

THE DAILY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW & FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

No. 1.

MONTREAL, MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 13, 1860.

PRICE ONE HALF-PENNY.

EDUCATIONAL & LITERARY.

EDUCATION.—MR. WHITE will give lessons in Drawing and Writing at private houses. He will also superintend the classical studies of young gentlemen preparing for College. Terms moderate. Good references can be given. Letters left for him at the WITNESS OFFICE will receive immediate attention.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.—MRS. LAY will re-open her School on Wednesday, September 5th. Having removed to the spacious house, No. 33 Beaver Hall, recently occupied by the Baron de Longueuil, she offers to her friends and patrons additional facilities for the instruction of those entrusted to her charge.

Mrs. Lay invites special attention to the Juvenile Department of her School, which affords a thorough training preparatory to the higher classes.

As heretofore, a limited number of boarding pupils will be received.

Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 33 Beaver Hall.

Montreal, August 10th, 1860.

EDUCATION.—MR. and MRS. G. WILKES' Pupils will meet for re-organization on Monday, September 4th. Applications to fill existing vacancies may be made at their residence on and after the 20th August. A limited number of Boarding Pupils received.

431 LaGauchetière Street,
Montreal, 3rd August, 1860.

EDUCATION.—MISS MALVO respectfully informs the public and her friends of Montreal, that she has rented that commodious house, No. 70 St. Montreuil Street, off St. Antoine Street. It is in a healthy, central and beautiful locality. She wishes to superintend the education of a limited number of pupils, and takes the liberty of soliciting their patronage. Instructions given in the usual and higher branches of English, French, Music, Drawing in a variety of styles, and Ornamental Painting. Strict attention is paid by Miss Malvo to the cultivation of the mind and manners of those committed to her care. Further particulars will be made known at her residence.

Montreal, August 3rd, 1860.

EDUCATION.—Preparatory Establishment for Young Gentlemen, conducted by MRS. ALEXANDER ROSS, 10 St. Antoine Street. The objects in the care of her young charge are to instill Christian principles, and cultivate habits of obedience and gentlemanly conduct. French is spoken in the Establishment, to which there are Grounds attached.

Pupils over ten years of age are sent to the High School, and carefully assisted in preparing their lessons.

Reference to parents of Pupils, also, to the R. R. Lord Bishop of Montreal, Rev. Canon Leach, Vice-Principal of McGill College, Rev. Henry Wilkes, D.D., Rev. William Bond.

EDUCATION.—The Fall Term of Fort Edward Institute, N. Y., begins August 23rd. Brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Eighteen teachers. Send for new catalogue to Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MONTREAL INSTITUTION FOR THE BOARD AND EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.—The Fifth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 3rd of September.

MISS GRAY will herself resume the Tuition of the Senior English Classes, assisted as usual by Masters and Governesses of the highest professional talent.

Accommodation for several Young Ladies as Boarders. Prospectuses of terms, &c., forwarded on application.

51 Craig Street,
Montreal, 1st August, 1860.

UNIVERSITY OF MCGILL COLLEGE.—The Calendar of the University for the Session of 1860-1 is just published, and contains all necessary information respecting the Faculties of Law, Medicine and Arts, the Special Course of Engineering, the High School Department, the McGill Normal School, the School Examinations of the University.

Copies may be obtained by application to the Under-Secretary.

W. C. BAYNES, Secretary.

N.B.—A few copies, with the Examination Papers attached, on sale at the Bookstore of B. Dawson & Son.

July 13.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE, RICHMOND, C. E.—CALENDAR FOR THE COLLEGIATE YEAR 1860-61.—The Fall Term will commence on Wednesday, the 5th day of September, and continue sixteen weeks. After the Christmas vacation, the Winter Term will begin on the first Wednesday of January and continue thirteen weeks. After a vacation of one week the Spring Term of the same length will follow. This Institution is divided into two Departments, a Preparatory and Collegiate. The Preparatory embraces those branches required to fit young men for College; for teaching Elementary and Grammar Schools, or for business. The Collegiate Department being affiliated to the University of McGill College, its matriculated students, having completed a course of four years, are entitled to the degree of A. B., from that Institution, after the usual examination.

EXPENSES:

Tuition in the Preparatory Department is from \$16 to \$20 per year. In the Collegiate, \$32 per year. Special attention will be given to those learning to speak the French language, for which an extra charge of \$4 per term will be made.

Students can board in the family of the Principal, who resides in the College building, or with Professor Graham, who will accommodate a limited number.

Board and tuition payable in advance.

For further information, address, Principal Thorburn, or the undersigned,

J. H. GRAHAM, A. M., Secretary.

August 1, 1860.

KINGSTON COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Head Master of the Kingston County Grammar School will receive a limited number of pupils as boarders, to whose private studies and general deportment the closest attention will be paid.

The Summer Term commences on Monday, the 13th of August, when classes for beginners in Latin, French and Mathematics will be formed.

For circulars containing Course of Instruction, &c., apply to REV. P. D. MUIR, A. B.

VOCAL MUSIC.—MR. W. W. DAVIS' 3rd Form of 10th of Sent Singing Class, will commence on or about the 10th of August.

Also, a large Class for Children, for the purpose of giving Floral Concerts. Further notice, &c., will be given in a future advertisement.

Montreal, Aug. 13, 1860.

BOARD AND EDUCATION.—Two or three little girls would be taken in a Protestant family to educate with the children. They would receive parental care and attention, and an excellent education, including French, Italian, German, Music and Drawing.

References of the very highest class given and required.

Apply by letter (post-paid) to the Editor of the "Montreal Witness," Montreal.

BOARD.—Five or Six respectable young men desirous of acquiring a thorough and practical knowledge of the French language, can obtain Board in a French Protestant establishment, where all the comforts of an agreeable home may be realized. The French language is made the medium of conversation by the members of the family.

For terms and further particulars, Address C., Box 105, P. O.

Montreal, August 13, 1860.

BOOKS & C. FOR SALE AT WITNESS OFFICE

SCHOOL BOOKS AND GENERAL STATIONERY at the Book and Stationery Warehouse, 36 Great St. James Street, Montreal. The Stock of Stationery, comprising the various sizes and qualities of Writing Papers, Account Books, Day Books, Journals and Ledgers, &c., is very complete, and will be sold at the most moderate prices. Counting-House Stationery on the most reasonable terms. Bibles, Testaments, Psalm-Books, Prayer-Books, Hymn-Books, in plain and ornamental binding, at low prices. Wholesale and Retail.

WEBSTER UNABRIDGED PICTORIAL DICTIONARY.—A new edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, containing fifteen hundred pictorial illustrations, beautifully executed, 9,000 to 10,000 new words in the Vocabulary; Table of Synonyms, by Prof. Goodrich, in which more than 2,000 words are carefully discriminated, forming a fuller work on English Synonyms, of itself, than any other issued, beside Crabbe, and believed in advance of that Table giving Pronunciation of Names of 8,000 distinguished persons of modern times; peculiar use of words and terms in the Bible; with other new features, together with all the matter of previous editions, comprised in a Volume of 1750 pages.

A BOOK FOR TEACHERS.—Lectures on Educational topics by some of the leading educationalists of England. Price 1s. 10d. By mail, post-paid, 2s. 3d.

SABBATH-SCHOOL LIBRARIES at \$2, \$3, \$5 and \$10 each. Also Library Roll-Books, Receiving-Books, Superintendent's Roll-Book, Minute-Book, Teacher's Class-Book, and other Sunday-School requisites.

CHEAP TRACTS.—One page Religious or Temperance Tracts, assorted, at 7d. per 100. Sent by mail, post-paid, at 1s. per 100.

JUST RECEIVED, by "John Bell," "DANESBURY HOUSE," the Prize Temperance Tale. Sent free by mail, bound in cloth, 3s.; in paper cover, 1s. 6d.

PUBLISHED.—THOUGHTS ON CHRIST'S CLAIMS and the Claims of His Cause. A few copies may be obtained.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES.—MR. MILNE, Photographic Artist, of Hamilton, Canada West, has assigned a few copies of his Photographic Picture of the Free Church Synod recently assembled in Hamilton. The Picture is large and beautifully got up. The price is \$4 without frame, or \$54 with frame and glass. Six copies, unframed, will be sold for \$20.

ACCOUNT BOOKS of all sizes, ruled for Dollars and Cents, and s. d., for sale cheap. Country buyers are invited to call.

THE CORNER CUPBOARD; or, Facts for Every-body about the Food we Consume, the Clothes we Wear, the House we Live in; and Facts about the Arts, Sciences, Literature, the Garden and the Field. Illustrated with over 1000 engravings. Price \$1.

THE DRUNKARD'S PROGRESS in a series of Thirteen Views, with descriptions. By John Bunyan. Sent by mail on receipt of 1s. 3d.

CHAPEL AND CHURCH ARCHITECTURE, with Designs for Parsonages.—Just received, a few copies of this valuable work. Price, 3s. 6d.; published at 50s.

THE TWO BRIDGES: a Tract, designed for circulation during the visit of the Prince of Wales to Inaugurate the Victoria Bridge, obtainable for gratuitous circulation at the Witness Office.

GUIDE-BOOKS to Canada, the Lakes and the United States.

THE ROSE OF CANADA, containing views of the principal cities, buildings, and places of interest in Canada. The engravings are very correct and finely executed. Sent free by mail on receipt of 1s. 3d.

PHOTOGRAPH of the Prince of Wales sent free by mail on receipt of 1s. 3d.

NOW READY.—Two magnificent Lithographic Views of Victoria Bridge, Summer and Winter, by Hunter & Pickup, neatly tinted, accompanied with a hand-book, containing a full and accurate description of the Bridge, &c., &c. Price \$1.

For Sale by E. Pickup, adjoining Post Office; B. Dawson & Son; "Montreal Witness" Office; R. & A. Miller; C. Hill; and by Pickup's News Boys on the Cars.

PORTABLE COPYING-PRESS.—Every business man should keep copies of the letters he sends. The PORTABLE PRESS is the best and the cheapest ever offered. It copies letters perfectly. Common writing-ink can be used. This Press will be sent by post (carriage paid) on receipt of 7s. 6d.

BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE.—Sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

Inquire Within for Anything you want to know; or, over 3,500 Facts for the People. Illustrated, 12 mo., 436 large pages, price \$1.00.

The Reason Why. A careful collection of some thousands of reasons for things which, though generally known, are imperfectly understood. A book of condensed scientific knowledge for the million, price \$1.00.

Live and Learn. A Guide for all who wish to speak and write correctly; particularly intended as a book of reference for the solution of difficulties connected with Grammar, Composition, Punctuation, &c., with explanations of Latin and French words and phrases of frequent occurrence in newspapers, reviews, periodicals, and books in general, containing examples of One Thousand Mistakes, of daily occurrence, in spelling, writing and pronunciation. 216 pages, cloth, 12mo., price \$1.00.

"WITNESS" OFFICE,
36 Great St. James Street,

WORCESTER'S ILLUSTRATED QUARTO DICTIONARY, 1,854 PAGES.—THE LATEST, THE LARGEST, THE BEST.—This Book was published Jan. 1, 1860, and such has been its success, that 20,000 Copies have already been sold! And the Twenty-fifth Thousand is now in press.

This book has all the desirable qualities of Webster, and none of his innovations.

H. R. H. Prince Albert, in an autograph letter addressed to Hon. Edward Everett, dated Buckingham Palace, May 9, 1860, writes:

MY DEAR MR. EVERETT—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the very handsome copy of Dr. Worcester's Dictionary, which you have been good enough to send me, and I must beg of you also to assure the publisher that I am very sensible of the kind feeling which they manifested towards me. It is very gratifying to see that the parent language receives such valuable aid for its development and the preservation of its purity in your country.

The Highest English Authorities are unanimous in their eulogiums upon Worcester's Quarto Dictionary.

Letters expressing the highest approval have been received from CHAS. RICHARDSON, the venerable author of "Richardson's Dictionary," HERBERT COLERIDGE, Sec. Philological Society; RICHARD C. TRENCH, R. H. SMART, and also from Dr. BOSWORTH, Prof. of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford University. The latter says of it:

"In short it is the most complete and practical, the very best as well as the cheapest English Dictionary that I know, and I have, therefore, no doubt of its success."

The London Literary Gazette says:—

"The lapse of a few months will be sufficient to establish Worcester's Dictionary as the acknowledged standard of reference among the scholars of England and America."

SWAN, BREWER & TILSON,
Publishers, Boston, Mass.

Boston, July 30, 1860.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

THE PRINCE AT ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

(From Special Correspondence of the Globe.)

RECEPTION BY FIVE THOUSAND SCHOOL CHILDREN.

When the Prince arrived at the gateway, he found assembled in the grounds about five thousand school children. The girls were placed on the left hand side of the avenue, and were all dressed in white. The greater portion of them, nearly all those in front, were without bonnets, having in lieu thereof wreaths of flowers around their heads. The boys were placed to the right. The Prince alighted at the gateway, and walked up to the house, surrounded by his suite.

THE CHILDREN THROW BOUQUETS.

The children threw a large number of bouquets in his path, taking care not to pelt him, and His Royal Highness thus made his entrance into the house upon a carpet of flowers.

A SONG OF WELCOME.

On his way there four verses were sung by the children who kept well together, their united voices sounding delightfully and ringing out loud and clear above the uproar outside. Two of the verses were the first and third of the National Anthem, the other two were composed for the occasion—and though the manufacturer cannot be complimented on the possession of any extraordinary amount of poetical genius, yet it may be well to give his lines. They are as follows:—

Through ev'ry changing scene,
O Lord! preserve the Queen,
In health to reign.
Her heart inspire and move
With wisdom from above,
And in a nation's love
Her throne maintain.

Hail! Prince of Brunswick's line,
New Brunswick shall be thine:
Firm has she been,
Still loyal, true and brave,
Here England's flag shall wave,
And Britons pray to save
A nation's heir.

AN ACT OF KINDNESS TO THE LITTLE ONES.

As the Prince contrary to expectation, descended from his carriage at the gateway, many of the children behind had not an opportunity of seeing him, and were thus most bitterly disappointed. The fact was no sooner made known to His Royal Highness, than with a readiness which speaks much for his kindness of heart, he immediately consented to walk down the avenue, and thus give the rising generation another chance. Those who had previously been behind were then brought forward, and after a few minutes delay, the Prince appeared. The last of the verses above quoted was sung a second time, and the youngsters pleased with having accomplished the object of their visit, departed as much delighted as the ladies who had danced with His Royal Highness at the balls—for their homes under the guidance of their careful teachers.

THE LEVEE AT THE COURT HOUSE.

The next in programme was the levee. It was held at the Court House, whither His Royal Highness proceeded, soon after twelve o'clock. The Court House is a large stone building facing King's square, at the head of King-street. The Council room is handsomely enough fitted up, but is not of a very large size. It had a nice carpet upon the floor, the walls opposite the windows are hung with maps, and the ceiling is un-ornamented, save by a little plaster work. A space, for the admirers of municipal eloquence, who are found in every city, is railed off. The Mayor's chair, a very comfortable affair covered with red leather, stands upon a raised base. Overhead are the city arms—three fish, a large ship, pine trees and a beaver, bearing the motto "O fortunati quorum jam surgunt." The shield is supported by two stags. Before proceeding to hold the levee, a very long procession defiled before the Prince who stood on the steps of the Court House watching it.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

First came the Sons of Temperance, with red scarfs, the ends united on their breasts with pink rosettes. They are a very numerous body several hundreds must have shown themselves upon this occasion.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Then came the volunteer Rifles and Artillery, between five and six hundred strong. As each company arrived opposite the Prince they lifted their hats and gave a loud huzza. They are a fine set of men and acquitted themselves well.

THE FIREMEN.

Then came the Firemen—decidedly the finest brigade in British North America. They are four hundred and forty strong, have eight engines, and innumerable hose-reels and other appurtenances necessary for their profession. The Scotch Company, dressed in plaid jackets, looked remarkably well. Their engine, the "Cora Linn," was drawn by six stalwart horses. Most of the men were dressed in very brilliant attire. Then came national Societies, &c., &c.

THE PRINCE'S POLITENESS NEVER TIRED.

All the men lifted their hats as they approached his Royal Highness, who was never tired of acknowledging their salutes. It was a hard matter to get all through safely. In the square there could not have been less than fifteen thousand people assembled.

bled. They were jammed together in one solid mass and swayed to and fro with almost resistless force. Repeatedly the narrow space in front of the court-house was blocked up, and it seemed several times as though the remainder of the procession must forego the attempt to defile before the Prince. But by patience and perseverance all was accomplished without, I think, any accident, and the Prince immediately proceeded up stairs to hold the levee, in the court room.

THE PRESENTATIONS AT THE LEVEE.

All the ordinary furniture had been taken out, and the chamber was entirely clear, save where stood the chair, slightly elevated above the floor, for the use of His Royal Highness. Over the entrance door is a small gallery supported by fluted pillars. As the edifice had been painted all through it looked nice and clean. Between four and five hundred persons were presented to His Royal Highness, after the manner observed upon previous occasions. Among them were two Indian Chiefs of Passamaquoddy tribe, named John Francis and Sulfid Francis. The proceedings at the levee occupied about an hour and a half.

THE CHILDREN'S PART IN THE CELEBRATION.—The Celebration Committee of the City Council are making arrangements to accommodate the children during the procession in two places. The children in all schools east of Main Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs, will be situated in the square fronting the Court House and on Notre Dame Street east. The children in all schools west of the said Main street will be situated on the Haymarket. It is expected that in all cases teachers and guardians, or the officers of societies of young persons, will at once make the necessary preparations, and come out on the day with the children, and sing the National Anthem, &c. Instrumental music will be furnished them.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING TESTED.—A severe test of the strength of the new Exhibition Building has been applied, under the direction of Engineers appointed by the Provincial Government and the Military Authorities for that purpose. A pressure of 20 tons was placed on twenty superficial feet of the weakest part of the galleries, without producing the slightest effect. The weight yet remains there. The building was lit up with gas in the evening after the test had been applied, and Prince's Band went in to play. The result was that people in crowds were soon promenading the galleries. But their weight added to that of the mass of iron, did not make any difference. Although it looks light, there cannot be the slightest doubt of the immense strength of the building. No man who has the slightest inkling of mechanics can question this. The Engineer, Mr. S. Keefer, Public Works, and Captain Warren, of the Royal Engineer Department, expressed themselves well satisfied. Articles for the Exhibition are arriving very fast, and of such character as to leave no doubt of its out rivaling any industrial exhibition ever held in Canada.

THE R. C. BISHOP AND THE PRINCE'S RECEPTION.—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal has sent a letter to the Civic Authorities to say, that application has been made to him to allow the bells of the parish church, in Notre Dame Street, to chime the national anthem on the occasion of the Prince's arrival, also to the children of the R. C. schools to turn out at the same time. The Bishop said that he would be most happy to do so, and also order all the bells in the city to be rung. He said further that he would do all things else in his power to make the reception a hearty one and worthy of the occasion. He added that the city should feel proud at this visit of a member of the reigning family, and that all the citizens should join together in harmony as they had before, and show that they were all united members of one great empire.

GUARD OF HONOR FOR THE PRINCE.—A guard of honor, consisting of a field officer and captain, a dozen non-commissioned officers and one hundred men, selected from the Royal Canadian Rifles will, very likely, go to River du Loup to meet the Prince, and afterwards accompany him in his progress through the Province.—*Id.*

THE MAYOR.—His Worship the Mayor of Montreal arrived in town from Halifax, N.S., on Friday evening. The time of his arrival being made known, a very large number of the population attended at the Railway Station, and escorted him to his residence, where he addressed them at considerable length, expressing himself highly gratified with the kindness and hospitality he had experienced during his visit. He spoke, too, of the condescending manner in which he had been treated by the Prince of Wales and his suite, and expressed a hope that the reception of the illustrious visitors would be of a nature to reflect credit on the citizens of Montreal. The Mayor's remarks were warmly applauded, and his return cordially greeted.—*Transcript.*

—Montreal, during the Prince's visit is likely to be favored with the presence of gangs of burglars and pickpockets from the United States, against whose depredations, as yet no precautions have been taken. In fact, we believe the Chief of Police has declined to secure the aid of detectives from New York and Boston. Circumstances have come to our knowledge which point to one of these gangs having already arrived; and we suggest to the Reception Committee the propriety of getting the services of good officers from Boston and New York to be stationed in the entrance of the ball-room, to prevent any of the swell-mob from these cities obtaining admittance, and carrying on their operations there.—*Transcript.*

MONTREAL REGATTA.—We understand that the Committee have not yet decided whether the Regatta will come off in front of the city, or in the Bay below St. Helen's Island. The Committee will meet this afternoon, at 5 P.M., to decide this point. It is thought that most votes will be for the Bay, and for many reasons—one in particular, safety. The programme for the Races is under preparation.

FLORISTS AND GARDENERS.—A meeting of the Horticultural Society will take place this evening, at which Florists and Gardeners are requested to attend.

WANTED, a situation as Storeman or Messenger, by an experienced man, willing to be useful. Good references. Apply at 51 Catharine Street, Griffintown, or WITNESS OFFICE.

SITUATION WANTED in Town or Country, as Salesman or Assistant Book-keeper, by a young man 18 years of age; has had some experience in business, can speak English and French, can give good references. Address, WITNESS OFFICE.
Montreal, July 28, 1860.

WANTED,—A well educated Protestant French lady, who knows little or no English, to reside in a family where she will have a comfortable home and be expected to improve the young people in French conversation. References of the very highest class given and required. Apply by letter (post paid) to the Editor of the "Montreal Witness," Montreal.

MOULDERS WANTED.—Twenty Stove-Plate Moulders wanted at the Brantford Depot Foundry. Good wages paid in cash weekly. Union Men need not apply.
BUTLER & JACKSON.
Brantford, C. W., July 14, 1860.

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 13.

PROSPECTUS OF THE "DAILY WITNESS."

The ideas commonly entertained of the power of the press, however extended or exalted, fall, we are convinced, far short of the reality, and this power is only beginning to be developed and understood. Books and periodicals have their appropriate sphere of influence, and it is a singularly important one; but in the newspaper lies the great modern development of the power of the press. Here we find not only tidings from all parts of the world, but every question of interest discussed, and every iniquity or injustice exposed. Governments themselves, however strong, have to bow before the general voice of the press, or rather before the public opinion which that voice elicits and concentrates.

But if the press be potent for good, it is also potent, though to a less degree, for evil. It has too often spread abroad infidel and licentious sentiments, tending to the ruin of individuals, families and communities. But these evil influences may be met and overcome; for it is only the truth that will prevail. The power of wrong words is great, but the power of right words is greater; and a true idea once lodged in the mind is never lost.

With these views the *Montreal Witness* was commenced fifteen years ago, and first as a weekly paper, then as a semi-weekly, obtained an extensive circulation in this city and throughout Canada. The idea of publishing a daily edition has often been entertained, for, after all, the daily press is that which will ultimately, we have no doubt, surpass all other modes of publication in vitality and importance. Various reasons, however, have prevented the attainment of this object till the present time, when such a frequent issue appears to be called for by the public interest in the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country, and the momentous events which are transpiring in Europe and Asia.

It is hoped that the reception of this daily edition may be such as to encourage a continuance of it even after the Prince shall have left our shores, but we make no pledge to carry it on beyond that time, as the very low price at which it is published will entail considerable loss unless the circulation be large and the advertising patronage good.

Our reason for putting the price at one half-penny is, that every one, however poor, may buy it, and also in order that Montreal may not be altogether distanced in the race of cheap literature. In London a daily paper,—the *Star*—as large as the great *Times* itself, is published for one penny. In New York, the *World* is published daily for one cent, though it contains as much matter as the *Tribune*, *Times* or *Herald*, which are two cents. The paper will be sold over the counter at one half-penny per copy. News-boys will be supplied at 4d. per dozen, or two dozen for 12½ cents. News-agents throughout the Province will be supplied at 50 cents per hundred, exclusive of Express charges.

Advertisements not inconsistent with the character of the paper, will be inserted in the *Daily Witness* at seven cents per line for first insertion, and three cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of individuals wanting places, not exceeding three lines, will be inserted for 12½ cents the first time; and half price for each subsequent insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement can be inserted connected with intoxicating drinks, tobacco, quack medicines, theatres, races, balls, circuses, Sabbath travelling, or anything else that is injurious to society.

CITY ITEMS.

THE LORD'S DAY IN MONTREAL.—Yesterday being a beautiful day, the number of persons out walking in the direction of the new Exhibition Building and Ball-room was very great. The side-walks were thronged in the afternoon, the greater proportion of the loungers being French Canadians and strangers.—The churches were, however, very well attended, especially in the forenoon, there being many strangers at several of them.

THE SABBATH UNION PRAYER-MEETING from 3 to 4 o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, was well attended and deeply interesting.

THE RELIGIOUS TEMPERANCE MEETING on Sabbath afternoon from 4 to 5 o'clock in Bonaventure Hall, was, as usual, numerously attended and remarkably attractive, as well as instructive. There were five addresses by different speakers, three prayers offered, and two hymns sung within the hour, which is about the usual routine, and all the exercises were suitable for the Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Burlington, has powerfully contributed to the interest of this meeting for several Sab-

baths past, whilst supplying the American Presbyterian Church in the summer vacation of their pastor. There are nearly always strangers present, however, at this meeting, which is one of the most interesting of the whole week.

THE DAILY PRAYER MEETING in the Mechanic's Hall, from 4 to 5, is continued every day. Praying men and women are asked to attend.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING is nearly finished, and it reflects very great credit on all concerned. One is not easily satisfied with gazing at and admiring its light, lofty, and graceful proportions; and when it is remembered that 14 weeks ago the place where it stands was a green field, one is inclined to think that the mechanics of the present day surpass, in creative power, the *genii* of the Arabian Nights. There is no task, however difficult, that they cannot accomplish, and that rapidly and well. They bring the ideal beauty of the architect into actual existence, without a pause or a blunder, and are equally at their ease on the most insecure footing and the most giddy heights as on the solid ground. No one could see the daily progress of this building, and of the other great building and various triumphal arches, without feeling a growing respect for the mechanics of Montreal. Indeed, when it is remembered that the approaching festival was primarily got up to celebrate the completion of the Victoria Bridge, one of the greatest monuments of mechanical skill, power, and perseverance in the world, it would appear peculiarly appropriate that mechanics should have a prominent part in it. Surely some afternoon might be set apart for the mechanics and artisans of Montreal to enjoy a fête champêtre, at which the Prince would doubtless delight to be present, in imitation of his excellent father, who has always taken the deepest interest in the welfare, happiness and progress of the working classes. To leave out the mechanics of Montreal in the approaching celebration would be like leaving out the character of Hamlet in the drama of that name.

OUR STREETS are fast being put in good order and repair, but much remains yet to be done. In many places, for instance, large pieces of the newly-laid broken stone have worked up through the covering of sand, and a couple of men, with hammers, should go round for the purpose of breaking such pieces small, so as to prevent the constant jolting and jumping of carriages over them. The grading of the streets is also in several places so highly rounded that carriages which pass on either side are in danger of upsetting. In all these cases the gutters should be paved with boulders, as has already been done in some instances, which would bring the slopes about right. When upon this subject, we may notice that the pavement in front of Mr. Joseph's beautiful new house in West Dorchester Street is being laid at an unsightly and dangerous angle of elevation,—so much so, in fact, that in winter, when covered with ice, it will be impassable. We would also call attention to the necessity of having the new store which is about to be erected in St. Peter Street by Mr. Thomson, leather merchant, set back to the line of the other new stores in that street.

THE COURTS ON SATURDAY.—There were 18 prisoners before the Recorder's Court, 13 of whom were for drunkenness, 3 for breaking the peace, 1 for incorrigible drunkenness, and a cabman for absenting himself from his cab. Thus probably the whole of the 18 cases were the fruits of the liquor traffic. At the Police Court 4 men were brought up for fighting, one for wife-beating, and two for assault.

HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.—The result of inquiries made respecting the number of strangers who can be accommodated in Montreal during the visit of the Prince, is that, in hotels, boarding-houses, and families who will accommodate strangers, 10,000 people can easily be provided, independently of the crowds who will be entertained by their friends. A complete list of hotels, boarding-houses, &c., will be ready to-morrow, and in the hands of Mr. Delisle, Clerk of the Peace.

GRAND FIREMEN'S MUSTER.—The Montreal fire companies intending to take part in the procession on the landing of the Prince of Wales, invite all brother firemen to join them and to take part in the competition amusement, torch-light procession, &c., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., when prizes to the value of \$1,000 will be competed for by all comers, engine builders, &c.

THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES and Bands of Hope of Montreal are making preparations to wait in procession on the Prince of Wales at his residence on the morning of the opening of the Exhibition Building. A public meeting of all Temperance men will, we hope, be called immediately, preparatory to the above great gathering.

A PROCLAMATION of the Mayor states that according to official announcement, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will arrive in Montreal on Friday, the 24th inst., between 2 and 3 o'clock p.m., and puts forward the following urgent requests with reference to that occasion:—

1. That Friday, the 24th instant, the day of His Royal Highness' arrival, be observed as a Public Holiday.
2. That a general illumination be held in the City and Suburbs, on the evening of the same day.
3. That the various National and other Societies in this City, and the citizens generally, unite in the procession to be formed on the arrival of His Royal Highness.
4. That the streets along the line of march, as indicated in the programme of proceedings published under the joint authority of the Corporation and the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Reception Fund, be decorated with as large a display of flags, banners, &c., as possible.
5. That in order to prevent accidents that might occur from the immense concourse of people likely to gather in Notre Dame Street, Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, on the evening of the illumination,

no vehicles be allowed to pass through or along the great thoroughfares above named, from 8 to 11 in the evening.

Another proclamation positively prohibits the use of squibs or fire-crackers on the occasion, and requests all well-disposed persons to aid the authorities in their endeavors to prevent the recurrence of this intolérable abuse.

THE POLICE COURTS TO-DAY.

POLICE MAGISTRATE.—Before J. C. Coursoi, Esq.—There were only two cases this morning: one person was fined 10s. for drunkenness, and sent to jail; and another, for the same offence, was sent to prison, whose insanity will perhaps warrant his being sent to Beauport.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The number of prisoners before J. P. Sexton, Esq., was 48, being 20 less than were tried last Monday. The whole number of cases before the Recorder last week was 173, the great proportion being "drunk," "drunk and fighting," &c. Of the 48 this morning, 39 were drunken cases,—11 of the prisoners being miserable, squalid-looking females. Punishment, in nearly every case, fines, or in default sent to jail.

LATEST NEWS.—The "Adriatic" arrived at New York on the 11th, bringing 260 passengers, including Lady Franklin and niece, and Donald McKay, having left Southampton at 6 o'clock in the evening of the 1st.

She brings the following intelligence:—**LIVERPOOL MARKETS**.—Flour quiet and easier, but unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn dull; Mixed 30s. to 30s. 3d. Pork dull. Lard steady, at 59 to 63c. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull. Ashes quiet; Pots 29s., Pearls 29s. London, August 1.—Consols 93½ to 93.

All the war steamers in the English dockyards are to be made ready to meet an emergency.—Turkey has accepted the proposals for the intervention made by the Convention at Paris, with slight modifications.—The Convention agreed to by Garibaldi, says the Citadel of Messina will not fire on the town.—The Garibaldian colors will take equal rank with the Neapolitan flag.—Naples tranquil, but agitation prevailed in the Provinces.—It is rumored that the Royal troops were about to evacuate the Citadel of Messina.—Hostilities were suspended, and 15 Neapolitan steamers are reported to have left Naples for Sicily. France assented to the Neapolitan proposal, that the fleets of France and England were to cruise off Calabria and Naples, to prevent the landing of the Garibaldians. Lord John Russell declined to accede, because England desired to maintain the principles of non-intervention.

NAPLES, Sunday Evening.—After a conference with Count Cavour, it was resolved this day that the King of Sardinia should send an aide-de-camp, carrying an autograph letter, to Garibaldi, requesting him not to attack the continental possessions of Francis II.
BERLIN, July 24, 10 22 a.m.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William has just been happily delivered of a daughter. Her Royal Highness and the royal infant are doing well.

The Pope has decided not to quit Rome.—England, Austria, and Russia are ready to send troops to Syria.—A mutual understanding had taken place between Austria and Prussia, from the Toplit meeting, on most important questions of European policy.—Napoleon's letter to the French Ambassador of London, dated 25th July, says: Since the peace of Villa Franca, I have had but one thought, and one object, to inaugurate a new era of peace, and to live on the best terms with my neighbours, and especially with England.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, NOON, August 13, 1860.

The day is very wet, and there is no business of any kind doing except the merest routine. There is no change of prices to note since last week. To-morrow being market-day, we will give full quotations, as well as the receipts and shipments of produce for this day.

Flour from new wheat was received here on Saturday from Detroit.

[For the "Montreal Witness."

HALIFAX AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE CITY HARBOR.

Halifax is a city of about 30,000 inhabitants, situated on an arm of the sea. The basin extends about 12 miles, with an average width of about 1½ miles. The tides are moderate, and water very deep,—all make Halifax harbor one of the finest in the world, and open throughout the year. The city is mostly on the side of a hill, on top of which is the citadel, a fortification of great strength. It is its magnificent harbor that gives Halifax such great advantages. The buildings, especially those recently erected and those now in course of construction, are good, and some of a superior character.

The "Province Building" is a very handsome structure, and is used for the various Government offices as well as for the sittings of the Provincial Parliament. There is a good supply of churches and public benevolent institutions. There is a good deal of quiet, substantial prosperity to be found amongst the people. Railroads are springing up, and soon, it is to be hoped, we in Canada will be more closely allied by the iron tie, and these British Provinces all be formed into one grand confederacy.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Great preparations in the way of triumphal arches, and some of a most beautiful kind were made. These generally have appropriate mottoes. Some have been erected by individuals, or companies, or societies—as the General, the Catholic Archbishop, the Free-Masons, Gas Company, Cunard Steamship Co., Volunteer Co., Firemen, &c., &c.; the streets lined generally with spruce; wreaths of flowers on houses; gas and other adornments for the illumination were very general,—and it was gratifying to find that all seemed heartily to unite in trying to do their best to give welcome to the son of our beloved sovereign. One feature is especially worthy of note. Though the Prince was expected to land on Monday morning, yet there was a very general regard for the Sabbath evinced,—an example, which it is to be hoped, will elsewhere be followed.
On Monday morning the steamers were observed

coming up the harbor. Many vessels went to meet them, and as the fleet approached the forts, salute after salute was fired, and cheer after cheer went forth from the crowds assembled on the wharves. Flags were displayed from almost every house, and some had quite a number of them. The man-of-war vessels in harbor re-echoed the salutes, manned the yards, and a general outburst of rejoicing was evident, to welcome the future monarch of this great Empire to the American Continent. The vessels reached the moorings about 10, and at 12 the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle and others, landed at the dock-yard, amidst the roar of another general salute by the ships and forts.

The Prince is of quite youthful appearance, rather slight—has a healthy complexion, tinged with red, a pleasing expression of countenance, and free from anything like *airs* or *hauteur* in his demeanor. He looks, in short, like a free, open-hearted English youth, winning in his manner, and one likely speedily to become a general favorite. He was received by the civic and military authorities in due form, and then walked, hat in hand, to receive and reply to addresses,—all occupying perhaps 10 or 12 minutes. He had on a red frock coat, with a blue silk sash, and a cocked hat. Soon afterwards he mounted on horseback, and, accompanied by the Governor, the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c., proceeded at the head of a procession through the city to the Government House. Every house was crowded as he passed, and all seemed with one voice to bid him welcome. Very courteously did he acknowledge the attentions shown him as he passed. One of the most pleasing features of the day was the singing of the national anthem by about 3,000 children seated on a platform in the great square at the head of one of the streets. He stopped while they sang, and was undoubtedly much pleased with the sight. Then the 3,000 cheered and waved handkerchiefs, and on went the procession, arriving at Government House about half-past one. The procession was composed of firemen, who made really a splendid turn-out, and with whom the Prince was specially delighted,—the Corporation, &c., &c.—Temperance Societies,—Military Companies,—and closing up, unhappily, by a procession on whose banners were inscribed in Latin, "St. Patrick, pray for us," "Holy and Immaculate Virgin, pray for us." Sad to think that men will not look to the one Mediator—will not trust only in the one Saviour, but on refugees of lies, permit their consciences to be blinded, and slumber on until they are awakened by the realities of eternity!

The morning was very threatening, but happily no rain of consequence fell until the pageant was over. The afternoon was very wet, and the illumination of the evening was greatly marred by the soaking rain falling and wind blowing, preventing nearly all the external gas arrangements for illumination being carried out. Some very beautiful things were, however, to be seen. With you in Montreal, on all occasions of the kind, it is positively unsafe for ladies to go out, owing to the danger from fire-crackers thrown off by mischievous boys. Here there was a special proclamation against them, and all the evening the writer did not hear one solitary cracker explosion—an example well worthy of being followed.

To-day (Tuesday) there was a grand review of the regular and colonial troops, and this evening the five or six war-vessels in the harbor are to be illuminated. At great expense, I am sorry to say, arrangements have been made for a grand ball this evening. This, with a large number, forms the "great wrong thing" in this reception. O that the day may soon come when these things shall have no place in a Christian community!

To-morrow (Wednesday) it is intended there shall be a regatta, and a grand display of fireworks in the evening to close all.

The Prince leaves on Thursday for St. John, N.B.

THE HALIFAX DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING.

It is gratifying to know there is a Daily Prayer-Meeting held here, though at this time not very well attended. It is held in one of the churches from 9 to 10 in the morning. Though the attendance to-day was not large, yet there was a very gracious influence—so much so, that permission was asked to continue the meeting for half-an-hour longer. Two captains were there—one of a steamer running to Boston, the other of a sailing vessel, but both evidently men of God. The burden of the desires of all was for a revival of the work of the Lord, anxiety for sinners, a longing for the extension of Christ's Kingdom. Every one present seemed under a great amount of heavenly influence. O that these meetings were prized as they ought! O that men would think more of the pomp of that tremendous day, when the King of Kings shall summon the nation to judgment. M.

Halifax, N. S., July 31st, 1860.

DEATH OF LORD ELPHINSTONE, G.C.B.—It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the death of Lord Elphinstone, the late Governor of Bombay. The melancholy occurrence took place on Thursday, July 19, at half-past five a.m., at his lordship's temporary residence, Ellison's private hotel, King-street, St. James'. His lordship had not reached his 54th year, as he was born on the 23rd June, 1807. When he had attained the customary age he entered the army as a cornet and sub-lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, and in December, 1832, was gazetted as captain. A few years after that step in the service he relinquished the profession of arms to take upon himself the onerous duties of Governor of the Madras Presidency. In October, 1853, he was selected as successor to Viscount Falkland as Governor of Bombay. On the 14th April last year Lord Elphinstone, as Governor of Bombay, had the honour of being included with the Governor General (Lord Canning) Sir J. L. M. Lawrence, Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, Mr. Frere, and Mr. R. Montgomery, in the unanimous thanks of the Parliament, "for the ability with which they have severally employed the resources at their disposal for the reestablishment of peace in her Majesty's Indian dominions." In the early part of last year he was nominated a Grand Cross of the civil division of the Order of the Bath, and as a mark of Her Majesty's especial favour was created (12th May) a peer of the United Kingdom by the name, style, and title of Baron Elphinstone, of Elphinstone, in the county of Stirling. His lordship was unmarried, and by his death the Scottish barony descends to his cousin, Mr. John Elphinstone Fleeming, eldest son of the late Admiral the Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleeming, son of the eleventh baron, born 1819, and formerly captain in the 17th Lancers.—*London News*.

NEGROES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The Rev. W. F. Clarke (late missionary of the Colonial Missionary Society at Victoria, British Columbia), resigned his appointment in March last, in consequence of his having failed to obtain the support of the London Committee in his resistance to the introduction by

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE.—By BENNING & BARSALOU. Splendid Collection of Marble and Alabaster Vases, Alabaster Statuary and Ornaments. The Subscribers have received instructions from SIG. G. B. PANDOFFINI & Co., to sell, at the Stores, No. 76 Great St. James Street, (Next Door to the Ottawa Hotel), on Tuesday evening, 14th August, and following Evenings, the whole of their magnificent collection of Marble and Alabaster Statuary, &c., &c.

NOTICE TO HOUSEHOLDERS.—The Subscriber has just received a large consignment of the following Goods, which will be sold low, for Cash, and at the Auctions every Thursday:— 200 Turned Post hard wood Bedsteads, at \$1.75 to \$2, 250 Polished Walnut and Oak Cane Seat Arm Chairs, 150 Cottage Arm Chairs—wood seat, 50 Mahogany and B. W. Sofas, 300 Walnut Cane Seat Bedroom Chairs, A large consignment of new Carpet and Oil Cloth, New and Second-hand Cooking Stoves, A large quantity of Cut and Pressed Tumblers, Ivory-handled Knives and Forks, Table Furniture, Bed-room Furniture, Mattresses, and General Household Goods. The whole Stock must be closed off by the 20th August. HENRY J. SHAW, Auctioneer, St. Francois Xavier Street.

VARIEGATED LANTERNS FOR EFFECTIVE ILLUMINATION.—The Fluid used for these LANTERNS is COAL OIL, requiring no Glass Chimneys, and the Burner, a new invention, ensures complete Combustion, and is free from smoke or smell. In point of economy, these LANTERNS defy competition. Parties wishing to leave their houses during the Illumination, can hang them outside of the windows where they will burn until the Oil is all consumed. They require no attention after being lit up, and are well adapted for hanging on trees in front of houses, and for Lighting up Avenues, as they are not affected by rain or wind. Also, LAMPS for inside of Windows, instead of Candles—a great improvement, as the guttering and falling of grease on the Carpets is avoided, the risk from Fire is diminished, no snuffing is required, and Lamps are at all times useful. For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the HARDWARE STORE, CATHEDRAL BLOCK. THOMAS DAVIDSON.

TEA AND COFFEE.—We have received via New York several lots of very choice Coffee, which we shall supply to families at 1s 3d per lb. TEA.—The following are our prices for good family Teas: Souchong—best quality, Rich Pekoe flavor, 3s 4d per lb. Do Pekoe flavor - - - - - 3s 0d " Do do - - - - - 2s 9d " Young Hyson—first class Tea - - - - - 3s 4d " Do Fine quality - - - - - 3s 0d " Hyson—Small Leaf, recommended - - - - - 3s 0d " Do Strong do - - - - - 2s 9d " Other description of Teas, from 1s 6d to 2s 6d " To purchasers of 6lb. weight of Tea we make an allowance of two pence per lb. EDWARD GEE & CO., Coffee Roasters and Manufacturers of Chocolate, Broma and Cocoa. 27 Great St. James Street. Montreal, August 13th, 1860.

FOUNDRY.—KING & QUEEN STREETS, MONTREAL.—The Subscriber is constantly Manufacturing and solicits orders for Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Mill Work, Bark Mills, Power Presses, &c., &c., and is prepared to furnish designs and execute orders for all kinds of Machinery, in the usual substantial and workmanlike manner of this Establishment. Architectural and Machine Castings, Iron or Brass, from an unequalled Stock of Patterns, Best Fire Clay, best Fire Bricks, Ground Charcoal and Sea Coal, in barrels, always on hand. GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor. Montreal, August 13.

PRINCE OF WALES & VICTORIA BRIDGE MEDALS.—SAVAGE & LYMAN have received a further supply of the above, and will be enabled to meet the increasing demand. Medal Metal 25 cents each Bronze and Leather Cases \$1 50 " Solid Silver in do do 5 00 " Solid Silver, gilt, in do 7 00 "

VICTORIA BRIDGE PERFUME, distilled expressly in honor of the inauguration by Plesse & Lubin of London. Supply just received per S.S. "Canadian." S. J. LYMAN, & CO., Place d'Armes.

NEW NURSERY BOTTLE.—Just received, a supply of LaForme's new Nursery Bottle. S. J. LYMAN & CO., Place d'Armes.

STORAGE.—GRANT, HALL & Co's MILLS AND ELEVATING WAREHOUSE.—The Subscribers are now prepared to receive on Storage, Flour and Grain of all description in their new Fire-Proof Warehouse, Canal Basin, at reasonable rates. Their facilities for Discharging and Loading Vessels are such as will insure the greatest despatch. They will also be prepared to Grind Wheat.

GRAND TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—The different Temperance Societies and Bands of Hope will assemble on Craig Street and Champ de Mars on the morning of the 25th inst., preparatory to their escorting H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to open the Crystal Palace. A full attendance of all friends of the cause is earnestly requested. J. S. HALL, Rec. Sec.

THE TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will meet this evening, at eight o'clock, in J. C. Becket's Hall, Great St. James Street, to make preparations for the 25th inst. JAMES STEWART, Secretary.

THE CIRCULAR published by the Undersigned on every Friday, for the English Steamer, is obtainable at their Office. Arrangements are made for the printing of the names of Merchants on such number of Circulars as may be specially and in quantity subscribed for. TAYLOR BROS., Brokers. Union Building, Aug. 13, 1860.

STEAM ENGINE.—For Sale, very cheap, a SECOND-HAND HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, in excellent order; has Planned Cast Iron Bed Plate, 8 1/2 inch Cylinder, 18 inch stroke, 5 1/2 feet Pulley Fly Wheel with 10 inch face, and detached Feed Pump. ALEX. BRYSON & CO. August 13.

NOTICE.—The Public is hereby notified that a Registry Book is now open at the Office of the Chief of Police, City Hall, for persons who may have suitable Apartments, Board, &c., &c., for Visitors during the Visit of the Prince of Wales and Provincial Exhibition. M. J. HAYS. Office of the Chief of Police, } Montreal, August 13. }

GEORGE WATSON, City Bill-Poster, No. 9 Hermine Street, near Craig Street.

ILLUMINATION.—DANIEL McDONALD, Gasfitter, 106 St. Antoine Street, near Mountain Street, is prepared to fit up Iron or Composition pipes for out or inside fittings, transparencies, &c. Charges Moderate. Montreal, August 13, 1860.

WADDING AND BATTING.—The Undersigned offers for Sale on manufacturers' account— 1700 Bales Bating, of four different qualities. 100 Bales Wadding, of two different qualities. The attention of Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers is specially invited to the above Goods. JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 270 and 272 St. Paul Street. Montreal, August 13, 1860.

NASMITH'S BISCUITS.—A consignment of these well-known and celebrated Biscuits has been received, for sale to the trade by JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant. Montreal, Aug. 13, 1860.

PROCESSION OF CHILDREN.—The City Council Celebration Committee having decided upon organizing the Children of various Schools in this city, so as to include them in the Procession to take place on the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the teachers of the different schools or other parties interested are hereby invited to put themselves in communication with the undersigned, on or before Tuesday next the 14th instant, with the view of making the necessary arrangements. It is intended to place the children on the Haymarket Square and in front of the Court House, with suitable flags and banners, and to furnish them with instrumental music, as an accompaniment to singing the National Anthem, &c. (By Order.) CHAS. GLACKMYER, City Clerk. City Clerk's Office, City Hall. } Montreal, 9th August, 1860. }

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1860.—Passengers Booked to Londonderry, Glasgow or Liverpool.—Return Tickets granted at Reduced Rates. This Company's LINE is composed of the following First-Class powerful Steamers:— NOVA-SCOTIAN, 2,200 tons, - - - - - Capt. MCMASTER. BOHEMIAN, 2,200 tons, - - - - - Capt. GRANGE. NORTH-BRITON, 2,200 tons, - - - - - Capt. BORLAND. CANADIAN, 2,050 tons, - - - - - Capt. GRAHAM. NORTH-AMERICAN, 1,768 tons, - - - - - Capt. AITON. ANGLO-SAXON, 1,768 tons, - - - - - Capt. BALLANTINE. HIBERNIAN, 2,434 tons, - - - - - Now building. NORWEGIAN, 2,434 tons, - - - - - Now building. Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails. One of the Steamers of the Line will sail from LIVERPOOL every WEDNESDAY, and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle, to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland. Glasgow Passengers are furnished with Free Passage Tickets to and from Londonderry. The following Steamers will be despatched from Quebec, till further notice:— BOHEMIAN, - - - - - 11th August, 1860. CANADIAN, - - - - - 18th " " NORTH-AMERICAN, - - - - - 25th " " ANGLO-SAXON, - - - - - 1st Sept., 1860. NOVA-SCOTIAN, - - - - - 8th " " NORTH-BRITON, - - - - - 15th " " The Steamer sails from Quebec immediately after the arrival of the Special Train of the previous evening from Montreal.

RATES OF SEA PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL. CABIN. (According to Accommodation) STEERAGE. (Including Cooked Provisions) To Londonderry, \$66 to \$80 To Londonderry, - - - - - \$30 To Glasgow, - - - - - \$66 to \$80 To Glasgow, - - - - - \$30 To Liverpool, - - - - - \$66 to \$80 To Liverpool, - - - - - \$30 Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon is carried on each Steamer. For further particulars, apply to EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO., Corner of Youville and Common Streets. August 10.

FINE TULIPS AND HYACINTHS.—The undersigned having taken up his collection of Tulips, finds he has a few more to spare than those sold by auction when in flower, and he will supply orders for fine named sorts (six of a kind) at 10 to 20 cents per blooming bulb, or for fine mixed sorts (not less than 20 bulbs in a parcel) at 5 cents per bulb. —ALSO— Fine Mixed Hyacinths, Single, Double, Red, Blue, Pink, Orange, White, &c., at 15 cents for large sized, and 12 1/2 cents for ordinary sized blooming bulbs. The large-sized are suitable for flowering in glasses in the house. Orders to be sent to JOHN DOUGALL, Montreal Witness Office.

P. S.—The bulbs sold at auction will be ready for delivery in two or three weeks. STOCKS.—The Undersigned having recently received several letters asking if he sells Bank and other Stock, takes the liberty of intimating that his arrangements are such as to secure the highest market value for Stocks entrusted to his care for sale. JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant.

JOB PRINTING.—The Subscriber having recently added to his already Extensive Stock of Book and Job Type, as well as a Combination Job Press, he is now prepared to do Printing, in all its branches, in good style, at reasonable rates, and on short notice. He offers for sale a CYLINDER PRESS, in perfect working order—Rollers and Moulds complete—on favorable terms. This Press was used for several years in printing the MONTREAL WITNESS. JOHN C. BECKET. Montreal, June 24, 1860.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—The Undersigned is receiving almost daily consignments of Flour, of all the various grades; Oatmeal; Butter, in parcels suitable for shippers and retailers; White Fish, just received, fresh caught, and of excellent quality; Pease, Wheat, and other Grains; Pork, Hams, Lard, &c.; Eggs and various other articles, for sale at current rates. DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—The Undersigned, as Agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale the following goods:—Canadian Woolen Cloths, Satins, &c.; Bating, of various qualities; Leather, Upper, Kip, Calf and Harness; Potash Kettles and Coolers; Platform Scales and Flour Packers; Pails, Tubs, Wrapping Paper and other articles. JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 270 and 272 St. Paul Street.

GRAND PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AT MONTREAL on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES. The Board of Arts & Manufactures having the co-operation of the Board of Agriculture for L. Canada, are expending the sum of between \$50,000 and \$60,000, in order to make this the most complete Exhibition of the Industrial products of Canada ever gathered together. The Exhibition will be opened on the twenty-fourth or twenty-fifth of August next. Goods for Exhibition will be received on or before the fourteenth of August next. By special arrangement with the Board of Agriculture, Agricultural Implements shown at Quebec, and competing for Money Prizes there, will also be received as late as the 23rd inst. at the Exhibition in Montreal, for the award and allowed to compete for Medals &c. All articles representing the Industrial Resources of the country, being the products of the fields, the forests, the mines and the fisheries of the Province, as well as all articles manufactured in Canada, will be received and allowed to compete for the Medals, Diplomas and prizes. A Steam Engine will furnish motive power to any machinery which it is desired should be shown in motion. The freight of all articles exhibited, to and from Montreal, over the several lines of Railways and Steamboats, will be paid by the Board. All articles forwarded to the Board, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "for exhibition" will, if approved, be placed on Exhibition free of any charge for entry. Blank forms of applications for space, and all further information, may be obtained on application to the undersigned. B. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary. Montreal, July 12, 1860.

CANADA AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS.—The British and American Express Co. have opened an Office in Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street, Liverpool, under the direction of Mr. J. W. Howes, for the forwarding of Parcels, Freights and Valuables of every description, by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's Steamers. Consignments solicited. Orders promptly attended to.

AGENTS: London, 35 Milk Street, Cheapside - Hill, Son & Meadows " 150 Leadenhall Street - E. Wheatly & Co. " 34 Regent's Circus - Messrs. Chaplin. Manchester, Market Street - J. Hinselwood. Sheffield, 80 Market Place - E. F. Jackson. Huddersfield, 4 Cross Church Street T. H. Broadbent & Co. Edinburgh, 40 North Bridge Street - W. Crouch. Glasgow, 17 Miller Street - J. Hinselwood. Dublin, 12 Eden Quay - A. Warrington. Cork, 29 Patrick's Hill - J. Bernard. Belfast, 22 Warring Street - J. E. Richards. Paris, 6 Rue Montpensier - G. W. Yapp. Portland - J. E. Prime. Quebec - D. McGie. Montreal - D. T. Irish. PACKAGES delivered to any Railway Company in the United Kingdom, addressed care of B. & A. EXPRESS COMPANY, 22 Water Street, Liverpool, will be promptly forwarded. Pre-payment optional. Further information may be had of any of our Agents. J. W. HOWES, Manager. Montreal, Nov. 15, 1859.

CARPETS.—SPRING IMPORTATIONS.—New Designs Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloths, &c., Wholesale and Retail.—The Subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Purchasers to his extensive Stock, chiefly made to order for himself, and lately received from the most celebrated manufacturers of Britain, consisting in part of Tourney, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, three Ply Imperial, Kidderminster Dutch, and many other patterns. He has also Carpets, amongst which will be found the most beautiful productions of the celebrated looms of JOHN CROSLY & SONS. FLOOR OIL CLOTHS from the best British and American makers, including the unrivalled fabrics of J. HAME & Co., of Bristol, which can be had in any dimension. In confiding his attention to this branch of business, importing extensively and selling chiefly for Cash, he offers purchasers unusual advantages, and while prepared to offer as liberal terms, his stock will be found unsurpassed in extent or choice of selection by any other house in the Province. JAMES BAYLIS, IMPORTER, 74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, YONGE ST., TORONTO. Montreal, April 20, 1860.

NEW STARCH WORKS.—THE CANADA CORN STARCH CO., beg to notify the trade that their works at Edwardsburg are now nearly completed and in a few weeks they will be able to supply the different qualities of Corn Starch at a lower price than they can be imported. They also take this opportunity of stating that they have spared no expense in fitting up the works on the most approved method, and have engaged the services of some of the best Starch Makers from the most extensive Factories in the United States, so that purchasers of Starch are assured that the quality will be equal to any Corn Starch produced on this Continent and by far superior to any English or Scotch Starch. Sole Agent, ALEXANDER WALKER, St. Peter Street, Montreal. July 13.

IRON FURNITURE, STOVES, &c.—WM. RODDEN & Co.—MONTREAL FOUNDRY & CITY WORKS, 91 to 99 William Street.—Every description of Ornamental and Plain Castings executed to order, from the best material and by the best workmen of the kind in the country. Builders' Machinery & Railway Castings, Ranges, Grates, Furnaces, Gates and Railings, supplied to order. Constantly manufacturing and for sale, wholesale and retail, Single Double, Box and Fancy Stoves, of all sizes, from 17 to 55 inches long. New Cooking Stoves, of ten different kinds adapted to the various wants of the country, and warranted to give satisfaction. Iron Furniture in great variety, of the most modern styles, some of which are quite new and beautiful designs. The attention of the trade throughout this Province is solicited to the Wares now manufacturing. The best Model Makers & Carvers are kept for the execution of orders in that Branch. Melting several tons daily, and having the best of workmen, enables this establishment to offer unequalled advantages in the execution of customers' orders. Constantly on hand and for sale, Fire Clay, English Coke, Fire Brick, Lehigh Coal, Moulding Sand, Pig Iron, Scrap Iron, Coal Facing, various kinds, &c. July 13.

BUSINESS CARDS J. A. & H. MATHEWSON, IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS, 94 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL. DR. J. A. BAZIN, SURGEON DENTIST, 39 Great St. James St. next door to the Methodist Church, MONTREAL, And would solicit a continuance of the patronage so kindly extended to him during the past five years. JOHN HENRY EVANS, IMPORTER OF IRON and HARDWARE.—Stores and Iron-Yard: St. Nicholas Street; Office and Warehouse St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. December 1, 1859.

HERBERT MORTIMER, STOCK BROKER, Notary Public, Land and General Agent, No. 82, King Street East, Toronto. DR. W. E. BOWMAN, (Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, Graduate of McGill College,) PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

his colleague of a "negro pew" into the mission chapel. Resolutions were unanimously agreed to at a recent meeting of the London Emancipation Committee, warmly praising his conduct. It was also resolved that the conduct of the Committee of the Colonial Missionary Society, in "refusing to endorse the course" of Mr. Clarke, in claiming for coloured persons the same rights and privileges in a place of worship as those conceded to white persons, is conduct which merits the severe rebuke of all who recognize the fundamental principle of every true gospel missionary enterprise—the principle of the absolute equality in the house of God, and the privileges of Christian communion of "all men," irrespective of race, colour, or civil condition.

THE JESUITS IN SCOTLAND.—The Romish papers are in ecstasies on account of the recent opening in Edinburgh of the new church of the Jesuits, or, as it is termed, "The Church of the Sacred Heart." We are told that priests of the order of the Jesuits opened missions in Edinburgh and Glasgow about a year ago, and that already their success has been great. The order are devoting their attention to education, and are looking about the middle classes. It is quite clear that the priests are working silently, and that, from whatever source they obtain it, money is very abundant with them. We are afraid that they have many secret adherents amongst the wealthy classes.

MORMON CONFERENCE.—A conference of Mormons was held on Sunday in St. George's Hall, Southwark. It was stated that the elders had baptized a few strangers in every branch in the London district, and expected to baptize many more. The priesthood were just about going out to preach in the streets of London. Fract distribution had not been carried on so extensively as some time since, so many houses had not been visited; but conversation had been entered into with those who had been sought out as honest in heart. The speakers were sanguine as to the spread of Mormon principles in the world. The heads of the Church were elected:—Brigham Young, as president, revelator, and secretary of the Mormons throughout the world; Kimball and Wills, councilors. A patriarch, several apostles, presidents of high priests, quorums, bishops, and other dignitaries with imposing titles were also elected.

PETER'S PENCE.—The official journal of Rome announces that the sum received in the Papal exchequer, from "Peter's pence" amounts to £220,000. This is but a paltry sum to be levied from the whole of Popish Europe, especially seeing that the priests everywhere actively bestirred themselves in behalf of the Pope's cause.

IRISH PROCESSIONS ACT.—At the Belfast Assizes the Solicitor-General announced the determination of the Government to put the ProceSSIONS Act in force with rigour, and to punish all persons engaged in party demonstrations, to whatever political or religious denomination they might belong.

NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND.—A dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 6 per cent., equal to 14 per cent. per annum, have been declared by the National Bank of Ireland.

REPORTED RUSSIAN MARCH UPON CHINA.—According to a letter in the Times from Japan, 12,000 Russian soldiers were on the march to Pekin. The writer is quite confident that something mysterious is on foot, and hopes the success of the allies may not be thwarted by Russia.

THE EXODUS FROM IRELAND.—Dr. Murray writes to the Observer regarding the exodus from Ireland. The reasons which he assigns for the excessive emigration which has been going on for so many years are:—First—That it is very difficult for farmers of small means to secure enough land for cultivation to occupy their time and to support their families. Second—The last few years have been marked by such prosperity that poor people have been able to lay up more money with which to transport themselves to other lands. Third—The multitudes who have already left Ireland are persuading their friends to follow them. Fourth—Many are leaving to get away from the influence of priests. And fifth—A large number emigrate simply to better their condition. In all this Dr. Murray traces the hand of Providence, for the Catholics have been scattered, and their places have been filled by Protestants in many instances. The only method in which it seems possible to make an impression upon the manes of Roman Catholics is by breaking them up.

TEXAS COAL-BED ON FIRE.—A coal-bed between Wild Cat Bluff, on the Trinity, and Mound Prairie, which has been burning slowly for a number of years, has, during the present dry season, made wonderful progress, and ten or twenty acres have been burned off, and the fire is still progressing rapidly. Recently, on a gentleman and lady riding near it, the horses broke through the crust of earth which covers the fire near the edge, and were severely burned before they could get out.—National Express.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS.

BIRTHS. Montreal—6th inst., Mrs. T. M. Bryson, of a daughter. 10th inst., Mrs. Henry W. Atwater, of a daughter. 11th inst., Mrs. Alex. Buntin, of a daughter. Dundas—6th inst., Mrs. G. M. Pirie, of a son. Ingersoll—9th inst., Mrs. Robert Foster, of a daughter. North Oxford—9th inst., the wife of the Rev. Geo. Kennedy, of a son.

MARRIAGES. Cobourg—9th inst., by the Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, D.D., Hector Cameron, Esq., of Toronto, to Clara, niece of John V. Boswell, Esq. Hamilton—8th inst., by the Rev. S. D. Rice, Mr. John S. Rich, of Fonthill, to Miss Hannah Robertson. 8th inst., by the Rev. S. B. Gundy, Mr. Edward Clayton, to Mrs. Josephine T. Dupray, of Montreal. Kingston—9th inst., by the Rev. A. Wilson, Mr. William Meek, to Miss Emily Matthews.

DEATHS. London—7th inst., Emma, youngest daughter of Mr. Doyle. Paris—4th inst., Mrs. Dr. Christie. Quebec—10th inst., Mr. George Andrew, in the 35th year of his age. 10th inst., Hugh, eldest son of the late Mr. John McKinstrey, aged 29 years. St. Mary's—6th inst., Mr. Geo. Williams, of Stratford, aged 73 years.

The Miscellany.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS BATTLE-SONG.

Be not dismay'd, thou little flock,
Although the foe's fierce battle-shock
Loud on all sides assail thee,
Though o'er thy fall they laugh secure,
Their triumph cannot long endure;
Let not thy courage fail thee.

Thy cause is God's—go at his call,
And to his hand commit thy all:
Fear thou no ill impending:
His Gideon shall arise for thee,
God's word and people manfully,
In God's own time defending.

Our hope is sure in Jesus' might;
Against themselves the goddess fight,
Themselves, not us distressing;
Shame and contempt their lot shall be;
God is with us, with him are we;
To us belongs his blessing.

DANESBURY HOUSE.

[This singularly interesting Tale obtained the prize of £100 stg. advertised by the Temperance League, and has been published and sold very extensively in Britain this summer. The first chapter, which has already appeared in the *Witness*, described the poisoning of Mrs. Danesbury's infant child, in her absence, by a mistake of the nurse. Mrs. Danesbury was at once sent for.]

CHAPTER II.—THE NIGHT JOURNEY.

Mrs. Danesbury naturally felt impatient for particulars, and pressed Thomas Harding to relate them, as they sped on their way. He was enabled to do so, having had them detailed over to him at length, by Jessy. Mrs. Danesbury listened to the end, but she was not satisfied.

"I cannot comprehend it," she remarked.—"The tincture of opium has been in the closet in my bedroom undisturbed since the night it was first brought into the house. I had the toothache badly, and sent to the chemist's for some. Sarah went for it; and, knowing I was in pain, she brought it away without giving time to label it. I placed it in my closet, and how it is possible for Glisson to have gone thither for it, believing it was the baby's cough mixture, which she kept in her own nursery, I cannot conceive. It is an understood thing in the house, that nobody interferes with what may be in that closet but myself. I should not be so much surprised had it been one of the other servants; but for Glisson to go to the closet, and to commit such an error, is incomprehensible. It is as though she had acted in her sleep."

Thomas Harding was silent. He was debating a question with himself. Ought he to impart to Mrs. Danesbury a rumour which had come to his ears?

"A faithful, cautious, tried old servant like Glisson!" repeated Mrs. Danesbury. "Does it not strike you as being very extraordinary, Mr. Harding?"

"Ma'am," he said, with straightforward simplicity, "I am thinking whether I ought not to tell you something which Jessy mentioned to my wife."

"If it is anything that can bear upon this case, you certainly must inform me," replied Mrs. Danesbury.

"It was the Sunday Jessy had leave to drink tea with us," he resumed. "My wife got asking her whether she should be able to reconcile herself to service, and how she liked her place: and in talking of her various duties, she said that Glisson—that Glisson—"

"Go on," interrupted Mrs. Danesbury, wondering at his hesitation.

Thomas Harding leaned towards Mrs. Danesbury, and continued in a whisper, "That Glisson drank."

"That she—what?" uttered Mrs. Danesbury.

"Ma'am, that Glisson drank. Took sometimes more than was good for her."

"Glisson drank!" replied Mrs. Danesbury, in the very extreme of surprise. "Impossible.—What could Jessy have meant by saying so?"

"My wife said it was impossible, and took Jessy to task for traducing Mrs. Glisson. But Jessy persisted that it was so—that she does drink, and is often stupid through it."

Mrs. Danesbury was silent, utterly confounded.

"Nearly every night she has one big tumbler of hot gin-and-water, sometimes more; besides drinking plenty of ale at supper, too much, in fact; Mrs. Glisson being allowed the strong ale at that meal, while most of the other servants take beer."

"Mrs. Glisson is older than most of them," interrupted Mrs. Danesbury. "And when Mr. Danesbury suggested that Glisson might drink ale with her supper, if she preferred it to table-beer, neither he nor I imagined she would take an unseemly quantity. It is incredible!"

"I fear it is true," returned Thomas Harding. "Jessy is a clear-sighted, keen girl, and is not likely to be deceived. She has seen Glisson with a black bottle to her lips in the day-time, and believed it contained gin. In speaking of this misfortune to-day, she told me Glisson was 'stupid again, and it was in consequence of seeing she was so, that put it into her head the cough-mixture might really be on the mantle-piece, overlooked by Mrs. Glisson. Jessy says she reproached her with it, in the fright of the discovery."

"But, were it true that Glisson takes gin, how can it have escaped my detection?" urged Mrs. Danesbury. "The smell would betray her."

"Jessy thinks that it is not very often she takes it in the day-time, and you don't see her, ma'am, after she has had it at night. But she has got a trick of sucking things. Sometimes it will be a bit of camphor, sometimes a peppermint-drop: Jessy says she always knows what the nurse has been supping, when she sees her put one of these things into her mouth; and of course they take off the smell of any thing else."

(To be Continued.)

THE LAST LEAF—STORY OF AN IRISH BOY.

Some years ago, says a writer in the "Juvenile Missionary Record," at one of the Irish Church Mission schools, a boy, the child of very poor parents, was enrolled in a class for Scripture reading. He was quick, intelligent, and full of heart; but out of so wretched a home had he been brought, and so thick the gloom of ignorance with which his earlier years were pressed down, that it was a work of no small toil at first to teach him the beauty and charm of God's Divine Word. However, light by degrees fell on the opening thoughts of the little scholar. His parents were Roman Catholics, and to them the Bible was a sealed volume; but to him as he slowly drank in the truth, and thirsted the more, the more he drank, the Bible began to unfold very strange and heavenly love. In quiet places under the shade of overhanging trees, was he apart from his play-fellows, bending his sunburnt brow over the Scripture page, gleams of light passing to and fro over the half-ragged form and the thin eager face, as he stopped and read. So, day by day, a gentle thoughtfulness grew over features that to a stranger's eye at first might seem rude and wild. Nobleness of love had been kindled in the poor boy's heart. Touching the fountains of all truth and love in Christ, there breathed into him, from his simple Bible, thoughts to which he could not give a name, but that filled him with a quiet and lowly happiness, wrought softness into his voice and step, raised the wonder of his parents often, as he clothed them in words they had never heard from child's lips before, and when he was alone in deep retreats among the hills and glens, taught him how to pray. God's word was his hourly friend; he talked to its pages, it shone on him with a face of love, it exchanged its holy thoughts with his, it was placed beneath his pillow when he slept, it was treasured in a little pocket near his heart when he went out to his daily toil, it seemed to whisper its verses to him wherever he turned his step; when he opened its boards to read, it was to him like opening the door of a temple, into which entering he met Jesus in still communion; and in his heart the Bible was so dear, that all its glorious secrets seemed hidden there, in that little beating world forever. So the grace of God's word became the life of his life.

Time went on, and the little scholar grew up towards manhood. His parents had, meanwhile, died; and, alone, he was forced to go out to seek his fortune in the world. By some accidental circumstance, he was led to enlist as a soldier; and not long had he entered the ranks, when the Crimean war broke out, and he was ordered with his regiment to the scene of conflict. It was a war, as all will recollect, of terrible suffering and disaster. But at this time its first calamities were but beginning to be heard of; and as ship after ship put off from our shores for the East, they carried hundreds of young brave hearts, full already of the flush of battle, but many of whom were never again to see on earth the friends and homes they had left.

Amongst others, the Irish Bible scholar was carried away over the distant waters. To many it would have seemed a perilous life he was now embarked in; but, full as a soldier's life is of temptation, and witness as it is often to much that is reckless and wicked, to him whom God's Word had so thought it come with its perils, it is true, but few or none of its fears. Instead of his heart being wronged by wicked words, and wicked deeds around him, it waxed deeper and holier in its light. It drew God's precious book closer; and the thicker the gloom in which it lived, the purer and steadier it grew in grace.—God's things were hidden in it, as I have said, like hidden gold. So even the worst and rudest of his companions was hushed often by the words he spoke, and by the verses he read: sometimes in the red blaze of the camp fire; sometimes in the tent, as a hasty meal was snatched, and the tired head was laid down for rest; sometimes from memory, in the dark trench, and through the long bitter night. To his lips many owed words and hopes of which they had never heard before; and marvellous was it how the strongest and most daring learned to reverence in the boy such a shield of noble might, carried in his lowly Bible, as made their strength and courage seem very weakness and fear.

The battle of the Alma was fought and through its carnage and terror the young soldier safely passed. Some weeks later he was encamped with his regiment in the British line before Sebastopol. It was a night of thick murk; and, after toils long and weary on the day preceding, he and a little band of his comrades lay down in their bivouac on the cold ground, to snatch a brief rest. It was indeed brief, and awfully broken.

Grey dawn was breaking through the fold of mist over wood and hill above them, when a deep and sullen tread rose on the ear like the moving of a sea, sudden cries passed along the ranks, men flew wildly to their arms, the roar of artillery burst forth, and in immense masses out of the gloom it was seen that the whole Russian army was bearing down on this devoted band of our soldiers, hemmed in, surprised, and far from help. It is known with a grand heroism, notwithstanding, the little band gathered itself up, fought silently overwhelming odds and never flinched. Again and again, the masses poured upon them, were broken and driven back. No man thought of flying, none of yielding: but all thought they must win or die. At last, in one of the charges, as day had at length fully dawned, the young soldier, whose fortunes we have been following, and who had stood bravely in a foremost place all through, was struck by a ball on the breast, and fell. He fell without a murmur. The flying feet of pursuers and pursued passed over him where he lay; and in the utter rout of the Russians, the tide of battle was borne far beyond the spot. He was seen turning on his side on the ground, and from his knapsack feebly taking the Bible he had learned to read at the little school, under the old shady woods. He was not seen alive again; but when the bloody victory of Inkerman was won, he was found in the heaps of slain at last; even in that furlornness and death his tale was told. A crowd of fierce plunderers had passed over the field, stripping the slain, and in many instances cruelly murdering those who had fallen, wounded and helpless.

So this young hero had died in a fearful strife: his clothes had been torn away, the humble store in his knapsack plundered, and even his Bible rent from the faithful hand, but as he lay on the trampled sward his face turned up in the stillness of its rest to heaven, the light of a far away smile lingered over his brow, and on his extended hand, as if graven there, a torn leaf, the last remnant of his Bible, clung sealed there with his own blood.

THE ATROCITIES OF THE DRUSES AND COMPLICITY OF THE TURKISH AUTHORITIES.

(Letter from Beyrout, 1st. July.)

Dheir-el-Kammar was a large picturesque mountain village, or rather town, containing about 8000 inhabitants, all Christians, all more or less wealthy, all very industrious, and distant a day's journey from Beyrout, in the very heart of the Lebanon. The inhabitants produced great quantities of oil and silk, with the price of which they purchased large quantities of Manchester bale goods, retailing the same to all the surrounding district, which is composed almost entirely of Druse villages. The people of Dheir-el-Kammar had a thrifty well-to-do look about them, their women were as well dressed as in the towns on the coast, and their houses as well built as any in Syria. Above all, it was—like every other Christian village in Lebanon—a wonderful instance of how superior for the wants of man, even the almost nominal Christianity of this country is to utter paganism. This village of Dheir-el-Kammar is now a blackened heap of ruins. Its men—old, middle-aged, and young—priests, cultivators, traders, and land owners, were with the exception of some few who managed to escape, knifed and hacked to death, on the 19th and the two following days, by the Druses, the Turkish troops looking on, in many instances helping the Druses, and much of the iniquity was perpetrated under the very eyes of Khurhid Pacha, the Governor of Beyrout, who had gone up to put matters in order.

In illustration of the character of the atrocities, he cites the following:—I have seen one of the women of Dheir-el-Kammar who has a deep gash in her thigh; the wound was caused by the said thigh being used as a block on which to chop off the hand of her infant boy of three days old! Another poor woman, who is also here, tried to cover her child with her body, saying that it was a girl. The Druses found out it was a boy, and stabbed it through the mother's body. Neither the Turkish troops nor the Turkish Mutselim, or governor (for Dheir-el-Kammar has been for twenty years under the direct government of the Sultan), offered from the very first to move in the very slightest degree towards helping the Christians, although the latter were the inhabitants of the town, which was under the Sultan's rule, and the Druses were in every sense of the word outlaws. "All that day"—to copy the words of a deposition now before me—"All that day and all that night the work of pillage and blood went on. Towards evening the Turkish soldiers took part with the Druses. Men were murdered, male children torn to pieces, females abused (the latter only by the troops) and houses fired. Towards day-break a body of 600 Christians took refuge in the Serai, or Government House, having been invited to do so by the governor. When the Druses discovered this, some hours later, they rushed towards the building. Both the military authorities and the governor of the town received them with open arms, and began to deliver to them the Maronite refugees, whom they, the Druses, killed like sheep. Of all the 600 persons one man alone escaped—a certain Boulos Soussa. The court was, even two days afterwards, a foot deep in blood." I must tell you that the person from whose deposition I have

taken the above account was, during the whole of the massacre, in the house of Mr. Bird, the American missionary. Mr. Bird himself arrived at Dheir-el-Kammar at the end of the massacre, and by his influence with some of the Druse Sheikhs saved not only his own house, but the lives of some three hundred persons who had taken refuge therein, and took them all safe to Abeh. The deposition is given by so truthful a man, and bears in itself such evidence of truth, that it has been translated for the official use of the English, French and Russian consulates.

"The unfortunate women, and the few men who escaped from the massacre, managed to get down to the coast at the Damoor river, half way between this and Sidon. They were escorted down by the only Druse Sheik who has not shown himself to be worthy of the galleys in all Lebanon,—a certain Cassim Bey Abou Necker.—From the Damoor word was sent to Mr. Moore, and by his direction Captain Paynter of H. M. S. Exmouth, the senior naval officer here, started off the Cannet, Captain Lambert, and Mohawk, Captain West. These two ships were engaged all Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday in bringing up the unfortunate refugees, and succeeded in saving about two thousand four hundred of them, each vessel making three trips down to the Damoor, and returning with all they found there. The poor people speak now with tears of the kindness they received from the gallant officers above mentioned and their good-hearted crews. By the way, I would not give much for the life of either Druses or Turkish soldiers against whom the crew or marines of the Exmouth, Cannet, or Mohawk might be shipped, so great an effect on these poor fellows have the scenes and stories they witnessed and heard at the Damoor had; nor is it to be wondered at. Women wounded, stripped, and beaten by the Druses, and others violated by the Turkish soldiery, covered the decks of these vessels as if they were slave-ships. The officers tell me that such a scene of horror they never witnessed. Of the last three days that this work of mercy was being carried on by British men-of-war, a large Turkish line-of-battle ship was present here, but not a boat did she send, not a step did she take, towards saving any single soul of the subjects of her Imperial master. And not only this, but when the Mohawk brought up on the Saturday a large body of refugees, the acting Pacha of Beyrout sent a request that they might not be landed here, 'for fear the sight of them might excite the Moslem population to violence!' Of these wretched refugees, some were carried on board the Exmouth to have their wounds looked to, others were sent to the hospital of the Sisters of Charity.

A SCHOOLMASTER CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.—The trial of the schoolmaster, Hopley, for the manslaughter of one of his pupils, a boy named Reginald Channell Cancellor, took place at Lewes Assizes on Monday. The evidence for the prosecution was of a revolting character. Hopley received £180 per annum for Cancellor, whose brother is curate of the parish of Sandor, Surrey. He was 15 years of age, an was of an obstinate disposition and dull in his intellect, having a tendency to hydrocephalus. Hopley in April last beat him one evening for a period of nearly two hours with a skipping rope and a stick, and at midnight he left him a corpse, after vainly endeavoring to restore him to life by throwing water upon him. The boy's legs were dreadfully lacerated and wounded, owing to the severity of the beating which he received. Hopley tried to hush up the affair by stating that the boy died of disease of the heart. The Jury found Hopley guilty, and Chief Justice Cockburn sentenced him to four years' penal servitude.

VOCANIC ERUPTION IN ICELAND.—Accounts from Iceland give an account of an eruption,—after thirty-nine years' repose,—of the volcano called the Rotlugia of the Myrdalsjokel mountains. On the 7th May several shocks of earthquake were experienced in the parish of Myrdal, in which the volcano is situated, and the day after an enormous volume of water was cast off from the crater. Mixed with the water were large quantities of cinders, and the eruption was accompanied by a subterranean noise. On the 11th and 12th, smoke, cinders, and balls of fire were thrown up. The smoke rose to such a height that it could be seen at Reikjavig, though at a distance of more than twenty miles, and though mountains 5000 feet high rise between the two places. The eruption continued, with intervals more or less long, to the 26th, but fortunately it did no harm to places in the vicinity, the cinders and other things it threw up being carried by the wind partly to the sea, and partly on to some glaciers.

ST. GEORGES-IN-THE-EAST.—The Rev. Bryan King, the rector, has obtained a year's leave of absence from the Bishop of London, and will leave England for Bruges with his family on Wednesday next. A reverend gentleman of moderate views, now officiating at a West-end church, and a friend of the Bishop, has been appointed to act during the absence of the rector.

—The *Phare de la Manche*, published at Cherbourg, announces that the completion of the steel-plated frigate "Normandie" is being carried on with all possible dispatch. The plating is 12 centimetres thick, and is impervious to cannon shot unless a ball should strike the same spot 13 times; on the 13th shot it will be perforated. The "Normandie" is about to receive her masts, which are colossal. One remarkable weapon attached to this huge steamer is a spear which projects from her prow, and which will, when impelled by steam, cut a ship in two. This addition is regarded as a remarkable progress in the construction of such steamers.

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