists in the world. We cannot shut our eyes to that fact, meeting as we do abundant instances of it every day. But we could scarcely imagine that the principle we allude to should lurk anywhere, for any length of time; except among the excessively ignorant or the extremely profane. Family relationships are supposed to involve heavy responsibilities, of a social nature, upon the heads of them; and that there should be no religious responsibilities can only be supposed on the ground that the subject of religion is of no consequence, that it requires no life-long devotion to it, and can be taken up at any one moment just as well as at any other. Or it may indicate that the parent himself has paid no attention to the subject, and therefore has nothing to communicate; that he has made no discoveries in that branch of human inquiry, has learned nothing, has experienced nothing. It cannot indicate that he has tried a life of devotedness to God, of reliance upon the merits of a Saviour, of strict attention to the Church's discipline, and found the whole thing a failure; because then, it would be decidedly his duty to communicate to his offspring the result of his experience, in order that they might not be deluded by any false pretences religion might make.

We are led to these reflections by the statements that are circulated in reference to the late Lord Amberley and the arrangements that he made before his death, for the education of his children. Earl Russell has always been noted for a large amount of religious liberalism. An occasional Durham letter would seem to point in the direction of exclusiveness. But then, it was generally understood that the object was purely political, and the apparent insult to Rome was soon atoned for, by some unlooked for concession to Roman Catholics. His son, Lord Amberley, who died a short time ago, appears to have profited so well by Earl Russell's instructions, that he declined to allow his father to interfere in the religious instruction of the children he was about to leave behind him. He did not believe in what is called religious instruction, and thought that children's minds ought to be left unbiased in favor of any religious dogmas. And in order that these ideas of his, which seem to have been thoroughly engrafted in his own mind, should not be rendered nugatory by his death, he has provided that his children shall not be placed under the guardianship of their grandparents. Such an arrangement, as might be supposed, has much intensified the grief felt by the earl for the loss of his son. In his case however, he is only reaping what he has sown. If there is any truth at all in religion, it must be a matter which concerns the next generation just as much as the present. If we have learnt any thing about it, it must be our duty, if we can be supposed to have any duty at all, to teach the rising generation what we have learnt, and to regulate our discipline thereby. But if we have come to no conclusion

in reference to it, if we have paid no attention to it ourselves, then we are guilty of the grossest neglect of the first and the last, the greatest and the most sacred duty of human life.

A VERY important work in connection with immigration has been inaugurated by Lieut. Col. Laurie, of Nova Scotia. It appears that for more than two years last past, he has devoted his efforts to "placing" children of from six to twelve years old, selected from among the destitute classes of England, in the province where he resides. He acts in conjunction with Mrs. Burt, who selects the young folks in the old country, and who finds that she can accept of about one third of those who are offered to her. She sends him notice when she is coming, and he thereupon inserts notices in the newspapers of the province, so that in this way more than three hundred have been distributed during the last two years among the farmers and others in Nova Scotia. He has a special act of parliament, empowering him to keep a constant eye upon them afterwards, so that he acts as their guardian for a term of years. So philanthropic an undertaking deserves to be extensively known; and it surely can be imitated in other parts of the Dominion. Nova Scotia may be proud to possess such a man. His correspondence occupies four hours of his time every day; and the results of his labors hitherto have been eminently satisfactory.

THE Carlist war, we may hope, is over, after having dragged its weary course along for so many years. Don Carlos having crossed the frontier and entered the town of Pau, the Prefect informed him that his presence was undesirable, but endeavored to atone for his want of hospitality by placing a special train at his disposal to convey him to the north of France, or to the Spanish frontier, the latter place being the one he might be expected of all places in the world, most inclined to avoid. It appears that he found his way to Bologne, and reached Folkstone on the 4th inst., after a rough two hours passage, and arrived in London the same evening. A proclamation in Spain declares a general amnesty to all Carlists submitting to the government before the 15th inst. Don Carlos founds his claim to the throne of Spain upon the Salic Law, acknowledged in France and Spain, which excludes all females from succession to the crown. The Salic laws were framed by the Salians, who settled in Gaul under their king Pharamond, early in the fifth century. It is said that Don Carlos intends making another attempt to gain the throne when the Cuban troubles are over. His principal adherents are among the Basque population, a people of a different race, and speaking a totally different language from the haughty Castilian. Spain has fallen far enough in the rear of civilized nations to make a continuance of intestine war necessary in order to add to her degradation.

THE Suez canal which might have been the harbinger of a union among several rival interests, seems destined to be the occasion of a number of unpleasant jars. M. de Lesseps acknowledged some time ago that a hatred of England was the principal motive that spurred him on in the prosecution of the enterprise; and Mr. Disraeli's purchase of the Khedive's shares is said to have given him considerable annoyance. It appears that five years ago Sir David Lange wrote some letters in the interest of England, to Earl Granville, then Foreign Minister. These documents, of course, were private; but in the production of correspondence on the subject of England's connection with the canal, by some unaccountable oversight the letters in question have been unfortunately published. Much offence has been given in consequence, to M. de Lesseps and the other directors, who have at once dismissed Sir David from his post of British Agent of the Suez Canal Company. This incident will serve to increase the jealousy and uneasiness subsisting between the two nations in reference to the future management of the canal, and it may become absolutely necessary for England to assume a more decided protectorate over the Isthmus of Suez—the great highway between the wealth of the East and the enterprise of the West—if she wishes to secure her fair share of the advantages it offers. Of every hundred ships that pass through it, seventy-five belong to England.

THE Secretary of War at Washington, General Belknap, has got into trouble through extravagant living and the temptations consequent thereupon. In a public position, the inclination to adopt a style of living that shall at least not be outdone by other members of the same cabinet, is one that will always be extensively felt; and therefore General Grant some time ago formed the resolution never to ask another man to become a member of his Cabinet who was not a millionaire. It has unfortunately been discovered that human nature remains pretty much the same all the world over, even under the self-flattering influences of republican institutions. The immediate charge, through which Mr. Belknap has resigned his office, was that of having received a bribe of \$20,000 for a post-tradership somewhere in the West. The charge appears to be true enough, and will prove very damaging to the chances which Gen. Grant might have for a third term of the Presidential office. The national disgrace is felt to be all the greater as the event takes place in the Centennial year. The Democrats feel this, although they may rejoice at the downfall of Republican officials; while the Republicans themselves talk of making a Jonah of Grant in order to save their own party. But added to this, the revelations connected with the whiskey frauds are not yet all divulged; and the wife of one of the culprits asserts that she has documentary