NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opening New Establishment—C. P. Dorion.
To Merchant Tailors—Address W. B. Tiers Office.
Staff Wanted—Apply at THE TIMES Office.

The Ottawa Times

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1870.

NOTICE.

This being the Queen's Birthday, to afford our employees an opportunity of enjoying it, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

Sir John A. Macdonald continues to progress favorably. Still he is not able to sit up, converse with any person, or even to read the newspapers. From present appearances some weeks will most likely elapse before he can attend to any public business.

HONEST IAGO.

A well-merited compliment having been paid to the leader of the Opposition by the Quebec *Gazette*, a "Government journal," the *Globe* greedily seizes upon the opportunity, while speaking highly of Mr. Mackenzie, to abuse the gentlemen on the ministerial benches. "Mr. Mackenzie's speeches and general bearing were in marked contrast to those of his ministerial opponents. Arrogance, reservation, flippancy, and departmental ignorance, all had their representatives among those councillors of the executive.' These are the *Globe's* crude assertions. Mr. Mackenzie never would have thought of making so barefaced an assertion with regard to a ministry composed of men, who are admittedly the most able men in the country. The assertion is made with the confidence of ignorance, and yet the *Globe* should not be ignorant of the merits of former colleagues, whose ability Mr. Mackenzie and the whole House of Commons have acknowledged, however much there may have been differences of opinion in respect to matters of detail in the chief measures of the Session. Many gentlemen on the Opposition benches refused to vote want of confidence in the Ministry, even on party grounds, because there were none to take their places. Mr. Mackenzie himself, ably, feelingly, and manfully expressed his high opinion of the man whom the *Globe* had been basely abusing when his serious illness became known. It is a very easy thing to be honest the *Globe* tells us, and yet how seldom is our contemporary so? Honesty may be the best policy, and doubtlessly would have been if Mr. Brown had had the moral courage to show that he possessed it, while being supposed to be the leader of the Upper Canada Opposition. He unfortunately never could rise superior to party or forget himself. It was Mr. Brown that took care of Mr. Brown and made party subservient to Mr. Brown. If Mr. Mackenzie acts upon certain clear, well studied, and consistent principles—which he possibly does—Mr. Brown never did so, and cannot do so now. To this extent, however, we agree with the *Globe*, "when a politician can keep a single eye on the attainment of that which his conscience and intellect tell him to be right and true, he may be eloquent without rhetorical effort, impassioned by the very force of his convictions, courageous, and determined in the strength of a righteous purpose, and thus come not only to deserve the first place in the Legislature, but to hold it by the consent and with the admiration of his opponents." How sorry are we that it is impossible to speak in such terms of the Managing Director of the *Globe*. We should rejoice to do so. The pleasure would be inconceivably great. One spark of magnanimity towards an opponent, in or out of Parliament, it is sorely to be regretted the Director of the Toronto *Globe* has never yet exhibited. Honesty forsooth! The *Globe* speaking of honesty!—an honest politician. Good Iago. Honest, kind, generous, straightforward Iago!

"SHOT ACCORDINGLY."

Thirty-three years ago, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, a party of Fillibusters crossed from the United States into Canada, with the benevolent intention of assisting Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie and other gentlemen to board the British lion in his den. They met with an instant and warm, if not cordial reception. The lion was represented on the occasion by a tall, powerfully built, gentlemanly man, rejoicing in the name of Prince. He had a princely nature. He was of a large heart, and always treated such as had the pleasure of an introduction to him generously and courteously. He was a Prince of good fellows. He was by profession a lawyer, but held, besides, the militia rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and on the occasion of the Mackenzie-sympathizers coming to Canada, was in command of a regiment or two of that class of people, known in the United States of to-day as the "Fifteenth Amendment." These people were quite black in the face, and, having killed a number of the visitors, and captured others, they brought their prisoners before Colonel Prince. That gentleman, with astonishing promptness, assembled a militia court martial, before which the prisoners were brought, and being found guilty of making war piratically upon Great Britain, they were sentenced to be shot. Colonel Prince at once confirmed the finding and sentence of the Court, and they were, as he curtly expressed it, "shot accordingly." Now, in this year of grace, 1870, it is rumoured that there are in the neighbourhood of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal some of that actively benevolent class of persons, who ever take an interest in the cause of freedom. They now style themselves Fenians, and seem to labour, under the delusion that the Irish land question can be decided on the soil of Canada. With this view they intend paying a visit to prevent some British troops from going on a friendly mission to the headquarters of one Red at Fort Garry. There is some slight risk in doing so. The Green Brigade may possibly shoot some of these well-intentioned young men with large sympathies for the down-trodden of the human race, and capture others. We are concerned about the consequences to the captured. Those who fall into British hands at Kidgeway were, for the most part fed and cared for at Kingston in a large and handsome edifice at the expense of this Dominion. We are concerned about the Sault St. Marie liberals, because there is a Judge there—him of the Algoma district—who was once a Colonel of Militia, and is particularly sharp in the despatch of business. He does not exactly hang men first and try them afterwards, but what he does do he does offhand, and may possibly hang as well as shoot—'accordingly.' Accordingly we should advise caution on the part of the Duluth visitors.

MANIACAL.

Kleptomania is a mental unconsciousness of the difference between meum and tuum; *Hypanthropomania*, that species of insanity which induces the individual possessed by it to enter houses at midnight, and should the people therein awake, to go off again without laying hold of rings, watches, or money, and which in ordinary persons is called burglary; *Anticidomania*, is, by some, called murder of the embryo human being; *poupomania* or *cainomania*, is the slaying of an adult, in a moment of frenzy, with malice aforethought, either by shooting, or in any other way, such as placing a knife rapidly between the ribs, a practice indulged in by such insane people, to a frightful extent, in New York; *arson-omania* is the destruction of house property, from which the goods and chattels take wing and rest uninjured upon the roofs of adjoining houses—a rare and singular disease in this country. The very latest mania is thus described:

'The French doctors have classified a new insanity. "*Zoanthropes*," are those married people whose love becomes changed into hate, by jealousy or general repugnance, and cannot get on. Every separation is the consequence of Zoanthrophy.

DEATH OF A MONTREAL MERCHANT.

It is with regret that we notice the death of an estimable citizen of Montreal, Mr. John Frothingham, formerly partner in the firm of Frothingham & Workman. Mr. Frothingham was 82 years of age, and of unblemished reputation. When Mr. Frothingham came to Montreal in 1809, the trade between Quebec and that city was done in barges and scows. Now, steamships of 3,000 tons burthen come to Montreal from Liverpool. "And how have these changes been brought about, asks the *Daily News*, answering its own question thus:—'in no other way but by the skill, industry and enterprise of such men as Mr. John Frothingham, who have raised Montreal from a small town to a city rivalling any on this continent."

A HANGING MATTER.

Again, it is alleged, the Fenians are hanging on our border. Should they get over the border some of them may get hanging enough. This is a matter, however, on which we shall not now hang, and assuredly, we should advise Ireland's and our enemies to hang off.

IAGO AND THE TIMES.

The London *Times* having alluded to the non-payment of the $300,000 to the Hudson's Bay Company before delivery of the land to be paid for was made, as 'sharp practice,' the Toronto *Globe* speaks approvingly of the *Times*. Honest Iago.

DINNER TO THE HON. JOHN YOUNG.—We are requested to state that the number of subscribers to the dinner to be given to the Hon. John Young, exceeds the accomodation in the large dining room at the St. Lawrence Hall, the list being considerably over 20. Under these circumstances, the Committee cannot issue any more tickets.—*Montreal Herald.*

The gunboat *Prince Alfred* left Port Colborne yesterday for Collingwood. The *Rescue* arrived at Goderich on Thursday, where she received her stores, and took on board a battery of volunteer artillery. She then sailed for Sault Ste. Marie, where she will remain until further orders, to protect our transport from attack by Fenians.—*Daily Telegraph.*

Sir Stafford Northcote and party arrived in this city the day before yesterday, and on the invitation of the Hon. D. L. Macpherson, drove to Chesnut Park, that gentleman's residence, where a large number of friends were invited to meet the distinguished guests both last night and the night previous. Sir Stafford Northcote will remain with the Hon Mr. Macpherson during his stay in this city.—Toronto *Daily Telegraph.*

David Octavus Hill, R. S. A.

From the New York World.

This eminent Scottish landscape painter died on the 19th instant. He was born at Perth in 1803. His father was a bookseller, who on account of the boy's taste for art, sent him to Edinburgh to study with a well known painter, Mr. Andrew Wilson. Mr. Hill first exhibited at Edinburgh, in 1823, three pictures of Scottish scenery, which gave proof of the artistic skill that marked his more mature performances. He executed a series of sixty pictures, illustrative of "the Land of Burns," a work which he projected. Among his chief English subjects were large pictures of "Windsor Castle—Summer Evening," "Kenilworth," "Warwick," "Durham," and "Fotheringay;" among his Scottish pictures "Old and New Edinburgh—from the Castle," "Valley of the Nith," "The Bullochmyle Viaduct," "The River Tay;" and of Fish, "Kenmare Bridge." In 1830 Mr. Hill was appointed secretary of the New Royal Scottish Academy of Painting. He was the first to suggest the formation and to aid in devising the constitution of the Royal Association for the Promotion of Fine Arts in Scotland, which proved the parent of numerous other associations in England and Scotland. It was greatly through Mr. Hill's influence that the government erected in Edinburgh the building for the Scottish National Gallery and Royal Academy. Under Mr. Hill's directions, photography was greatly benefited, and its artistic capabilities more fully developed. He was in 1850 appointed by the Queen one of the Commissioners of Manufactures in Scotland—a body which has under its direction the Government School of Art and the National Gallery of Scotland.

Presbyterian Unity.

To-day the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will assemble in Philadelphia to consider the scheme for the readjustment of the differences between the Old and New School churches, each of which had its independent government missionary and other work. This is the crowning effort to heal the schism and unite the efforts of both branches for the general good. The Assembly will represent about a half million Presbyterians, and there may be still some differences which may delay absolute action and conclusive unity. The present time appears to be a crisis point in the history of the Presbyterian Church. If the councils of ultra men, who care more for the maintenance of old, established usages than for the consummation of a united administrative policy, shall prevail, and thus keep the two branches asunder, it appears to us that many years must elapse before the great body of the people of this denomination will be again brought so near harmony as at present. Such a result would be deplorable. The existence of different religious denominations is a necessity for the wants of humanity. But no denomination, of itself, can afford to permit itself to be divided by minor questions and measures.—*Buffalo Express.*

Advertising is the source of much profit. A profound philosopher has said:—The farmer plants his seed, and while he is sleeping the corn is growing. So with advertising. While you are sleeping or eating, your advertisement is being read by thousands of persons who never saw or heard of your business, and never would had it not been for advertising.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO

TORONTO, May 23.

The body of John Robinson, salesman in Hughes & Co.'s dry goods store, was found floating in the bay yesterday. He was addicted to liquor.

Seven hundred emigrants arrived here on Saturday night. They are being sent on to different localities west.

The headquarters of the military has been transferred to the militia depot, owing to the departure of the regulars. Col. Dennison, Brigade Major, is in charge. The Quebec battalion lack about 40 men, but it is understood that a number are enlisted in Montreal and Quebec.

On Saturday night a row took place between some of the men of the Quebec battalion and civilians. The volunteers were called out to suppress the fight. Two of the offenders were placed in the guard-room.

Divine service was held yesterday, Col Feilden reading the episcopal service and delivering a short address, warning the troops against whiskey drinking.

The Roman Catholics attended divine service at St. Mary's Church.

The Rev. Mr. Dawson has been appointed Protestant chaplain.

The trouble between the English and French volunteers continues.

On Saturday, as a party of Ontario men were at dinner, a revolver bullet passed through the window, just over their heads. They ascribed the act to the French, and threaten retaliation.

The *Chicora* left Collingwood on Saturday evening for the Sault with a company of the 60th rifles, horses, teamsters and stores.

The steamer *Francis Smith* left on Sunday morning with the troops, which arrived by the *Carrinthian*, on board.

A special to the *Telegraph* from Sault Ste. Marie, via Collingwood, 21st inst, says:—

Confirmation of the news of the opening of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to Canadian vessels has been officially received here.

Colonel OXLY, American commandant, came across and warned Col. Boulton with reference to a number of suspicious personages who passed through the canal yesterday on steamboats for Marquette and Duluth. They are confidently surmised to be Fenian officers. In consequence a guard of 40 men was placed on the steamer *Algoma*, still lying in the canal, and all guards in encampment have been doubled.

There was intense excitement last night, a Fenian attack being seriously anticipated. The Local volunteer forces were warned to be ready to turn out.

During the night a boat rowed under the bows of the *Algoma*. The sentry on board challenged the occupants, and receiving no answer fired, with what result is not known, as the boat was rowed quickly away. A scene of unparalleled confusion and excitement prevailed when the shot was heard in the camp, owing to an anticipated attack by the Fenians. It was supposed to be the commencement of a battle or skirmish.

The grounds for the belief that the Fenians contemplate amassing a force to intercept the expeditionary force are daily being strengthened.

Canadian authority here have began to realise the proposed force will be too weak to cope with the difficulties which are hourly cropping up. The probability is that the force will have to fight its way up from Fort William.

The propellor *Brooklyn* of the Northern Transportation Company's line, is understood to be chartered by the Government. The propellor *Schicluna* and several schooners from Garden River, have passed through the canal.

The *Schicluna* is laden with pork and lumber for the troops.

MONTREAL

MONTREAL, May 21.

The Montreal Lacrosse club had been invited to play at Toronto on the 1st July, and the probabilities are that a twelve will go up.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, will entertain a select party to dinner at Rosemount to-morrow evening.

The annual picnic of the officers of the City Corporation, will take place on Thursday next the 26th inst, to Masson island, Terrebonne.

The dinner to the Hon. Jno. Young takes place this evening.

To-morrow being a public holiday, the Post-Office will be open for two hours only, between 8 and 10, a.m.

The banks, public and corporation offices, will be closed.

Yesterday afternoon the water police were called upon by the Superintendent of the Water Works to dislodge a number of bushwhackers from the grounds near the engine house.

Sergeant Hunter and ten men were sent out, and, after a little skirmishing in the bush, three young men and three women were arrested.

Flour more active to-day, and considerable sales of superfines are reported at $4.30 and upwards, according to quality. Strong supers still command high figures on account of scarcity.

Greenbacks bought at 13½ to 13¾, and sold at 13¾.

Silver bought at 6¼, and sold at 6.

5-20s. sold at 112½ to 115.

Weather delightful.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, May 23.

From sea to-day.—Five ships, and three barks.

It is expected that the resignation of the volunteers sent up on Saturday will be accepted. This will cause the disbandment of the 8th Batt. Horse Artillery, composed of first class men, well officered, and equal to regulars in discipline, which will be a great loss. It is the intention of the above mentioned volunteers, in event of disbandment, to form a rifle association to be formed into companies, officered and uniformed, and armed at their own expense. Subscription two dollars per annum.

A steamer has arrived with thirteen porpoises picked up off Riviere Ouelle, said to be valued at sixty dollars each.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—The *Spectator* of to-day has an article on municipal corruption in New York city. The writer regards the evil as incurable, but credits the whole newspaper press with having spared no effort to create a better public sentiment.

The *Times* ridicules the Portuguese revolution, characterising the nation prostrate before an organ-grinding General as a grotesque spectacle.

The *Times* opposes intervention in the affairs of Greece by the great powers of Europe.

Despatches from Lisbon, dated midnight, state that the Prime Minister refused to sign the decree appointing General Saldanha as President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of War, because the King was under duress, and it would not, therefore, be a fair expression of his will. Notwithstanding this the King accepted Saldanha as Prime Minister, and requested him to organize a cabinet.

The *Times*, to-day, comments severely on Mr. Mellinchamp's plan for the reorganisation of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad under the presidency of General McClellan.

The prospects for the Derby day begin to brighten; betting indicates there will be a larger field than expected and races better contested.

A fine boat race occurred on the Tyne at Newcastle to-day, between Messrs. Winship and Hepplewhite. The latter was the favorite in betting, but Winship won easily.

LONDON.—The *Observer* to-day regards the closing by the United States Government of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to the Red River expedition as an act of studied unfriendliness.

A pamphlet has appeared at Rome denouncing acquiescence in the dogma of the personal infallibility of the Pope as a mortal sin. It is supposed to have been written by the bishop of Saint Brieux, and produces an extraordinary sensation.

The debate on infallibility in the Council continues. Of the Fathers who have given notice of their intention to speak sixty are yet to be heard. The close of the discussion is fixed for the 29th of June, the date of the next general congregation.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—The public buildings, churches, &c., were illuminated last evening in honor of the declaration of the plebiscitum.

The publishers of the *Siecle, Reveil, Rappel, Avenir* and *Nationale* have been condemned to imprisonment for one month, with a fine of 4,000 francs, for the publication of a spurious proclamation over the signature of Louis Napoleon.

PARIS.—This morning the Emperor met the Legislative bodies in solemn assembly on the *adlie debat*, and received from a deputation of the Corps Legislatif the result of the vote on the plebiscitum. He, with the Empress and the Prince Imperial, was greeted by the deputies and senators with demonstrative enthusiasm.

M. Schneider addressed the Emperor on behalf of the Legislative bodies.

The following is the Emperor's reply:—Sire—Receiving from your hands the result of this vote, my first impulse is to express my gratitude to the nation which renews to me for the fourth time in twenty-four years the signal evidence of its confidence: universal suffrage, the elements of which change unceasingly, nevertheless accomplished its purpose always. It has for guides its traditions; the certainty of its instincts, and the fidelity of its sympathies. The *plebiscitum* had for its sole object, the ratification by the people of constitutional reform; but amidst a conflict of opinions, and in the struggle with its opponents, its purpose became the greater. Let us not regret thus the adversities of our institutions which have made the question one between the Empire and revolution. The nation has sealed the question in favor of that system which guarantees order and liberty. To-day the Empire is strong, but it will show its strength by moderation. My Government executes the laws without partiality or weakness, it will not deviate from the line marked out for it, respecting all the rights of subjects; it will protect them all and all their interests without the thought of dissenting votes of hostile manoeuvres; but it will also cause the national will to be respected, and will hold it above all controversy, freed from the constitutional questions which have kept them apart; its best spirits will now have but one purpose—to rally round the constitution which the country has sanctioned. Honest persons of all parties will now unite in efforts to soften the asperities of partisan passion to preserve social interest from contagion of false doctrines, and to augment by all lawful means the grandeur and prosperity of France. We shall labour to diffuse instruction, simplify administrative measures, to introduce into the code an amelioration in favour of the agricultural interests, and to develope public works. We shall give our time to the reduction and distribution of taxation. Such is our programme which if realized will increase the progress of civilization. I thank you gentlemen for the aid you have given me on this occasion. The votes which ratify those of 1848, 1851 and 1852 reaffirm your powers, and give you like me new force to work for the nation now more than ever. May we be fearless of the future, for who can oppose the progressive march of the Regime, which a great people founded amid political troubles, and which is thus fortified in an area of peace and liberty.

The city will be illuminated this evening in honour of the favourable result of the plebiscite vote.

PRUSSIA.

In the Reichstag the Government has accepted the proposition looking to the abolition of capital punishment except in cases of malice aforethought and assassination of the sovereigns of the Confederation.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON.—Gen. Saldanha the new Prime Minister has addressed a note to several political celebrities inviting them to places in the new Cabinet.

The sessions of the Cortes were closed by his order.

The principal towns have sent to the General their acceptance of the new order of things.

The country is entirely tranquil up to this time 7 p. m.

The Ministry has not been formally formed. Gen. Saldanha will certainly be President of the Council and Minister of War.

Count Peralache, Minister of Public Works and Interior.

EVENING.—The new Cortes has been prorogued. It is generally thought it will be dissolved, and new elections ordered.

AUSTRIA.

MUNICH.—The Chamber by a vote of 76 to 67, has rejected the Bill abolishing the death penalty.

HAGUE.—The Lower House has passed a Bill abolishing the death penalty.

ITALY.

ROME.—The New York list of members of the Ecumenical Council places the number at 975, many however have gone home, leaving proxies in favor of the infallibility dogma.

French troops have been sent to the Neapolitan frontier, to watch the insurgents.

SPAIN.

MADRID.—It is announced to-day that Espartero has reconsidered his resolution and now consents to accept the Crown of Spain. This, however, is not official.

The excitement attending the unsettled state of the Government is meanwhile unabated.

The British fleet left Corrinna for Lisbon. The successful Militia rising at Lisbon, has created a profound sensation here, and is accepted as presaging on Iberian union.

The reported acceptance of the Spanish Crown by Espartero is confirmed.

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK.—A *Herald* special says the State Department to-day received from the Secretary of the Treasury the documents in relation to the seizure of arms and ammunition at Pembina by the United States Collector.

It is stated these arms are for shipment to the Red River country.

The Government has already declared no arms or munitions of war of any kind shall pass ever American territory to the region in rebellion.

No action in the case will be taken until the return of the Secretary. The matter will then be looked into and prompt directions given in regard to the disposition of arms.

Dates from Caracas state that the revolutionists had overthrown the Government and taken the capital by assault on the 27th of April.

W. W. Smyth offered himself to day as bail to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars for R. B. Caldwell, of drawback fraud notoriety, but was not considered sound and was rejected.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Mrs. Stewart, residing on Cliff street, was fatally burned to-day, by an explosion of coal gas from a cooking stove.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The silver mines in New Mexico are the richest in the world. Excitement continues.

Three [illegible] of British Columbia to the Canada Confederation, passed through this city yesterday, *en route* to the Canada Capital.

CHICAGO.—There arrived here to-day from Winnipeg, an agent of Riels named Ross, who it is believed, has come to consult with Gen. O'Neil on his arrival. This man saw the Chicago Fenians, but as they are opposed to any Red River expedition which they deem foolhardy, he has met but with little encouragement.

It is supposed O'Neill is bent upon making an attempt to intercept the British troops while on their way to Red River, and that Perreau has come on behalf of Riel to get O'Neil to hurry up. Perreau states that the mission of Bishop Tache to Red River, was an entire failure, and that Riel never said he would not accept the assistance of the Fenians.

It is stated quite freely, by the Fenians of this city, that Col. M. C. Smith and Lieut. Col. E. F. Walsh, of California, are to meet O'Neil somewhere on the border, bringing with them, as the quota of California, one thousand equipped men.

Mr. Hugh Fraser's Bequest.

From the Toronto Globe.

Not many men are called upon in these days to die for the public good, but that can be no reason why in dying a man should not strive to do the State some service. If the hoarded wealth that must be relinquished when the inevitable draws near were wisely, not to say justly and honestly, distributed by the bequest of the owner, who can no longer enjoy it, the result to society would be beneficial beyond all calculation. In old times it was the fashion for men to bequeath, from motives more or less commendable, to institutions of a charitable or religious character to a far greater extent than in modern days. The merit of good works, as an atonement for bad ones, no doubt influenced largely those princely benefactions on which many of the noblest educational institutions in the Old World were funded. Divested of this principle of action the deed gains in real merit if it be undertaken with the pure and simple object of benefiting mankind. And if the lowest of all reasons, a mere craving for posthumous honour be the impelling cause of some munificient donation, it is at least as unselfish as that which devotes the accumulated wealth of a life's labour to founding a family, or creating a claim to a title for some unborn successor. We are more than willing to believe that the noble legacy of Mr Hugh Fraser to the city of Montreal, amounting to £30,000 or £40,000 to establish a public library, was dictated by a really earnest desire to benefit the present and future population of the place of which he was so long an honored citizen. It seems strange that such an institution should not always be regarded as one of the most urgent wants to be supplied by public grant or private liberality. The present instance is at once a testimony to the good sense and generosity of the testator. Such a sum in these times will suffice to purchase a really fine collection of standard literature; and the amount of its management, when once started, need not be at all considerable. But why, when the wealth of some persons is remembered, need they wait until their deaths before realizing the happy results of such an act of public benevolence. Toronto stands in need of a public library as greatly as Montreal, and we can have no desire to gain the boon by the loss of one wealthy friend or neighbour. There can be no need for those who have sufficient means, and the will to bestow them on a good object, to deprive themselves by delay of the pleasure of witnessing the happy results of their practical philanthropy.

THE REVISION OF THE BIBLE.

It will be remembered that *The World* noticed at length last February the resolution offered in the upper House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury appointing a committee to "report upon the desirableness of a revision of the authorized version of the Old and New Testaments, whether by marginal notes or otherwise, in all those passages where plain and clear errors, whether in the Hebrew or Greek texts, originally adopted by the translators or introduced by alterations made from the same, shall be found on due investigation to exist." This committee has now reported that it is desirable to attempt such a revision, but that in attempting such a revision no new translation of the Bible is contemplated, and no alterations of language except where competent authority deems it necessary, and that where changes are necessary the existing version is to be followed as far as possible. It has further been suggested that the convocation should appoint a committee to undertake the work of revision, with "liberty to invite the co-operation of any persons eminent for scholarship, to whatever nation or religious body they may belong." This suggestion was unanimously adopted with the report.

In supporting the committee's report, Dr. Wilberforce, of Winchester, disclaimed any intention to "recast" the authorized version. Following him, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol declared his belief that the proposed changes would not "Frenchify" the Bible—whatever that may mean—and he confessed that he saw no objection in that clause which allowing the revising committee to call in, the aid of persons belonging to any nation or religious creed, would cause sore trouble to many pious souls. "I shall feel," says the Bishop—and it is a truly liberal sentiment coming from an Anglican prelate—"I shall feel that scholarship in the bend which in every such case will be found superior to separating influences which might arise out of either conformity or non-conformity." After this it is of less wonder to hear the Bishop of Bath and Wells declare that the "whole truth should be declared at once," and that "it is useless to pretend that the authorized version was an inspired production when they knew that it was not." Some of the bishops advocated a tentative version; and the Bishop of London, who presided, thought that the revision should be confined at present to the New Testament, "which was now ripe for it."

That the bishops of the Church of England are undertaking a noble and an honest task in seeking to purge their version of error is undeniable; but is it not strange, in this nineteenth century, to tell people who have long deferred to the authority of the English Bible as the supreme guide of faith that "it is useless to pretend that is inspired," and to hear the bishops to whom the deposit of faith has been committed, declare that "they know that it is not."

Women Lawyers.

It is said in a New York paper that at present there are upwards of a hundred young women studying law throughout the United States. The hope is expressed that by their admission to the bar the members may yet be civilized, owing to the influence of woman gentle, lovely and good mannered. The only lady we can now recollect who practised law, was the lovely Miss Sally Brazs, who could scarcely be said to warrant the belief of the civilizing influence of lovely woman in respect of the practice of law. The scene between her and the Marchioness (as Dick Swiveller named the slavey who once tasted a sip of beer), is an evidence of the acuteness that will be superinduced by the study of law on the natural sharpness of woman, and, on the whole, we think most men would prefer to let the Courts of law be civilized by other agencies than that of the wife of his bosom.—*Montreal Herald.*

SUNSTROKE.—This accidental infliction, called by the French *coup de soleil*, is supposed to occur more frequently as the country is cleared, but such indeed is not the case. In the same manner many suppose that crime is on the increase as the country becomes older, that this is an delusion. The truth is both illusions spring from the increased facilities for communication, which, like the great SHOONOKERS REMEDY for consumption, follows in the wake of civilization.

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.—That is all who has either used the articles themselves or witnessed its effects when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Horse Remedy" is superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, thick wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd and Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada.

A CLERGYMAN'S LOVE LETTERS

The Breach of Promise Case against the Rev. Dr. Clark—His Trial before the Presbytery—His Tender Epistles to Miss Hawkes—He calls Her Fairer than the Lilies of the Valley, and Himself an old Fool—He is censured by the Presbytery, &c.

The Presbytery of Alleghany of the United Presbyterian Church on Monday arraigned the Rev Dr J. B. Clark on the charge of breach of promise in refusing to marry Miss Lillie Hawkes, a member of his congregation. The Rev. A. G. Wallace acted as Moderator. Dr. Clark, in answer to the charge read the following:—

To the Presbytery of Alleghany to meet in the Second U. P. Church, Alleghany City, May 16, 1870.

In reference to the matter alleged against me upon your table, I respectfully present the following statement:

1. I admit that there existed between Miss Lillie Hawkes and myself an understanding involving a purpose and promise of marriage.

2. That after much deliberation and mental agony I asked her to release me from all obligation in the matter, feeling it my duty to decline the consummation of the marriage.

3. I present, in justification of my refusal to proceed further in the matter, a fear with regard to her complete mental restoration, which became so fixed upon my mind that I could not remove it. I struggled against the power of this impression until others, whose judgment I regarded as reliable and more unbiased than my own, unconscious of the relation existing between Miss Hawkes and myself gave expression to the same opinion in my hearing. I became thoroughly convinced that there was on this account a great risk in entering the marriage relation with her, and that it would be to me a solemn and important I would be doing a wrong and committing a grievance to proceed further.

It is with deepest regret, and without any spirit of malice or resentment, I feel constrained to make this allusion to Miss Hawkes in my own vindication. I am not conscious of ever having said anything derogatory to her moral or Christian character.

4. I hereby acknowledge my imprudence and want of judgment in entering into any understanding with Miss Hawkes in regard to marriage with her; and I can only plead in extenuation of this conduct my impression at the time that her mind had been perfectly restored.

The above statement is humbly submitted, in confidence that the Presbytery will exercise that judgment, tempered with mercy, inculcated by the spirit of the Divine Master. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. CLARK.

Alleghany, May 16, 1870.

TESTIMONY OF MISS HAWKES.

After considerable discussion several witnesses for the defence were sworn, among them Miss Hawkes, whose testimony was as follows:

Miss Hawkes, having been called and sworn, was interrogated as follows:

Q. Will you please state when this festival was had? A. On the 23d of November, 1869.

Q. Please state if there was anything in Dr. Clark's manner that induced you to act in an off-hand manner? A. He paid me a good deal of attention, and was with me a great deal that evening.

Q. Was there anything in the relations between you and Dr. Clark that led you to act as you did? A. Yes. I was very happy in anticipation that Dr. Clark would soon become my husband; I was conscious of feeling unusually well.

Q. You felt gay and happy? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had Dr. Clark promised, in the early part of the evening, to escort you home that night? A. It was understood, about 10 o'clock, that he would do so.

Mr. Collins—What has this to do with the girl's mental condition.

Mr. Timmons—If the gentleman will allow the questions to be answered we will get along better.

Mr. Sturgeon—Q. Did Dr. Clark ever renew his promise to marry you after the night of the festival? A. He did; it was on a Sabbath night in December following.

Cross-examined by Mr. McLean—You say that on the 23d November you were happy in the anticipation of having the engagement consummated; then how can you say that on the 12th of December the engagement was renewed? A. The opposition of the people was discussed, and the matter was an open question; there was an engagement, and the month of the marriage had been set, but the opposition of the people had caused the doctor to hold the matter under advisement; it might be considered an open question, but on the 12th of December the contract was positively renewed.

Q. What do you mean by an open question? A. The doctor told me of the opposition of the people, and asked a consideration of that matter, but the engagement was not really broken.

Q. Did Dr. Clark never give you a hint that he was afraid about your mind? A. Not that I recollect; and certainly I would have remembered it if he had spoken of it.

Question by Mr. Sturgeon—Was that the nature of the talk among the people, of which you have spoken? A. The report was that the people opposed me because it was not proper for the doctor to marry one of the congregation.

Question by Mr. McLean—The engagement was renewed on the 12th of December—has it been discontinued since? A. I would judge so from the contents of his last letter, when he says, "I wish no one to come near me, except in the bonds of simple friendship."

TRYING TO COMPROMISE.

Several other witnesses were examined on the part of the defence, the substance of their evidence going to show that at the festival alluded to by Miss Hawkes, she exhibited symptoms of insanity; and that Dr. Clark was in consequence advised that his duty to himself and church required that the engagement be set aside. At Tuesday's session, a conference was held between the friends of the plaintiff and defendant, and strong hopes were felt that a satisfactory compromise would be effected, and the proceedings suspended, but the persons to whom the matter was referred, reported that the matter was in such a shape, no conclusion could possibly be arrived at that would give general satisfaction. On Wednesday—the third day's session—it was agreed upon that certain letters of Dr. Clark to Miss Hawkes should be admitted in evidence. The letters which the Doctor sent to the lady numbered ninety-nine in all. Only extracts from them were read. From the extracts we make the following selections:

THE HIGHEST WORLDLY AMBITION.

December 4, 1868.—"O how delighted I was to be with you and beside you on Wednesday, beholding you as one in whom my soul delighteth and of whom I feel proud. I have no higher worldly ambition than to make you happy. Now my dear Lillie, I feel very happy, my heart is quite at rest. There is not a shadow of regret upon my soul.

"It should be one aim with us to be as nearly blended in one as possible. Remember, I am wholly your property. I have no heir but you. All I have is you.

"You are all to me. If I have not all your confidence and affection, I have nothing earthly to care for. Did I think there was in your heart the least wandering from me; the least indecision as to whether we are to be one in love and life, I would be miserable. I am perfectly true to you. I am prepared to make any sacrifice for you. I have always seen more perfection in you than in any other human character."

FAIRER THAN THE VALLEY LILIES.

January 22, 1869.—"O, my soul, and let all thy powers be fixed on thy Creator, and that beloved Lillie, given thee to love. Fairer than the lilies of the valley; worth more than the universe of matter. To thee my heart is ever turning. For thy happiness and prosperity I willingly labor day and night.

"My love, I sometimes complainly that one source of your worry is the fear that I may grow impatient with you. Allow me to say, in all good earnest, I will wait for you five years, if you wish. It would simply be shameful for me, because Providence does not restore your health perfectly and almost instantly, to think of turning away from you."

YOU AND YOU ONLY.

August 11, 1869.—"I delight in having one close to me who has had the strength manifested by your dear self. My temptation will be to lean on you, but will not any more than I can avoid. I need not add that you are still every thing to me. I have seen none that I would think of exchanging you for. You fill all my soul and meet all my desires. I love you truly, only."

OFFERING GREENBACK ASSISTANCE.

January 1, 1869.—"In God's kind providence you expect to enter upon your school duties next week. My heart and full sympathies shall go out with you to that work. With all my heart I wish you happiness and success in it. But you know I am master now, and as such I have a few orders to leave; and first, please do not tax and worry yourself with the school. If you think it is injuring you in the least won't you quit? Why, my dear girl I would rather give you a salary of one thousand dollars than have you fretted and worn with such labor. If you find it unpleasant or injuring, you must let me know, won't you? Support must not cost you a second thought."

LILLIE SHALL HAVE A PIANO.

March 11, 1869.—"I will be only too glad to provide you with music, and whatever else may be required, and finally to get a nice new piano for my own dear Lillie. I am proud of your talents, of your true, unselfish Christian character. I forgot to say to you yesterday that the trustees raised our salary to $3,000. Will that support us? I think so, if you are economical."

COME WEAL, COME WOE—MARRIAGE!

Miss Hawkes indentified all of the letters, and in explanation of one of them said: During our last interview, about the middle of February, 1870, he expressed displeasure because I had told my brother, sister and mother of our engagement. On the evening preceding the festival, the doctor spent nearly two hours with me, and his devotion to me was expressed as ardently as usual. I, however, received a letter from him the next day, which had been written previous to our interview on Monday evening, evidently implying a desire on his part to be released from his contract. The effect of this letter, however, was nullified by his conduct on Monday evening, and also on the evening of the supper, on which evening he escorted me home, and spent at least an hour with me, his conduct towards me manifesting the greatest ardor of affection. And on Sabbath evening, December 12, 1869, nineteen days after the supper, he expressed to me his final determination, using these words: "Lillie, we will be married this coming year, and let there be no more words about it. Come weal, come woe, sink or swim, live or die survive or perish, we belong to each other." And in his note of December 14, 1869, he addressed me—"My Dear Lillie." Although the propriety of fulfilling our engagement was by mutual consent under consideration during the month of November, 1869, yet I did not consider it broken on the part of Dr. Clark until near the close of February, 1870, when, in letter No. 99, dated February 25, 1870, he addressed me as follows:

CRYING OUT OF IT.

Letter No. 99 (the date does not appear) was then read as follows:

DEAR FRIEND: The past year of my life has been full of "wear and tear." Bending my neck to the yoke of labor, I have endeavored to go along, feeling that, if no reward should be reaped from this selfish world, some remuneration would be enjoyed in the hereafter. For the last ten years I have been whirled along more by the excitement and interest of work than by the stimulus of earthly happiness. In the composition of my nature, cheerful and hopeful, God did much for me, but under the promise of different circumstances these elements have largely faded away. I cannot now come close to human hearts, as I once did, or feel that other hearts are close to me. I am deeply impressed with the idea that in all circles of society mere convenience is a predominant motive in the relations established and that self is the first thing consulted. 'You do as I want you to, or I will have nothing more to do with you,' seems to be a kind of motto under which most men and women act. I am sick of the whole thing.

AFFECTION VERY SCARCE.

No doubt there are specimens of unselfish aff