

THE DAILY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW & FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

No 51.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12, 1860.

PRICE ONE HALF-PENNY.

RAILWAYS.

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL.

GRAND TRUNK for Canada West from Point St. Charles. Day Mail, 9 A. M. Mixed, 4:30 P. M. Night Express, 9 P. M.

GRAND TRUNK for Portland and Quebec from Point St. Charles. Day Express, 8:30 A. M. Mail, 4 P. M. Mixed local, 8:25 P. M.

MONTREAL AND CHAMPLAIN for New York, &c. Express 6:30 A. M. Express, 3:45 P. M. Mixed Local, 8:30 P. M.

LACHINE from Bonaventure Street station 7 A. M., to connect with Ottawa steamers. 9:30 A. M. connects with American Line of Steamers. 12 noon to connect with U. C. steamers. 3:30 P. M. Mail train for various points between Caughnawaga and Province line, 5 P. M., 6:30 P. M.

ARRIVALS:

GRAND TRUNK from the West. Mail, 8 A. M. Mixed, 6:45 P. M. Express, 7:20 P. M.

GRAND TRUNK from the East. Express, 8:45 P. M. Mail, 2:30 P. M. Mixed 8:15 A. M.

CHAMPLAIN EXPRESS, 9:30 A. M. Mixed, 5:15 P. M. Express, 10:30 P. M.

LACHINE 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., bringing Hemmingford Mail, &c. 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6 P. M., with Ottawa steamer's passengers. 8 P. M.

STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES.

ROYAL MAIL LINE for Quebec. ("Columbia" and "Napoleon,") 6 P. M.

ROYAL MAIL LINE for Kingston, ("New Era," "Jenny Lind," and "Banshee,") leave Canal Basin at 9 A. M., and Lachine on arrival of Noon Train, connecting at Ogdensburg with American Steamers for Lewiston, ("Ottawa" and "Welland,")—leave Montreal 8 A. M., and Lachine by train of 9:30.

"LADY SIMPSON," for Ottawa, leaves Lachine on arrival of 7 o'clock train.

Market Boats.

"DE SALLABERRY," for Cornwall and Intermediate Ports,—Montreal 2 P. M.; Lachine, by Train, 5 P. M., Tuesday and Friday.

"VICTORIA," for Berthier and Intermediate Ports, 3 P. M., Tuesday and Friday.

"CHAMBLAY," for Chambly and Intermediate Ports, 3 P. M., Tuesday and Friday.

"CASTOR," for Three Rivers and Ports on Lake, 3 P. M., Tuesday and Friday.

"TERREBONNE," for L'Etiole, L'Assomption, 3 P. M. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.—King & Queen Sts., 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.

Montreal, August 13. GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.

IMPORTANT TO CATTLE DEALERS.—THE CANADA STARCH COMPANY will be able to supply, at a low rate, a few tons weekly of INDIAN CORN CAKE, a most suitable article for Cattle Feed.

Apply to ALEX. WALKER, St. Peter St. d sw-t.f.b

LARD, PORK & HAMS.—The Subscriber offers for sale—Lard, in tinnets and kegs, Fresh and Salt Pork and Beef, Corned Beef and Tongues, Smoked Hams.

At his Stalls, Nos. 26 and 27 St. Ann's Market and No. 3 Guy Street.

Montreal, August 21. WILLIAM BAUDEN.

EXTRA HEAVY MESS PORK.—A very superior article—for sale by the subscriber.

JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 270 and 272 St. Paul St., Montreal. Sept. 27, 1860.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.—The Subscribers are now receiving their Fall Stocks, to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants. In addition to a Good General Assortment, they have also a large variety of Assorted Crates, suitable for both sections of the Province.

In GLASSWARE their Stock of Tumblers is very complete, with every other article of Glassware in household use. Prices Low, and terms Liberal.

JOHN WATSON & CO., 11 Lemoine Street. August 17, 1860.

J. A. & H. MATHEWSON, IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS, 94 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

DR. W. E. BOWMAN, MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL. d-1 y

GEORGE VAN BUSKIRK, SURGEON DENTIST, 35 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, With twenty years' practical knowledge of the profession. Office Hours from 9 till 6.

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

M'MILLAN & CARSON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Importers of Woollens and Manufacturers of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

M. & C. beg to call the special attention of Country Merchants to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING. From the facilities they possess for the purchase of goods, the thorough practical knowledge, skill and attention given to their manufacture, they flatter themselves that their stock is at least equal in quality and value to any in this market. A call for inspection of goods is respectfully requested, when prices and terms will be found as liberal as any house in the trade.

Montreal, 18th Sept., 1860. 1 mo-d.

Fish and Oils.

NOW LANDING—CARGO of Schooner "BELINDA" from CANSO, consisting of:—

HART'S BEST SPLIT HERRINGS, barrels and halves

MACKEREL

TROUT

LARGE TABLE CODFISH

PURE COD OIL

J. A. & H. MATHEWSON, McGill Street. d-sw-t.f.b.

Montreal, Sept. 28, 1860.

GRAND DISPLAY

OF **NEW FALL GOODS,** SHAWLS, MANTLES AND DRESSES, &c.

John Pape & Co.,

298½ NOTRE DAME ST., and 93 MCGILL STREET.

Montreal, Sept. 18 1860. 1 mo-d.

Leeches! Leeches!!

FINE HEALTHY SWEDISH LEECHES always on hand, and for sale by

J. GARDNER, Chemist &c., 295 NOTRE DAME STREET.

1 mo-d

Coal Oil! Burning Fluid!!

RAPE SEED OIL, REFINED LARD OIL, OLIVE OIL, CANARY SEED, HEMP SEED, &c., &c. For sale by

J. GARDNER, Chemist and Druggist, 295 WEST END, NOTRE DAME ST.

1 mo-d

GUNPOWDER.

CO BLASTING, in quarter barrels. For sale by

ADAM BURNS, 12 St. Sacrament St. t f b

Aug. 22.

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of MERCHANTS to their present complete assortment of **FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,**

Which they are prepared to Sell at a moderate advance on the sterling cost, and on liberal terms.

R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

31 & 33 St. Francois Xavier Street. Sept. 13. 2 mo d.

TOURNAY CARPETS, VELVET CARPETS, TAPESTRY CARPETS, BRUSSELS CARPETS, KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS,

And other kinds in great variety, all this Fall's importation, embracing the Newest Designs from the Looms of the best Manufacturers, just RECEIVED and OPENED for INSPECTION, at the

MONTREAL CARPET WAREHOUSE,

31 & 33 St. Francois Xavier Street.

—ALSO,—

Floor Oil Clothes

That will be guaranteed as perfectly seasoned, including "Hare's" and "Nairn's" makes.

Dimensions taken, Oil Cloths laid, and Carpets made up by experienced parties. An examination respectfully solicited.

R. Campbell & Co.,

31 & 33 St. Francois Xavier Street. Sept. 13. 2 mo d

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER—BEST BATTING & BLACK & WHITE WADDING; Also, a Good Assortment of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES IN TWEEDS, ETOFFES, SATINETTS and FRANNELS.

JOHN DOUGALL, 270 and 272 St. Paul Street.

Oil for Sale.

50 BARRELS ALBERTINE COAL OIL
10 " W. B. Whale " "
10 " Burning Fluid
50 " Spirits Turpentine
200 " Rosins, assorted qualities.

ALFRED SAVAGE,
Montreal, 21 August, 1860. 22 Lemoine St.

AGENCY LA VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY, No. 12 St. Sacrament Street.

ON HAND:

SHEET ZINC, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12;
PLATE ZINC, Nos. 19, 20, 21, suitable for manufacture of Nails and Sprigs;
SPELTER, in Plates.

For sale by

ADAM BURNS, AGENT.

Montreal, August 22nd, 1860. t f b

Crockery, China & Glassware

J. PATTON & CO. have on hand a complete assortment of **CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASSWARE,** comprising every article suitable for both Town and Country Trade.

A call is respectfully requested.

TERMS LIBERAL.

73 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, (Opposite the Ottawa Hotel.)

Montreal, Sept. 25, 1860. 2 mo. d., s.w.

CARPETING

AND **Floor Oil Cloths,** WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE

CARPET WAREHOUSE, 74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, **JAMES BAYLIS**

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to his extensive assortment of the above, which is unsurpassed in the Province.

IMPORTING EXTENSIVELY for his establishments in MONTREAL and TORONTO, and his connection being with the MOST CELEBRATED FIRMS in this line in BRITAIN, he can offer those favouring him with their custom very important advantages.

He has still on hand some of the beautiful designs selected for the residences of

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and his Stock is constantly replenished with new Goods.

PATENT

Boot and Shoe Duster, WHICH COMBINES ALL THE PURPOSES OF

BRUSH, SCRAPER, AND DOOR-MAT, A VERY USEFUL AND CHEAP ARTICLE.

FOR SALE AT THE

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

James Baylis,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE PATENTEE.

Montreal, Sept. 14, 1860. d-t.f.b.

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.

August 6.

WRAPPING PAPER, PAILS, TUBS, &c., for Sale on Manufacturers' account by

JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant.

WADDING AND BATTING,—1,000 Bales for Sale on Manufacturers' account by

JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant.

"Scottish Reformation,"

BY REV. PETER LORIMER,

With 25 Illustrations of Scottish Reformation Localities.

BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, 36 Great St. James Street, nearly opposite Wesleyan Church

HEAVEN,

Or an Earnest and Scriptural inquiry into the abode of The Sainted Dead.

PRICE SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

BOOK & STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

36 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

(Nearly opposite the Wesleyan Church.)

TEMPERANCE TRACTS.—A Packet of the Scottish Temperance League Tracts containing 80 assorted Tracts, sent by mail on receipt of 1s 9d, or four Packets for 6s 3d.

One page Tracts, 1s per 100.
Four page Tracts for the Young, assorted, 9d per Packet of 72 Tracts, or 200 Tracts for 2s. All the foregoing are Post-paid.

Assorted Temperance Tracts at 13s 9d per 1,000.
Pictorial Tracts, large size, 4 pages, at 2s 6d per 100.
Arnot's New Year's Tract, 2s 6d per 100.

"WITNESS" OFFICE,

36 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

CHRISTIAN ALMANAC FOR 1861.

THE Boston Tract Society's beautifully illustrated Almanac for 1861 is now ready and will be sent by Mail, post-paid, at the following rates:—One Copy 6d, Six Copies 2s 6d, Twelve Copies 4s 3d.

"WITNESS" OFFICE,

36 Great St. James Street. Montreal, Oct. 5, 1860. d sw

Five Quires of CREAM-LAID NOTE PAPER For Twenty-five Cents.

FOR SALE AT "MONTREAL WITNESS" OFFICE, 36 Great St. James Street. MONTREAL.

"GET THE BEST."

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.—NEW PICTORIAL EDITION.—1,500 PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—9,000 to 10,000 NEW WORDS in the Vocabulary. Table of SYNONYMS, by Prof. Goodrich,—with other new features. Together with all the matter of previous editions. In one volume of 1,750 pages. Price \$6.50. Sold by all Booksellers.

G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass. d-3 sw-12

MR. BARNBY,

ORGANIST CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL,

Teacher of the Pianoforte, Organ and Singing, has now resumed his professional duties.

Terms can be ascertained by applying to Mr. Barnby, 2 Wellington Terrace, St. Catharine Street. Montreal, August 23rd, 1860.

REV. J. F. DOUDIET,

TEACHER OF FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

TRANSLATIONS made from French or German into English, or vice versa; copies also of various documents.

No. 4 POPLAR PLACE, Mountain Street.

Montreal, Sept. 17, 1860. gr-t.f.b

DAVIS' SINGING ACADEMY, Nordheimer's Hall, Adult Class every Monday evening at Half-past-Seven. Young Mozart Club every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Private Lessons given in vocalization. Circulars may be had at the Music Stores, and at the "Witness" Office.

Montreal, Sept. 24, 1860. d. s.w. t.f.b

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, speaking both languages, wishes to find a situation in a Store where he could make himself generally useful. Excellent references can be given. Apply to 'C.' at this office.

Sept. 11. d-t.f.b.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.—M. N. CLAUDEL, late from France, can accommodate a few gentlemen with Board. The French language is the medium of conversation in the family. Lessons can be had if required. The house, in Cathcart Street, is close to the High School of McGill College and the new English Cathedral.

Montreal, Sept. 10, 1860.

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.

\$35.—GEO. P. DRUMMOND'S ELLIPTICAL SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines make the lock-stitch, the only stitch that is alike on both sides and cannot be unravelled. They hem any width, fell, gather, bind, tuck, &c., make 2000 stitches a minute, are very simple make little or no noise, are not liable to get out of order, and easily learned. \$35 for a lock-stitch machine is a thing unknown before, yet they equal in workmanship and finish those 50 per cent dearer. Orders left with FRASER & GEORGE, Princess Street, or addressed to GEO. P. DRUMMOND, Kingston, will receive prompt attention.

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12

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

IN THE

DAILY WITNESS.

For Advertisements not exceeding 2 lines, 12½ cents each insertion.

For Advertisements not exceeding 5 lines, 25 cents each insertion.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged on the above terms.

For Advertisements exceeding 5 lines, 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 2 cents for each subsequent insertion,—with a liberal discount to such as advertise largely.

A Square of 21 lines for a week, \$2,50; for a month, \$8; for a year, \$50, with privilege to change once a month.

All transient Advertisements cash in advance.

The large circulation of the *Daily Witness*, and the small number of advertisements it contains, render it the most valuable advertising medium in this city.

N.B.—The proprietor of the *Witness* reserves to himself the right to decline any advertisement which he may deem not in accordance with the character of the paper.

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 12.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.—This is the familiar name of a Missionary Society which has grown from the smallest beginnings till it has reached the four quarters of the earth, and is an object of interest wherever pure Christianity extends. At the semi-centennial jubilee in Boston, just closed, the early history of the Society was a subject often alluded to with the deepest interest. A young man, named Samuel John Mills, who had heard his mother say that he was devoted to the Lord from his birth, was, after much opposition, brought to the Saviour while attending Williams' College, in the North-Western corner of Massachusetts, and with a few like-minded companions used to retire to a grove for prayer for the conversion of the world. On one occasion, while thus engaged, a thunder-storm came on, and the little company took refuge at the sea side of a hay-stack which stood near by, where, it is believed, the first idea of an American Society, having this object in view, struck the enthusiastic Mills, who communicated it to his companions, and they, or some of them, after maturing their plan, applied to an Association of Ministers, meeting at Bradford, to sanction it. Only two members of this Association which met in 1810, survive; and one of them, a Mr. Keep, gave before the Board an account of its proceedings in a vigorous voice, which reached every one in the meeting. Thus was this small praying company at College—like the similar little circle of the Wesleys and Whitefield, nearly a century before at Oxford—to inaugurate a gigantic religious movement. And the grove behind Williams' College, and place where the hay-stack stood, became historic ground. The ministers, for the most part, thought the plan utopian; and only a few noble spirits, looking to the promises of the Bible more than to the facts of the case, went heartily into their plan. It must be remembered that, though the London Missionary Society had been 15 years in operation when this American Missionary Society was formed, its experience had so far been quite the reverse of encouraging.

Almost simultaneously with the movement at Williams College, a similar impetus was experienced at four other Colleges, and five young men from four or five different Colleges applied about the same time to be sent abroad as the first American Missionaries to the heathen. Singularly enough, these youths were all, with one exception, named Samuel, a fact suggestive of early consecration and its importance. The exception was Adoniram Judson, who, with his great heart, burning zeal and resolute will, did as much for the formation of the American Board as was accomplished by any one man, though he shortly afterwards embraced Baptist views, and leaving the Board, was instrumental in establishing a Baptist Missionary Society.

These five young men were, after a course of preparation, ordained to the Missionary work, and sailed for Africa and India. Mills went to Africa, but his health failed. On his return voyage, he died, and was buried in the deep. Thus he was not permitted to enter upon the Missionary work to which he was so heartily devoted; but during his brief career he had not only founded, if we may so speak, a great Missionary, but had much to do with the original formation of the American Bible Society and other good institutions; and his name will shine in the annals of Christianity with continually increasing lustre. So mighty is the power of a consecrated young man.

INTEREST AND DUTY.—Under the quaint title of "Patriotism in Packages," the *New York Tribune* of the 9th, exposes a mercantile firm in that city, which had got up a business circular for special use in the Slave States, in which, after stating that one of the partners had just returned from Europe with a supply of most fashionable goods, they declare that they will exceedingly regret any occurrence which may prevent the people of the South from coming North to trade; adding by way of inducement that the great masses of the people of the United States are "decidedly opposed to the heresies of Abolitionism and fanaticism in all its forms," and asserting that the very ablest divines are in "powerful opposition to the very few but noisy fanatics who have brought disgrace upon their pulpits by preaching politics instead of the Gospel." Could

commercial meanness (doughfacedness) go further? Conscience means purse with such men.

We, in Canada, often find fault, and justly, with a large class of the neighboring nation for their want of consciousness in regard to an unrighteous institution in cases where private interest is at stake. Canadians feel at liberty to talk large on a subject in which they are in no wise implicated, "but let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." Are we perfectly and entirely free from blame?

A large quantity of Sugar and Molasses is used in Canada, coming almost invariably from Slave Islands and regions where the "peculiar institution prevails." Now, there is a positive command in the Divine statute-book, that we are not to be partakers of other men's sins; and in that connection it has occurred to us that there is an obligation incumbent upon the commercial men of this free country to consider what they can do towards reviving or creating a trade with those sugar-producing islands where the curse of slavery is unfelt. We do not wish to bring forward utopian ideas, but we earnestly long for the day when we shall know that the delicacies of the table and the clothing we wear have been fully paid for. Do we not owe a debt to those, through whose unremunerated labor we have all our lives obtained the necessaries of life more cheaply than freemen's labor could produce them; and if so, is it right that we should any longer run in debt to the oppressed, while we patronize the oppressor?

MADAGASCAR.—Interesting intelligence has reached us from Madagascar. Several letters from persecuted Christians and others have been published in London, and they vividly pourtray the intensity of the suffering to which the heroic converts have so long been subjected for conscience-sake; but though the sad tale will ever come with new interest to human breasts, it is now a very old story. It is well known that the immense, and, so to speak, semi-civilized population have long been reigned over by a despotic monarchy. The last king was a man of some liberality, and though a heathen, did not hinder the propagation of the Gospel in his dominions. It was long thought, however, a hopeless task. When the king died the government fell into the hands of his wife, a woman of wonderful address, and a remorseless and bitter hater of Christians. Missionaries were banished from the country; yet, such is the power of the Gospel, that the few native Christians who were then left in the Island, instead of dying out through bitter, bitter persecution, rapidly increased in numbers. Every martyrdom was the signal for many heathens to stand forth on the side of a faith which made men so noble. But the story is old and familiar, and we need not repeat it. Missionaries, after many unsuccessful attempts, extending over many years, again found their way into the Island, not to find the fruits of their former labors entirely disappeared, as might have been expected, but to be welcomed by an extensive Christian population, —so well is the Lord able to take care of his own cause without help from men. Persecutions, however, still continue, as the latest accounts woefully testify. There is one point, however, that will be pleasing to every one. The Queen's own son is known to be a true and earnest Christian, and this fact, of course, caused him to be looked upon with suspicion and dislike at court. Lately, however, she discovered that a conspiracy was on foot, on her death, to declare the illegitimacy of the heir apparent, and, setting him aside, to place the son of the most influential man of the Island on the throne, who, like his father, is a bigoted idolater. Her Majesty did not like her son's religious propensities, but this new idea was altogether more than she wished. On questioning the Prince as to the truth of the suspicion, he furnished her with satisfactory proof, inculcating four of the principal people of Madagascar, two of whom were sisters of the Queen. Vindictive by nature, and long accustomed to extreme measures, it was a small matter to her to order immediate execution. They were accordingly put to death. She then summoned the rival aspirants to the throne into her presence. Before her, on a stand, were two splendid silver cups, one of which each of the young men received. That which the prince held was found to contain nothing but earth, while in that in the hands of his rival was a gem of great value. Her Majesty then declared that he who now held Madagascar's earth should be its sovereign. Customary rites and ceremonies ratified the appointment, and a pious Christian prince is acknowledged heir to the throne, and will ascend it on the demise of his mother, which is looked for soon.

BOARD OF ARTS—PRIZE LIST.—(Continued.)

Under the direction of the Lower Canada Board of Agriculture the following parties received first prizes:—
Matthew Moody, Terrebonne, two-horse Mowing and Reaping Machine.
John Smith, Montreal, one-horse Reaping Machine.
The same, one-horse Mowing Machine.
H. A. Massey, Newcastle, four or eight-horse Thrashing Machine.
M. Moody, Terrebonne, one-horse Thrashing Machine.
The same, two-horse Thrashing Machine.
J. St. Germain, St. Hyacinthe, one-horse Rake.
H. Collard, Gananogue, Cultivator.
F. Bourassa, Lacadie, one set Harrows.
James Patterson, Montreal, one set Harrows.
B. Delong, Belleville, Straw Cutter.
The same, Wooden Plough.
James Jeffrey, Petite Côte, Montreal, one Iron Drill Plough.
J. Patterson, Montreal, one Iron Plough.
W. & J. Telfer, Danville, one Churn.

CLASS VII.

In this class there were awarded Silver Medals, under the direction of the Art Association of Montreal. C. J. Way, Montreal, for Water colour Drawings, "The Prince's Squadron off Gaspé Basin," and others.

C. Kreighoff, Quebec, for a collection of Canadian Scenes—Oil Paintings.

The same, for "a Quebec amateur as Launcelot Gobbo, &c."

T. Hamel, Quebec, for Portraits.

F. Morgan, Montreal, for original Bust and Medallions.

The Council of the Art Association desire to make Honorable Mention of the very large and fine collection of Paintings shown by Mr. Hardinge of New York.

The following parties also received Silver Medals:—
McArthur & Spence, Montreal, for Specimens of Stained Glass.

George Matthews, Montreal, for Specimens of Engravings and Lithography of great excellence.

W. Notman, Montreal, for Specimens of Untouched Photographs (Landscapes) and Stereoscope Slides.

J. W. Hopkins, Montreal, for Plans, Perspective, &c., of the Exhibition Building.

J. E. Pell, Montreal, for Carving and Gilding.

W. H. Manby, Montreal, for a collection of Piano Fortes of every superior workmanship.

S. R. Warren, Montreal, for an Organ and Melodeons of superior workmanship and design.

Savage & Lyman, Montreal, for Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

A. Hoffnung, for Dressing Cases, Silver and Plated Ware.

CLASS VIII.

The highest prizes we find awarded in the various departments for Ladies, fancy work &c. &c., are of to Mrs. Fogarty for worsted work \$5 and \$4 to Mrs. Silverman, millinery.

CLASS IX.

To the following parties Silver Medals were awarded:—
Mavor & Morgan, Montreal, for Black Marble Mantel-piece with Ormolu ornamentation, and White Marble Mantel-piece, and two Monumental Marbles.

Bulmer & Shepherd, Montreal, for Bricks for Drains and Building purposes.

A. Brahad, Montreal, for a splendid display of Manufactured Furs.

Hibbard & Co., Montreal for India Rubber Belting, Packing and Springs.

John Lovell, for School Books and for the best Binding, showing great perfection in workmanship.

Alexander Buntin & Co., Montreal, for a variety and excellence of Writing and Printing Papers.

Messrs. Moses Stanton & Sons, Toronto, for Room Papers.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Before Chief Justice LAFONTAINE and Justice AYLWIN.

(Condensed from the morning papers.)

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11th.

The Court opened at 10 a. m., and proceeded to try Edouard Orleans, for stealing money from Demers, the person whom Urbain Goderre was tried and acquitted for stealing money from.

Mr. Johnson, Q.C., declined prosecuting, inasmuch as he had made use of the prisoner's evidence in the prosecution against Goderre, and could not legally use it against the prisoner himself; and the Court charged the jury to acquit the prisoner. They immediately returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

In the indictment against James McCuaig, late Canal Inspector in Montreal, after examining some witnesses, the Court ruled that there were not sufficient evidence, and charged the Jury to acquit. They did so without leaving the box.

Orleans was brought up in connection with the Godere and Demers case, on a charge of feloniously receiving the stolen money; but as before he was immediately acquitted. Mr. Loranger moved that bail be taken for the appearance of the six prisoners implicated in the St. Valentine arson case, to which request Mr. Johnson implied consent.

The Court then adjourned until noon to day, (12th) when sentences will be pronounced.

BARON RENFREWS MOVEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.

The Royal party left at 9.30 in a special train. The Prince expresses himself highly gratified with the pleasures afforded him in Philadelphia, and especially at the Operatic entertainment.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.

The Prince arrived off the Battery at 2.30 p. m. amid the booming of cannon and cheering of thousands. He was received by the Mayor and other notables.

After reviewing the Militia, which he did in a Colonel's uniform, he proceeded up Broadway in an open barouche, drawn by six coal black steeds. Unbounded enthusiasm. Broadway densely packed. Windows filled. House tops completely covered, and every available square inch occupied. Demonstrations entirely eclipsing all others. Cable and Japanese celebrations not to be compared. Half a million of people lined Broadway. Splendid military display.

The Prince looked well, and apparently in good spirits. Continually bowing to the people. Day lovely. Seats in Broadway sold at from \$5 to \$20. Grand sight to see the waving of handkerchiefs. Good display of English flags.

— Mr. Revell is to address the children to-morrow at 3 p. m. in Bonaventure Hall.

— We have received from M. Longmoore & Co., Printers, a neatly-printed copy of the Catalogue of articles at the late Exhibition, together with the Prize List, which we conclude in this number.

— We have received the first Annual Report of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Pictou. The membership is as yet small, but a large proportion of the young gentlemen of the place have inscribed their names among the active or associate members. We think from its beginning it is likely to prove useful in a town second only in Nova Scotia to Halifax itself, in business activity.

— We have not received the Report of the Canadian Fisheries.

— Mr. Jonathan Revell, Honorary Secretary of the Irish Band of Hope Union, will address a public meeting in the Mission Chapel, Desrivieres Street, between Bonaventure and St. Antoine Streets, opposite Donegan's Garden, this evening (Friday), at 8 o'clock precisely, on which occasion he will give an account of the Temperance movement in Great Britain and Ireland, as well as very interesting incidents connected with the great religious revivals in those countries.

— The City Clerk directs public attention to an Act of the last Session of Parliament, which declares the following to be the standard weights of Hay and Straw:—A Ton of Timothy, Clover or other Hay, 2,000 lbs.; a Ton of Straw, 2,000 lbs.; a Bundle of Timothy

or other Hay, with a Timothy band, 15 lbs.; a Bundle of Timothy, Clover or other Hay with a withe, 16 lbs.; a Bundle of Straw, 12 lbs.

— At the meeting of the Council, held on Wednesday night, there was a third reading of the by-law for the Better Observance of the Lord's Day, which was with a few trifling exceptions, ordered to be engrossed and published. This matter has lain for months on the table. An amendment to the by-law respecting water-rates was also passed. The only other business was the dismissal of Thomas Somers, for many years chief messenger to the Corporation, with six months salary in advance.

— The Ball-room is fast turning into daylight, and will, we suppose, soon appear in Boston, a monument of energy, immense but ephemeral, as its object is vast but useless.

— On Wednesday night, at a late hour, a woman named Connolly, died suddenly in St. Gabriel-street, Griffintown. She was in good health an hour previous. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the return of her husband from Beauharnois, where he has been employed. A French-Canadian woman also died suddenly in St. Edward's Lane yesterday morning.

— Pierre Gaboury Larose, farmer at St. Cesaire, was found dead in his own field. Verdict, "natural death."

— The steamer "Columbia" which left this port for Quebec on Wednesday evening, ran aground when about twenty miles below. A portion of her cargo was taken off about two o'clock yesterday morning by the steamer "Cultivateur" and taken to Sorel. The passengers returned to the city in the forenoon.

— The *Nor-Wester* mentions the case of a man travelling the whole distance from St. Paul to Fort Garry alone, as a proof of the increased safety of the route, caused by perpetual travel, and the various conveniences thereby necessitated.

— The freedom of Glasgow has been presented to Sir John Lawrence, in recognition of his eminent services in India.

— Messrs. Streetfield, Lawrence & Mortimore, extensive Leather Merchants in Edinburgh, have failed with enormous liabilities. This failure, like nearly all the insolvencies that now take place, is to be traced to the modern facilities of the discount market.

— Almost every British newspaper brings us word of accidents resulting from the volunteer practice, among inexperienced rifle and artillerymen,—often resulting from the drinking usages accessory to clubs.

— The Government of Great Britain, it is said, is about to withdraw all diplomatic relations with Miramon in Mexico. It is also asserted that the Spanish Minister has advice to treat the Liberal Government with respect. The Juarrez Government is apparently becoming stronger, and the struggle for the supremacy will soon be decided in his favor.

Latest News by Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH BRITON."

The dispatch to the Associated Press, which appeared in New York dailies, dated October 9, stating that the "North Briton" passed Father Point on that morning, was a fabrication. Our notice of her arrival at 1 p. m. yesterday was correct.

The following is a synopsis of the news:—

FATHER POINT, Oct. 11, 1860.

The "North Briton" arrived here to-day, with 42 cabin and 153 steerage passengers. She experienced a continuation of heavy westerly gales to the 7th. Had very heavy gale from the eastward and a dense fog in the vicinity of Belle Isle. Had to steam eastward for an offing 20 hours.

Monday, 8th.—Sighted Belle Isle at 6:45 p. m. Dense fog.

Tuesday, 9th, 3 a. m.—Clearing up. Set on full speed, and had clear weather until abreast of Meccatina Island, afterwards a succession of fogs up to 4 a. m. of the 10th. Saw noice.

The "Nova Scotian" arrived out on the 25th.

LONDON, Friday.—The Dowager Duchess of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, mother-in-law of the Prince Consort, died on Monday last.

BEGRAD, 26th.—The son of Prince Milosch has been recognized as the Prince of Servia.

The "Dover Castle" arrived at Portsmouth, with gold valued at £229,000.

The Official Journal of Rome publishes a formal protest of Antonelli against the invasion of Papal States. A report reached Turin that the Piedmontese army had entered the patrimony of St. Peter, and that the French were concentrating at Rome and Civita Vecchia.

A formal order had been given to the Piedmontese commander not only to avoid any conflict with the French, but even any discussion on any point whatever with the French commander.

SARDINIA.

When the Chambers and Senate meet on Tuesday next, they will receive a communication from the Government. As yet the greater portion of the deputies show a disposition to support the Ministry, but in political assemblies opposition often starts up unexpectedly.

Once Ancona taken, Fanti's army will concentrate on the frontier of Naples, and it will cross it at the first call of the population. The general opinion at Turin is, if Garibaldi's army does not succeed in taking Gaeta, Fanti's army will, but this is only a rumour.

It is said that the Sardinian Government received from a portion of Garibaldi's troops, assurances of devotion to Victor Emanuel.

The check of Garibaldi before Capua is completely confirmed.

It is said at Turin that the Dictator was so confident of taking Capua, that he had given orders for preparing illuminations in Naples.

It was reported at Turin that Garibaldi had taken away the command of the fleet from Admiral Persano.

FRANCE.

The *Herald's* Paris Correspondent says that another division of infantry is to be sent to Rome by the end of the week. The French garrison will then be raised to 20,000.

QUEBEC, Oct. 12.—The "North Briton" arrived here at 6 a.m.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The "Africa" is signalled and will be up at 2.30.

PORTLAND, Oct. 11th.

The Indiana Republican State ticket will probably be elected by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

A private despatch from Columbus says that the Democrats gain 4 Congress men as far as heard from, and hold their own everywhere.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—Oct. 12.—By Telegraph.

Flour quiet; holders want slight advance. Wheat 1c. better. Corn firmer at 7 1/2 to 7c.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, Friday, Oct. 12.—Noon.

Morning frosty; thermometer at 7 a.m., 40 degrees above zero. Weather clear and fine; thermometer at noon 51.

Business continues good, with improvement in some branches.

In Groceries we quote the market firm for Teas at our quotations; no symptom of a decline. Sugars are firmer.

Telegraphic advices yesterday from below, note Codfish as advancing at fishing ports.

Leather has advanced a little within a few days; the market still improving and is now active.

There has not been quite so much business done in Dry Goods this week, yet sales are made freely, and before the close of the season the Importers' Stocks will be immensely reduced.

As the season advances, activity in bringing forward Flour, Wheat, &c., increases.

From 4th to 9th inst., both inclusive, 29 grain-loaded vessels passed through the Welland Canal.

The Flour receipts and exports at Montreal, during the 8th, 9th, and 10th insts., have been greater than for the whole of the preceding week.

We give below a statement of imports for the past three days of this week, via Grand Trunk Railway and Lachine Canal, as well as exports by the St. Lawrence for same time:—

Table with 3 columns: Imports, Exports, and specific goods like Flour, Wheat, Barley, etc.

Nearly all the Barley in the export column passed from Ottawa, Coteau du Lac, and St. Timothy, to New York State.

There is an appreciable advance in Ashes. The statement for week ending 10th, is:—

Table with 3 columns: Receipts, Shipments, In Store, and specific goods like Pota. Pears.

The Lumber receipts here for 8th, 9th, and 10th, are 8 cargoes, consisting of 341,000 feet.

Our Provision market is lightly supplied, and quiet. The market for Hogs in the Western States seems to be irregular.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour.—Superfine, is firm at \$5.65; more has been asked for a superior lot.

Wheat.—Sales of U. C. Spring at \$1.21 1/2 f.o.b.; the range of the market is \$1.20 to \$1.23.

Peas.—82 1/2c asked but no buyers; 80c is highest market price.

Barley.—70c is quoted, but that will now be paid only for superior samples.

Butter.—Some has been sold as low as 13 1/2c, but 14c to 15c is the rate.

Pork.—Mess is firm at \$22.25; \$22.50 is asking price, at which some small sales have been made.

Beef.—Prime Mess, sales in tierces at \$20; offered in barrels at \$10; market very quiet.

Ashes.—Slightly improving; Pota are 27s 9d to 28s; Inferiors 28s 3d; Pearls are 28s to 28s 1/2d.

Sugars.—Very firm at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c.

MOLASSES.—In hogsheads, 30 to 34c.

SALT.—A sale at auction brought 57 1/2c. for about 2,000 sacks which had been some time in store.

Oils.—For Cod, 57 to 59c. are the prices to-day.—Seal is without noticeable change, say 60c. for ordinary Straw, and 70 to 73c. for Pale.

Fish.—Cod advancing, \$4.30 to \$4.50 per quintal; Green Cod in barrels, \$4.10 to \$4.25c.

Teas.—The market is very firm. Twankays are, for Good, 44c. to 48c.; Inferior, 39 to 42c.—Young Hysons from 45 to 65c.;

WOODEN-WARE.—Painted 3-hoop Pails, per doz. \$1.85 to \$1.95c.; Painted 2-hoop, \$1.60 to \$1.70; Varnished 2-hoop, \$2 to \$2.10.

IRON.—Canada Plates continue in good demand; Bar goes off briskly; but little doing in Tin Plates.

PAINTS, GLASS, &c.—White Lead \$6 to \$10 per 100 lbs.; Raw Linseed Oil, 70 to 72c. per gallon.

LEATHER.—No quotable change from last report; 25c is the asking price for No. 1 Sole.

FREIGHTS.—Per sailing vessel to Liverpool or Glasgow, the rates are 3s 3d for Flour, and 8s 9d for Grain.

The following report of the Stock market is from Messrs. Taylor Bros'. Circular.

STOCKS.—Bank of Montreal—Sales at 120 1/2, and in demand. Commercial Bank—Transaction at 110.

BONDS AND DEBENTURES.—Con. M. L. Debentures—In good demand at par, but a few sellers.

EXCHANGE.—Has declined, Bank Bills 110 on London, and 100 1/2 on New York, Merchants' Bills 108 to 109 for 90 and 60 days.

JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant.

CATTLE MARKETS.

MONTREAL MARKET.—Week ending October 12. The attendance has not been very great, and no extra Beef Cattle offering.

First Quality, \$6; Second and Third, \$4 to \$5; Milk Cows—Ordinary \$15 to \$20; Extra in demand at \$30 to \$40.

Good prices have been procured at several local Fairs in the Upper Provinces, in addition to those noted in a former report.

At Albany, N.Y., on the 8th inst., there was a large supply, but comparatively few extra cattle offering.

New-York City market of the 3rd inst., was abundantly supplied—nearly 6,000 cattle being in the yards, and good prices were obtained.

At last Cambridge (Mass.) market, large stall-fed oxen brought 6 1/2 to 7c., live weight.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKETS.

Country Flour, per quintal, 15s. 6d. to 16s.; Oatmeal, 11s. to 11s. 6d.; Barley, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d.;

DIED.

Carillon, C.E.—7th inst., suddenly, Mr. John Forbes, lock-master, in the 65th year of his age.

MARRIED.

Montreal—11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Mr. John Wylie, of the Military Store Department, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John Moore, miller.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "CONNAUGHT"—STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER.

The brig "Minnie Schiffer," which arrived at Boston, Tuesday afternoon, with the passengers and crew of the burning steamer "Connaught," is of only about 200 tons burthen, and the standing room on her was completely covered.

About 8 p. m. on Saturday, the 6th, while heading westwardly, the wind blowing a northerly gale, the steamer began to roll to larboard with a singular motion, going far down and keeping that way a long time, which caused some alarm.

crew, the ship righted and the passengers became more composed. The sea was rough, the wind blowing what sailors call an ordinary full gale.

But these hopes were soon changed to extreme terror, when word was passed around, in low tones, "the ship is on fire!" accompanied by the smell of burning wood.

We then commenced to steer away and launch boats, which was a very difficult job, the ship lying almost on her side in a trough of the sea.

Mr. Whittell speaks in the highest terms, as do all the passengers, of the energy and kindness of Capt. John Wilson of the brig "Minnie Schiffer."

LIST OF CABIN PASSENGERS RESCUED FROM STEAMSHIP "CONNAUGHT."—Wm. Hurry and two daughters; John Perry; Joseph Schoolton and lady;

Cabin passengers from St. John, Newfoundland.—E. J. Tobin and son; Wm. H. N. Newman; Wm. Donnelly; Miss Donnelly; Jno. Fox; Capt. Meagher; Mr. Foster; M. P. Dalton; Mr. Emerson and Mr. Martin.

ADVERTISEMENTS. ALBERTINE COAL OIL.—80 casks of this very Superior Illuminating Oil, JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale, Low, by LYMANS, CLARE & CO., 122 St. Paul Street.

HEAVY WESTERN MESS PORK. GILMOUR & CO., 43 St. Peter Street, Montreal. October 11, 1860.

A GOOD MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISING.—The "Messenger," published at Prescott, C.W. Subscription, \$1 a-year. Montreal, Oct. 12, 1860. S-d.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging at Mrs. HALL'S, No. 71 St. Antoine Street. Oct 8—d-t.f.b.

Fall and Winter Dry Goods.

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & Co., St. Sacrament Street, OFFER FOR SALE, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR THE TRADE OF BOTH SECTIONS OF THE PROVINCE. Montreal, Oct. 10, 1860.

MR. HARRY SEYMOUR, PORTRAIT PAINTER, Studio: 115 1/2 Craig Street, Montreal,

BEGS to state that having been honored with an order from the St. George's Lodge, No. 19, C. R., the Picture is now on view at Messrs. Dawson & Son's, Booksellers, Great St. James Street. Montreal, Oct. 11, 1860. 1-d.

A BUSINESS FACT.—Gentlemen's Full Suits made to order of excellent Cloth or Tweed, for \$12, at the CLOTH HALL, 292 Notre Dame Street, West. Montreal, Oct. 6, 1860. d-t.f.

REFINED COAL OIL.—The Subscriber offers for sale 200 barrels REFINED COAL OIL, which will be sold low. ALFRED SAVAGE, 22 Lemoine Street, Montreal. October 11, 1860. 6-d. 6-s. w.

PATTERNS.—Mrs. W. MIDDLETON begs to inform the Ladies of Montreal that she has just received a New and Elegant assortment of Patterns from New York and Paris, which surpasses any in Elegance and Design yet received.

FOR SALE, FROM THE WHARF, Per Schooner "ALPHONSINE," BARRELS and HALF-BARRELS, McMILLEN'S SUPERIOR HERRINGS, No. 1 SPLIT. J. A. & H. MATHEWSON, McGill Street. Montreal, Oct. 9, 1860. 4-d.

FRENCH! FRENCH!—After the 15th October, the long established Boarding House of Mr. VERNON, already well known and appreciated, will be opened again to receive English gentlemen desirous of learning the pure French quickly and agreeably.

MISSION SCHOOLS AND CHURCH EXTENSION IN ST. ANTOINE WARD.—A rare opening is now afforded to Evangelical Churches or Societies to secure the above desirable objects, (in a part of the city largely populated, and rapidly increasing in importance, and without any other Protestant place of worship,) in there now being offered

FOR SALE, THE CHAPEL AND CONNECTED LARGE DWELLING erected by the late Mr. Lea, about two years since, in Desrivieres Street, (the first street beyond Cemetery Street, leading into Bonaventure Street).

MRS. LEA, or to J. A. MATHEWSON, McGill Street. Montreal, Oct. 5, 1860. 6-d. 2-s. w.

CARD.—The Subscriber, PIONEER in the Coal Oil Trade in Canada, respectfully tenders thanks to numerous friends and customers for past favors, and reminds them that he has not yet retired from the field, but on the contrary is prepared, by CAREFUL EXAMINATION of every new invention for the production of Light, to present such as really merit the attention of the Public.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.—J. FATTON & Co. have on hand a complete assortment of CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASSWARE, comprising every article suitable for both Town and Country Trade.

ANOTHER FACT.—Gentlemen's Fine Black or Mixed Pants made to order for \$4, at the OLSON HALL, fifth Store from McGill Street. Montreal, Oct. 6, 1860. d-t.f.

The Miscellany.

SYRIA.

(From the London Daily News.)

EXECUTION OF AHMED PACHA AND OSMAN BEY.

A terrible retribution is at length overtaking the faithless servants of the Sultan at Damascus and in the Lebanon. A fortnight ago we were informed that 110 Turkish soldiers convicted of taking part in the massacres at Hasbeya had been shot in the square of Damascus. Next we heard that fifty-seven of its inhabitants, many of them related, as fathers, brothers, or sons, to the first men of the country, had been publicly hanged, and hundreds of others condemned to hard labor for life. It would have been unpardonable if, while the severest justice was meted out to those people, the high officers of the porte who encouraged the murderous fanaticism of the population by their criminal inertness when the lives of the whole Christian population were in danger and escaped. Their time has come. The work of Fuad Pacha is not indeed done, for great offenders yet remain to be brought to trial; but a commencement has been made. The highest rank has not served to protect the guilty. Fuad Pacha is just now executing so closely the behests of public opinion in Europe, his blows fall so exactly where the denunciation of the world had fallen before, that if the evidence of the guilt of the men just executed were not both clear and accessible, we might fear that political exigencies were prevailing over strict justice. But, striking as these executions are in the story, there is no reason to doubt that they follow upon deliberate enquiry, and fulfil the demands of impartial justice. Our correspondent at Beyrout, writing on the 22nd ultimo of the first series of executions, observes: "All these miserable culprits were only condemned after a long and patient trial, and have richly deserved their fate." And we remark that the trial of the principal culprit whose death is now reported, has lasted several weeks.

Ahmed Pacha, governor-general at Damascus, during the late massacres, and who was executed on the 8th inst., held the rank of Mushir, or field-marshal, in the Sultan's army, and was engaged in the Crimea in a high command. On him falls the chief responsibilities of the massacres, not only at Damascus, but also at Rasheya and Hasbeya. Invested with the chief military authority over the army of Arabia, and uniting with it the highest civil authority, he was repeatedly entreated by our Consul, Mr. Brant, to send out an escort to fetch in the people of Rasheya and Hasbeya, and he promised to do so. He, however, did nothing. He waited until the catastrophe was consummated, and then satisfied himself with the reflection that it was too late. When Osman Pacha returned from infamously betraying the Christians of Hasbeya helplessly into the hands of their enemies, Ahmed Pacha received him as a conqueror. Although warned by these earlier massacres, and solemnly adjured by the Consuls of the Christian powers to do his duty, when the Christian quarter of Damascus was burnt and plundered, he showed himself wanting in every quality of a governor. No attempt was made under his orders to arrest the conflagration, and the houses of the Christians, who dared not move, were burning for a week. He was asked to set a guard at the gates, to prevent the influx of the murderous rabble from the villages of the plain, but he did nothing. A third part of the male Christian population was massacred, yet the Pacha was never seen without the walls of his palace. Detachments of troops were occasionally sent out, but no officer of rank ever headed them. Cannon were sent to the Christian quarter to clear it of plunderers, but they were never used; and during the whole course of the massacre the troops fired but few shots, and those mostly without effect. The greater part of the force in Damascus was kept at the palace to defend this faint general and governor. In the opinion of competent judges, responsible eye-witnesses of the horrors at Damascus, a hundred soldiers, properly handled, at the beginning of the disorders could have mastered the outbreak, and prevented the dire calamities which ensued. Why were they not employed? "I know," says Consul Brant—a name which, in the course of these sad transactions, has been covered with honor—"I know in what direction to look for the explanation of these facts, when the time for inquiry shall come; but the inquirer must be armed with power, and be able to protect those who will give evidence." Such an inquirer Fuad Pacha has proved himself; and Ahmed Pacha having, by his shameful cowardice, surrendered the Christian population to fire and sword, permitted the Moslems to involve themselves in guilt and ruin, and well-nigh caused the downfall of his master's throne, suffers at length the reward of his deeds.

The next officer in rank, though probably the first in crime, among those just executed is Osman Bey. This man's villainy has never been surpassed. He was the commander of the troops at Hasbeya, when it was surrounded by the Druses on the 3d of last June. The Christians having applied to him in vain for protection against their enemies, were attacked and overpowered. In this strait they fled to the palace which he occupied with his troops. The day after he prevailed on

them to surrender their arms to him, giving them a written guarantee pledging the faith of the government for their personal safety. These arms were given to the Druses. For a week the Christians remained in the palace, starving. At the end of that time Osman Bey had a conference with some Druse sheiks, and immediately afterwards his soldiers surrounded the palace to prevent the escape of the Christians and drive in stragglers, while the Druses, to whom the gates had been opened, marched upon them with their arms, fired one volley, and drawing their swords began to slay them to the last victim. So perished eight hundred by the treachery of this base man. His fate is richly deserved.

We can but hope that the trials and executions at Damascus may prove the commencement of a regenerated administration of justice to the Ottoman empire, which, by its even constancy, may render unnecessary violent demonstrations of rigor; but for a long time to come the wild tribes which form the population of Syria will need a strong, as well as a just hand.

CHINA.

(From the Edinburgh Witness.)

The eastern mails have brought further intelligence concerning the rebels of Nankin, their objects and their principles. Five Englishmen, of whom the greater part were missionaries, had visited the outpost of the rebels near to Shanghai. They were introduced to an intelligent gentleman, a subordinate king, with thirty thousand men under his command. He expressed his good-will to foreigners of the western sea, and his anxiety that they should conduct their trade in peace. The second in command at Nankin was formerly a student of the London Missionary Society's Institution at Shanghai. He left that city five years since for Hong-Kong. He remained there for some time, and visited Nankin, with the consent of Dr. Legge. He is now the second King at Nankin, and had made inquiry after the missionaries, and especially Mr. Roberts, who is still in Southern China.

The general officer who received the Shanghai men believed in the Bible as the source of his faith, and accepted copies with much gratitude. The gentlemen who were with him for a short time were satisfied that, while he had not clear and distinct ideas respecting "the divinity of the person of the Redeemer," he believed in the atonement, and based his creed on the Scriptures as the only rule of faith. He was reputed to be a benevolent man, desirous to avert bloodshed. The Kwangsi men were considered by this deputation sincere Christians, with whom the movement is less political than religious. They are more energetic men than the Chinese of the coasts, and have always retained some degree of independence. The deputation believe that the insurrection has now attained formidable strength, and the British Consul at Shanghai requires from all British subjects complete neutrality between the parties.

MINISTERS OF RELIGION AND POLITICS.

A good deal has often been said respecting Ministers interfering with political questions, or taking part in election meetings. A Congregational Minister of Sydney, Australia, having been invited to represent a constituency in the Australian Legislature, which he declined to do, led to the annexed remarks being made in the London Patriot. We slightly condense them:

It is worth while, perhaps, to reflect a little on the general question which this rather startling attempt to induce a Christian minister to become a member of the Legislature naturally raises. Are the two positions incompatible? John Owen, I remember, was elected Member for the University of Oxford, and was willing to sit, but was pronounced by a Committee of the House ineligible, on the ground of his being a Minister. Which was right, Owen, or the laymen that unseated him?

Of course, as a general rule, the duties of the Ministry are far too onerous for a diligent and conscientious member, even of a Colonial House of Representatives, to say nothing of the British House of Commons, to discharge them rightly. But it is possible for a Christian Minister to be tolerably prominent and active in political movements without neglecting the pulpit, or being altogether unfaithful to the more private duties of his office; and it is an important practical question whether or no he is in his right place, as the eloquent advocate or opponent of political Reform in a town's meeting, or as the champion or the foe on the hustings of the Cabinet of the day.

The foolish fancy that a Christian must have nothing to do with politics, was only a device of the Devil's to keep the government of the world in his own hands; but since that delusion is happily fast wearing out, is it not possible that the rising persuasion that Christian Ministers can with safety and wisdom plunge into the hottest and fiercest party struggles, may have come from the same fertile source of evil?

But may a Christian Minister so associate himself by public and active advocacy with ordinary political movements and controversies as to be identified by all his neighbours with a particular

political party, and regarded as one of its local chiefs?

I venture to think not.

For his own sake he ought not to do it; the atmosphere of political agitation is very unfriendly to the culture of those devout affections which ought to maintain an unbroken ascendancy in the nature of a man whose function it is to quicken and sustain the devotion of others; and those quiet and reclusive studies by which alone he can acquire most necessary knowledge of the truths which constitute the substance of his ministry are likely to be sorely disturbed by the turbulent excitement of political party warfare.

For the sake of the church over which he presides, he ought not to do it. A Christian Church is a Divine institution, not an association created by a merely human wisdom, and subject to merely human laws. To identify a church with a political section of the community, is to impair its highest strength, and to misinterpret to the people around, its true nature and ends. Even good men, and wise men, differ about some important questions of constitutional reform and foreign policy; and it is hardly fair to the members of a church who may happen to differ from a minister on these questions, to make them feel that through his public advocacy of views which they disapprove, the whole church, and they as members of it, are credited with opinions to which they are conscientiously hostile.

I do not ask that he should neglect his duties as a private citizen, but only protest against the prostration of his ministerial position and power to any party purposes. Let him vote for the man he conscientiously prefers; but he should hesitate before he employs his public position as a religious teacher to support his favourite candidate. These are mere hints on an important question of ministerial ethics, but may suggest to some the principles by which their conduct should be determined.

But, most of all, for the sake of the great spiritual work which is nearest to the heart of every Christian minister, should he avoid whatever is likely to impair the impression on the heart of the community of his distinctly spiritual character. Let him be a witness in his practical life to the reality and grandeur of the invisible world. As the Lord's-day among the restless, agitated, weary days of the working week, let his life be among the lives of other men,—let it be free from the noise of the secular strife, let a brighter, calmer atmosphere rest upon it; let all men of all ranks and all parties, when troubled by the consciousness of error, and terror-stricken by the prospect of Eternity, feel that in him they have one from whom nothing separates them, no remembrance of political antagonism, no angry conflicts in the market-place or on the hustings.

ORDER OF TRANSLATIONS.

The following table shows the manner and order of time in which the Bible was translated into English:—

Date.	Translations.
A. D. 706,	Adhelm, Saxon Psalms.
" 721,	Edkbert's four Gospels.
" 734,	Bede's St. John's Gospels.
" 880,	Alfred's Version of the Psalms.
" 1340,	Rolle's (or Hampole's) Psalms.
" 1380,	Wiclif's Bible.
" 1526,	Tyndale's New Testament.
" 1530,	— Pentateuch.
" 1531,	— Jonah.
" —,	G. Joye, Isaiah.
" 1534,	— Jeremiah, Psalms, Songs of Moses.
" 1535,	Coverdale's Bible.
" 1535,	Cranmer's Great Bible.
" —,	Traverner's Bible.
" 1537,	Mathews (i.e. J. Roger's) Bible.
" 1560,	Geneva Bible.
" 1560,	Bishop's Bible.
" 1582,	Rheim's New Testament. (R. Cath. Trans.)
" 1600,	Douay Bible. (R. Cath. Trans.)
" 1611,	King's James Version.

In speaking of the different translations of the Bible, such expressions are frequently used as would lead those unacquainted with the facts to suppose that they formed so many independent works; but there is, in fact, but one version of the Protestant English Bible in print, altered and improved by different hands, and which has received the subsequent amendments of many learned men; but from the first to the last there has been but one actual translation. Let any one compare the earliest and the latest, and he will find a diversity indeed of words, but such a similarity of expression as cannot be accidental.

AN INDIAN LESSON ON CHARITY.

Indians are generally considered degraded and unmanly beings. But those who have known them in their natural state, before fire-water and consequent disease made its ravages among them, whether it be on the shores of the Hudson's Bay or of the gulf of Mexico, can tell many such stories as the following:—

"An Indian of the Virginian States, when out hunting, followed the game into the American possessions. The weather was cold and rainy. He stopped at a planter's, where he begged for shelter, which was refused. Hungry and thirsty, he besought a crust of bread and a glass of water.—But to each request "No" was the answer; to which was added, "Get away, Indian dog; there is nothing here for thee." Several years afterwards, this same planter lost his way in the woods, and, coming up to the cabin of a savage, in his

turn begged for hospitality, which was immediately granted with a very good grace. On inquiring the distance from where he was to the white men's possessions, the Indian who had received him so cordially replied, "You are too far from home to think of returning there to-night; remain, therefore, here, and to-morrow morning I will myself guide you back to your house." The American gratefully accepted this offer, and spent the night with the Indian, who seemed to take pleasure in showing him every attention; and the next day, according to his promise, he conducted the planter to his habitation. When about to take leave the red-skin turned and faced his guest, bidding him look at him and try to remember where he had seen him before. The unfortunate white man instantly recognised the hunter he had so barbarously treated a few years before. He was seized with inexpressible terror at the idea of the fate that he was convinced awaited him. He attempted to speak, but could not find words to express either his gratitude or shame. But the Indian, mildly checking his endeavour, gently and simply said, "Another time when a poor Indian, cold, hungry, and thirsty, comes to thy door to ask shelter, a crust of bread, and a drop of water, say not to him, 'Begone, Indian dog! there is nothing here for thee.'" After giving this lesson of charity, the red-skin disappeared in the forest, leaving the white man to his conscience. *Abbe E. Domenech.*

THE TEREDO.—Mr. Castle kindly showed me over the yard, having previously taken from his desk a fine specimen of Teredo-bored wood which he had preserved from one of his ships. One of the workmen informed me that they found "the worm" in old ships, and generally in ships that had been sailing in tropical climates. It prefers African oak and teak, for "them things has as nice appetites as we have ourselves." Last year he found in the *Flamer* and *Bathurst*, which were broken up, a great number of "them short worms with hard heads, that makes long holes, and lines them with cement as they go along" (a capital description of Teredo). "These two ships were quite full of them; they scrunched under the feet, and the birds came and picked them out to eat; they will get in anywhere where the copper is knocked off the bottom of the ship, and we find'em principally on the 'flats' of the vessel; when they comes to an iron or copper bolt they turns a one side and goes round it, as they don't like it." This man promised to save for me the next good specimen he obtained. I observed in several portions of wood, among the bones and skeletons of the ships that were about the yard, a most interesting natural preservative process which takes place in oak ships which are fastened together with iron. I found many bits of oak wood stained of a blue ink-like colour. Here then is the explanation; the iron of the bolt becomes decomposed by the action of the water, and combines with the tannic acid in the oak, thereby forming, as everybody knows, *genuine ink*. The wood saturated with this ink resists the action of the water better than the un-inked wood, and the worm will not bore into it. I obtained several fine specimens of this wood; the stained part tastes bitter, exactly like ink, when crushed between the teeth. This same phenomenon may be observed in oak gate-posts in the country which have iron fastenings or nails driven into them.—*F. T. Buckland.*

THE FIGURE OF THE EARTH.—A work recently published at Cambridge, England, on the Figure of the Earth, gives as a well established fact, that the water of the sea at the mouths of the Indus is elevated as much as 650 feet above that at Cape Comorin, the Southern extremity of Hindostan. The author, (Mr. George Pratt, Archdeacon of Calcutta,) ascribes his difference of height to the attractive influence of the Himalaya mountains.

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

"He shall call upon me, and I will answer him, I will be with him in trouble, I will deliver him, and honour him."—PSALM XCI. 15.

THE BEST COMPANION.—Believers sometimes fancy themselves alone in their troubles, and they feel sad and solitary. Christian friends forget or neglect to call on them, and this grieves them. But if this page meets the eye of such an one, I would say,—My friend, grieve not, refreshing as the presence and spiritual communications of a fellow Christian may be, you can do without them. For surely the presence of the Master is far better than the visits of the servant; and he has said of every tried believer, "I will be with him in trouble." Precious words these! But mistake not—the Lord's presence can only be realized by faith. The benefit of his presence is received, when the pleasure of his presence is not enjoyed for the want of faith. He never fails to fulfil his promise, though for want of faith we may fail to enjoy it. His presence supports when it does not comfort; and keeps us back from evil when it does not fill us with joy. Blessed Lord, thou hast ever been with thy people in all their trials and troubles, and thou art with every tried believer now; and not only so, but thou wilt deliver them in six troubles, and in seven thou wilt not forsake them! We find that thy grace is sufficient for us, and as our day, so is our strength. Be especially with us in our present troubles; and not only so, but let us realize and enjoy their presence. We want to feel thy love, to enjoy the light of thy countenance; and as the result, to glorify thee in the fires. O Jesus, as thou wast with the Hebrews in Nebuchadnezzar's furnace, be with us in every fiery trial!

The "MONTREAL WITNESS" is printed and published by JOHN DOUGALL, Proprietor, at 36 Great St. James Street. House, head of Drummond Street, Montreal.