

would have been sooner obtained, and others, that we have still to battle for, would have been nearer realization. At the first meeting of this Association, held in the Toronto Court-house, Dr. Sangster was present, and was asked, and even urged, to accept a position on the directorate, but he steadily refused, his reason possibly being prompted by the same feeling that made Satan exclaim :

"Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven."

From what we have observed of Dr. Sangster's career, his principle seems to have been to engage in no undertaking that was not of pecuniary benefit to himself. All his efforts in connection with education have been made with a view to making money ; and are we to suppose, therefore, that he has been spending the past year perambulating the country, giving lectures on education, &c., from pure devotion to the profession ? He may tell that to the marines, but the teachers of Ontario, who know him, are not so gullible as to believe it. We are not enough in the secrets to give a detailed history of these peregrinations, but we can mention a few incidents which it would require but little imagination to make a very pretty story of. (1.) Dr. Sangster had a meeting of inspectors, and others in his confidence, during our last year's Convention. (2.) At its last sitting certain inspectors tried to foist upon the meeting a resolution, intended to render nugatory one passed by the public school teachers on a previous day, having reference to teachers' institutes. The inspectors' resolution had particular reference to the appointment of some one person to conduct them. It was only by persistent watchfulness on our part that this resolution was prevented from getting the sanction of the Association. (3.) We next find Dr. Sangster holding these institutes throughout the country, under the auspices of some of the inspectors. (4.) The crowning event is his coming out as a candidate for the Council of Public Instruction. As a subsidiary fact, we may mention that during the past year remarkable changes have taken place in the breasts of some inspectors towards him, one of the most remarkable being the case of an inspector who, twelve months ago, was not on speaking terms with the doctor, and forgood reasons too, but is now hand in glove with him. We have heard some explanations of these changes, and of the benefits the doctor himself hopes to derive from his own efforts as an educational missionary ; though they are not of a romantic nature, they may help to gild the story, and we shall give them. One man, who is a dab at mathematics, is to get a situation to suit his tastes in the new Normal School ; another is to have the office of English master bestowed upon him, and — ; but we will not harrow the doctor's feelings further by the melancholy spectacle of some of his "fellow-teachers" retailing such stories against a man of such immaculate principles, and of such a lofty mind. We will rather bend our heads in shame. . . . But we cannot refrain from lifting them again to say, that insinuations have actually been thrown out, and even statements made, that he, who has exerted himself on our behalf in such a disinterested manner during the past year, intends to have the principalship of one of the new Normal Schools, or, or—oh, tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon—intends to step into the Chief Superintendent's shoes. How can any one be so wicked as to suspect him of rewarding himself by looking that way ? Granted that he is an intensely selfish man, as his pamphlet shows him to be, even to the extent of sacrificing the happiness of his children to gratify his own wishes, has he not been travelling the length and breadth of the land giving lectures on our behalf without money and without price ? Has he not denied, too, in his pamphlet, that he promised any such bribes, though Shakespeare whispers a mischievous reply, that, with a little alteration, we cannot refrain from giving :

"Have you not heard it said full oft,—
The doctor's nay does stand for nought."

Why should we regard him, as Dickens describes Mrs. Todgers, with one eye beaming with affection on his friends, and calculation shining out of the other ? Fellow-teachers, the only answer we can give is, that we are wilful enough not to be led by the nose as asses are, and that we view things as they appear to us, not as he represents them.

THE LEGAL ASPECT OF DR. SANGSTER'S CASE.

Dr. Sangster at first declared his purpose of getting an English divorce from his wife—even to the extent of spending his last shilling in so doing ; but we are led to infer from his pamphlet, the native hue of this virtuous resolution was sicklied over with the thought of the money it would cost, and he adopted the cheaper and far speedier method of procuring a divorce in the States.

On page eleven of the pamphlet, in Mr. Carter's legal opinion, the following words, put in capitals, occur :—"I would say that a second marriage, after divorce obtained in a foreign tribunal, either in England, Canada, or the United States, could not be held invalid and felonious without assuming that the divorce was void even in the foreign jurisdiction in which it was pronounced." On page sixteen occur the words :

"In Dr. Sangster's case we could not hold the second marriage invalid and felonious in Canada without assuming that the American divorce was void even in the United States."

If the divorce is illegal, therefore, the second marriage is also illegal.

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