

sionally in reference to the disestablishment of the Scotch church. With her immense strength there is very little danger of such a consummation for some time to come. No politician can afford to offend the one-half of the nation. The troubles in the English church may, however, precipitate an issue toward which the course of events seems to point. If the Scottish church comes out from the ordeal disestablished but not disendowed, we can perceive how much *she* may gain as a corporate body; but we are at a loss to see what either the country or religion or other religious bodies are to gain by the change. Three missionaries have lately gone out to India in connexion with the Church of Scotland Mission. We hear that Mr. Grant's health, not very good for a short time, is quite restored.

IN England, the most noteworthy event is the death of the great conservative leader—Lord Derby. He was a man of commanding talents and generous sentiments—a true noble—a man of the olden time. His great political actions were fitted to promote the happiness of mankind. Amid the turmoil of politics his literary tastes continued to afford him delight. It is only a few years since he published a poetical version of Homer's *Iliad*. In descending into the sepulchre of his fathers, the late earl leaves a memory which will be long remembered and will be deemed worthy of an honorable place in the annals of his country. Lord Stanley now enters the House of Lords with a promise of usefulness such as few politicians have given at his time of life. He has proved himself a man of vast information and calm impartial judgment.

POLITICAL affairs in France are in a rather unsatisfactory state, owing to the vacillation of the Emperor, who, after passing some measures pointing towards constitutional liberty, has twice prorogued the Assembly, as if alarmed at his own liberality. The sensational event in Paris is the rupture between Father Hyacinthe, the celebrated Camelite preacher in *Nôtre Dame*, and his ecclesiastical superiors. He has left his convent, and is now in New York on a visit expected to last two months. He has declared himself dissatisfied with the present attitude of popery towards modern civilization. Well he may! The Pope has cursed nearly everything in modern life. If this gifted and conscientious man is enabled to throw off the trammels of popery and think for himself, he may be the means of saving many. He has a vast influence in European and especially French society. It is difficult to see how he can recede; for the moment a man thinks for himself in religion, he is no longer a papist. There is a dissatisfaction in the Gallican church with the Œcumenical Council which is to commence on the 8th December. This feeling is also very strong in Germany. The grand object of the council is to affirm the personal infallibility of the Pope—which may mean the infallibility of his confessor or his body servant. Such is Jesuitism! All its cunning ends in a childish device, against which the most sincere and enlightened positions of the Catholic Church rebel. So it was at the outbreak of the reformation in the 16th century. It appears, also, that there is to be no discussion at the council. The Bishops are to receive the Pope's decisions. Dr. Cumming, of London, the greatest Protestant controversialist of our day, having accepted the Pope's invitation, was told that he could receive no admission without previous submission unto the authority of His Holiness. So that the invitation to Protestants was a mere deception.

AFFAIRS in Spain are in a worse state than ever. The Cuban insurrectionists have no very brilliant prospects, notwithstanding American sympathy in the shape of men and money. The American tariff has proved itself a commercial failure. It has enriched the few at the expense of the many. The construction of our Intercolonial Railway is said to be kept back by the lowness of the contract prices. We hear that the Queen's College endowment fund has reached to about \$90,000. One student has lately gone from this to