

heard it announced by the Premier of all England that these things were hers and theirs only on sufferance — as long as the British public would let it; how frail, must she have felt, was the tenure even of Kings. She was there only on her good behaviour. She was there to-day; it was true; but to-morrow — ah! to-morrow. Kings had been made and unmade in a day, by mob and revolutionary law; a faction had called her ancestor over from amongst the Dutchmen, and had made him King; a faction could unmake what they had made, and instal another in her place. Could it be possible — oh terrible thought! — that a change was coming over the spirit of the people with regard to monarchical institutions; and that the revolutionary Red Republican spirit of Europe had spread even to my Lord of Russell — the flower of English chivalry? Could it be (and she shuddered at the thought) that the nation was becoming Chartist; that Queens and Queen Consorts, and a host of little Princesses and Princesses, were beginning to be looked upon as expensive luxuries rather than necessities of State, and only like expensive wives — as pegs to hang expensive dresses and jewels on? Could it be; but our loyalty — Catholics though we be — will not allow us to trace the picture further. We will leave to my Lord Russell to fill out the etching he has drawn. His bigotry has surely out-stripped his loyalty.

BEAUTIES OF ANGLICANISM.—The Government Bishop of London, as we learn from our English clergymen, has suspended two of the Anglican clergies of his Diocese.—One, the Rev. Mr. Bonwell of Stepney for impurity, and child murder; the other, the Rev. Bryan King, one of the most hardworking, and painstaking of the clergy of the Church of England—one too who has done more than all the rest of his brethren to reclaim the degraded wretches of his parish from a career of filth and debauchery—for what are called Puseyite or High Church practices, and for teaching that, in the Eucharist are given verily and indeed the Body and Blood of Christ, and that by the Sacrament of Baptism children are regenerated and made living members of Christ's Church. For their sins, and for, in defiance of a swinish rabble obeying the rubric of the Anglican Church which prescribes that "that such ornaments of the Church and of the ministers thereof, at all times of their ministration shall be retained, and be in use, as were in this Church of England, by the authority of Parliament, in the second year of the Reign of King Edward the sixth;" has the Rev. Mr. King been suspended. Thus we see that Anglicanism visits with the same penalty the crime of extreme zeal, and the crime of seduction and child-murder. "Above all things, no zeal," is the advice of the Bishops of the Anglican sect to their clergy; and this rule is no doubt an excellent one for those whose main duty seems to be, not to teach, exhort, and direct, but to follow, and to submit to all the whims of their several flocks or parishioners. The Rev. Mr. King, poor man, has evidently formed to himself an ideal Christianity; but as by this time he must have made the discovery that this idea cannot be realised in the Church by Act of Parliament established, or indeed in any Protestant sect, it is to be hoped that he will turn his attention to that Church where all his aspirations after truth and sanctity, will be more than satisfied.

CERTIFICATES OF CHARACTER.—The Montreal Gazette, and the Toronto Colonist, unite in giving to Mister George Brown certificates, wherein their respective opinions of his character are strongly expressed. These documents, we suspect, Mr. Brown will not be careful to treasure up in the family archives; and in order, therefore, to do our part towards perpetuating them, we transfer them to the columns of the TRUE WITNESS. The Toronto Colonist says: "And when Mr. Brown, through the Globe, dares to accuse Mr. Galt of having adopted a certain policy from a desire of 'benefiting the Grand Trunk and his own property at Montreal,' he but gives further proof of his own utter incapacity to appreciate any motives of public conduct but the most selfish and unprincipled, and of the recklessness with which he is prepared to damage the reputation of any man who stands in the way of his own advancement. Such charges come well from the pen of a man who, at this moment, stands before the country in the position of one who is convicted of deliberate falsehood by his own colleagues; and who is more than suspected of having staved off bankruptcy for a time by taking a direct bribe from a Public Company, on condition of not opposing a grant from the Provincial chest in aid of an undertaking in which that Company was interested! Let Mr. Brown answer these charges before he presumes to accuse honorable men of using that official position to advance their own private ends.

The Gazette's certificate is equally flattering:— Mr. Brown never spared any man; never paused for any public interest. He has hesitated at no falsehood; he has never made the amende honorable; he has whipt his own followers till they have cringed like spaniels—witness the exhibition recently made by Messrs. Foley and Connor. He laid the foundation of his political fortunes in the slanderous abuse of cotemporary politicians, in treachery to the political friends who first lifted him from obscurity, and in base pandering to the passions and prejudices of the people of the West. He seeks to build the superstructure out of the ruins of the constitutional fabric wiser and more patriotic men have raised. But here some of the better of his followers draw back and leave him. And so, at the last, while making a spasmodic effort to retrieve his falling fortunes, while attacking the Union because he fancied it in the way of the long coveted goal, one of his own late colleagues, unable longer to endure the deception and the falsehood, has the courage to speak, and an overwhelming exposure comes. Thus is put to his own lips as bitter a cup as he has ever put to those of others. And thus is justice vindicated. One might doubt the moral government of the world if conduct so flagitious as Mr. Brown has seen fit to reduce to policy, could win more than temporary success;— could escape retribution at the last.

SARCOUS ACCIDENT AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—We are informed that on Wednesday evening, as Major Holmes was standing a short distance from the Crystal Palace, now in course of erection, a large beam, slipping from its position, struck him on the left arm. The arm was shockingly mangled, and we understand that the unfortunate gentleman lies in a precarious condition.—Mon. Herald, 8th inst.

As the editor of the TRUE WITNESS will be absent from town for a few days, it is requested that all communications intended for his exclusive perusal, may be marked outside Private.

DR. RYERSON'S "DARK AGES." "The resurrection of the human mind from the lethargy and enslavement in which it had been buried during the Dark Ages."—Dr. Ryerson in re "Free Schools vs. State Schools."

(Continued.) Is not their unit of admeasurement, in the case of non-material things, often even more arbitrary?—To take an example. The Englishman who from the necessity of his nature—an insatiable desire of gain and innumerable wants—coupled with the physical necessity of his position—an inferior climate and soil—is ever plodding, from day-dawn to night-fall, to supply his wants, looks down with pity and contempt upon the inhabitants of the sunny south as idle, lazy, and ignorant of their true interest, because forsooth by a happy combination of natural advantages—few wants and a wonderful facility in so fertile a country of supplying them—he is able, after working half the day, to devote the remainder to a quiet "siesta," followed by an evening of innocent mirth and dancing; though not, by the way, amongst hoops and low dresses. Now here is a case of false measurement, though more perhaps through ignorance than fraud. It is not that the Englishman is any fonder of toil and labor, for toil and labor's sake, than is the Italian, Greek, or Spaniard—that is to say, that he is any more industrious; but because he himself thirsts with an insatiable desire of gain, and deems that his summum bonum, he thinks that all others must do so too; and if he does not find them laboring as he is accustomed to labor, to obtain the object of his desires, he judges them, or rather to speak more correctly, he mis-judges them for it.—Now this is what may be termed "measuring with your own bushel measure," and may be convenient, but is often unjust. And yet something very like this has taken place in the judgment pronounced against the Middle Ages, and has helped to render the verdict of "Dark" against them. In point of fact, it is almost impossible for a Protestant to pass an equitable judgment on these ages, from the simple fact of their being Catholic ages. He views them through Protestant spectacles. The man who wears green spectacles cannot be expected to pronounce a correct judgment on the shades of blue, because the combination of colors will produce only an intenser green; nor can the Protestant, viewing these Catholic ages through Protestant crystals, for many but an incorrect and distorted judgment of them. It is in fact a species of mental polarisation of light. It was the acknowledgment of this principle that laid the foundation in Catholic ages of what the Englishman deems one of the bulwarks of British liberty,—the right of trial by his peers; that noble should be tried by nobles;—that the commoner be tried by commoners;—ecclesiastics by ecclesiastics;—Englishmen by Englishmen;—Spaniards by Spaniards;—white men by white men. And if this principle is to be admitted in rank and nationality—it must surely hold in religion also. When then a Protestant gives an opinion upon these Catholic ages, it is valuable as a Protestant view of a Catholic subject, but nothing more. As a correct opinion it cannot be valuable, except in proportion as he has endeavored to divest himself of his Protestant prejudices, and to view them in a Catholic light; just as the man with green spectacles may perhaps pronounce upon the different shades of blue by correcting the false impressions of his green glasses. It is not that the Protestant draws false conclusions from his premises. His conclusions are, for the most part, correct on the premises, but his premises are false. An example of this may be found in a Protestant's condemnation of the use of the Latin language in the Catholic liturgy. An English Protestant enters a Catholic church, and hears the service "conducted," as he would call it, in what to him is an unknown tongue, and he goes home firmly convinced of what his schoolmaster and parents had always sedulously endeavored to instil into him—the mummery of the Catholic Church. Now are his conclusions wrong? From an English Protestant's point of view, most decidedly not. His Church is the English Church—the Church of the English nation, and beyond that he has no idea; and consequently he expects everything in it to be English. English prayers, English clerk, English sexton, and English prayers—everything English; and so far his conclusions are correct; because, if a Church is a Church of a nation, it should surely talk the language of that nation. But it is his first principle that is wrong, in thus circumscribing the functions of a Church, and judging of the Catholic (universal) Church by his own national Church. He forgets that the Catholic Church is not the Church of any one nation, but of all the nations of the world—Parthians and Medes, and inhabitants of Mesopotamia, Judea, and Cappadocia; Pontis, and Asia; Phrygia, and Pamphilia; Egypt and the parts of Lybia about Cyrene; and strangers of Rome; Jews also, and Proselytes, Grekes, and Arabians; and that to give it the language of any one nation would be to circumscribe it to that nation. But the most astonishing part of the matter is, that he admits this principle in the arts and sciences, but will not allow of it in religion.—Science and philosophy are Catholic; they belong to all nations; and therefore require a language of their own which will be the same in all places and times. This they find in the dead languages—the Greek and Latin—and these consequently, they have adopted as their own; and the Englishman has received them as such. But in religion he will not admit of this, and why? Because his ideas of religion are circumscribed and insular. And so it is with his judgment of the Middle Ages. He condemns them for the most part logically on Protestant principles; and if Protestantism be the truth, then his condemnations are just; but if Protestantism be untrue, then are his conclusions unjust. But you most acknowledge that these ages are Dark, that is ignorant. Ignorant? Ignorant of what? Of spinning jennies, and consols. Most lamentably so, doubtless. But are these the perfection, or only legitimate field of knowledge? But they were ignorant of secular learning. Supposing it granted for a moment, what then?—Though they were ignorant that two and two make four, did they not know that there was a God? Tho' they might not know that the letter A preceded B, were they ignorant, thank you, of the procession of the second and Third Divine Persons of the Divine and Holy Trinity? Though they knew not the rules of grammar, and the theoretical values of the parts of speech, did they not know, think you, the laws of morality, and the necessity of their observance. Though they could not repeat the signs of the Zodiac, had they not the Pater and Ave at their fingers' ends? The world must not be supposed to be exclusively composed of "counter-skippers" or banker's clerks; and therefore, it is folly to require of all the exclusive knowledge of such gentry. Each class has its peculiar learning; the only learning that should be common to all is Catholicity; and of this no one will deny them to have had the knowledge. To require any one thing else of all classes, is to fall into the error of the lawyer and the sailor. The lawyer ridiculed the ignorance of the sailor because he did not know what a "writ of replevin" was, until the sailor turned the laugh, by asking his lawyer what was a "marlinspike." Our friends who condemn the Middle Ages for ignorance of the learning of cotton-bobbins, and Canadian cloth, are equally ridiculous, and should learn to bear in mind, that a "writ of replevin" will not bring the "Polly Jane" into port, nor a "marlinspike" stay a "writ of replevin."

T. D'ARCY MCGEE ON THE SUPPRESSION OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Belleville, June 8, 1860. Sir,—Having been present in Belleville at one of the lectures of T. D. McGee, and having heard him therein give expression to sentiments alike unbecomingly Catholic and an Irishman, I would beg a space in your valuable journal wherein to enter my protest, on the part of all true Irishmen and Catholics, against them. Speaking of Canada, the land of our adoption, he went somewhat out of his way to say that, at the taking of Quebec, it was a radical mistake on the part of the authorities, not to have suppressed, and declared illegal, the use of the French language. Now, with all due deference to Mr. McGee's historical knowledge, he appears to have forgotten that the taking of Quebec was not an unconditional surrender, but a capitulation, in which the capitulators had the dictating of their own terms. But leaving this entirely out of the case, it appears astonishing that a man of Mr. McGee's logical talent could, in his sober senses, place himself in so false a position both on National and Religious grounds. Can it be possible that Mr. McGee has forgotten his Irish history as not to remember that, in his own down-trodden country, and that within the life time of our grandfathers, it was declared penal by liberty-loving England, for Irish Peer or peasant to utter the fond words of mother tongue. And can it be that T. D. McGee, the patriot, has become on a sudden so ultra conservative—so suddenly enamoured of English misrule in Ireland—as to wish to implant the same tyrannical law upon our free Canadian soil, that has been the bane and curse and utter ruin of his own country and follow-countrymen? And on religious grounds, which surely still continue in spite of Clear Grit alliance, to have some small claim upon him, how can he reconcile this sentiment? Does not he know that the bigotry of England in the suppression of the Irish language, was directed towards the suppression of the Irish Religion too? and would he wish to use towards Lower Canada the same fraudulent means as were used against his own country, though without success, thank God! Are we to return to the blue laws of Massachusetts? and T. D. McGee to be their promulgator? Irish patriotism has come to a pretty pass when her patriots utter such sentiments as these. But it is ever thus. History even proves that the most ultra radicals are the most ultra conservative—that your ultra liberal is your greatest tyrant.

AN IRISHMAN.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Sir—An article appeared in the Montreal Witness of the 2nd instant, headed "Popish Aggression in the Common Schools of Lower Canada," and signed "A Protestant." Being fully aware of the falsehood of said article, I sent to the Editor of that paper the accompanying letter, hoping that he would give it an insertion in his next issue of that paper; but he has refused to do so. I herewith send you the article in question, clipped from that paper, with my reply, hoping that you will do me the favor to publish them in your next number of the True Witness. I am, Sir, yours, &c., A CATHOLIC.

"POPIH AGGRESSION IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF LOWER CANADA."

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.) "Sir—I wish to call the attention of your readers to a circumstance that recently transpired in the village of Lacolle, C.E. The Inspector of Schools for this section of the country recently visited the Protestant Dissident school in this village. This school has, during the past year, been conducted with great efficiency by Mr. G. L. Masten. The Inspector (whose English is too defective to qualify him for Inspector of the English Schools, at least) was accompanied, on the occasion referred to, by the Roman Catholic priest of Lacolle and the Roman Catholic School-Teacher. The latter gentleman (who seemed to have the Inspector under his special direction) manifested a captious and fault-finding spirit, which, as a rival teacher, gave occasion to most persons present to think that he envied Mr. Masten a success which he himself has never commanded. At the close of the visit several books were given as rewards to the children. Some of these books were Popish novels—cunningly devised fables—representing the Romish Church as the fountain of purity, and promulgating insidiously its corrupt dogmas. I suppose this is only one out of many similar cases. It is really too bad that the public money should be spent in supplying the Common Schools with Romish theology; but still worse, that Protestant children should be subjected to such Jesuitical imposition. How long will the Protestants of Canada submit to the impertinent assumptions of a Popish State Church in this free country? Yours, &c., "A PROTESTANT."

THE POPIH AGGRESSION CASE AT LACOLLE, C.E.

To the Editor of the Montreal Witness. Lacolle, June 4th, 1860. Sir—Referring to the statement of "A Protestant" in your issue of the 2nd instant, I hesitate not to say that they are gross misrepresentations of facts. The Inspector, Mr. Caron, in his examination of the school, showed a lively interest in the progress of education, spending the whole of an afternoon in the examination of the school; and though the Inspector does not speak the English language as fluently as his mother tongue, yet, in his examination of the grammar class, the Inspector showed a thorough knowledge of the principles of the English language; but he is a Catholic, and this is the head and front of his offending. The Inspector, it is true, was accompanied in his visit to the school by the Rev. Mr. Rochette, and Mr. Hart, Model School-Teacher; both at the special invitation of Mr. Masten, the Dissident School Teacher. The Rev. Mr. Rochette, the Cure of this Parish—a gentleman respected by all classes of the community, without distinction of creed (excepting always such men as your correspondent, which, in this locality, I am happy to say, are few)—was there as a mere spectator, never interfering or putting a single question to any of the scholars; nor did Mr. Hart either, invited to do so by the Teacher. The questions put were simple ones on such rules as they were studying. There is not a particle of truth in the assertion, that Mr. Hart "manifested a captious and fault-finding spirit," &c.; on the contrary, Mr. Hart conducted himself during the examination with his usual urbanity, and at its close spoke favorably of the school. Mr. Hart is a Teacher of long standing in this Parish; and, in his sphere of action, has done much for the cause of education. It is a very poor way for Mr. Masten's friends to try to elevate him by depreciating Mr. Hart. It betrays a mean and bigoted spirit. If Mr. Masten is all that his friends say he is, why are they not satisfied, and live and let live. There were only one Catholic book given in the school, and that was "Fabiola," by Cardinal Wiseman; and on the Inspector noticing that it was a Catholic work, he took it back and offered a Protestant book in its stead, which the boy refused, saying he would have "Fabiola." Behold, then, Mr. Editor, the sum and substance of the great "Popish Aggression in the Common School at Lacolle, C.E." The whole matter amounts to this: The Inspector is a Catholic, and cannot speak English as fluently as French. The Catholic Priest and the Catholic School Teacher attend an examination of a Protestant school at the special invitation of its Teacher. The Inspector, through mistake, offers a Catholic book to one of the scholars; but, discovering immediately his mistake, takes it back and offers a Protestant book, which the boy

refuses, and, of his own free choice, prefers the Catholic book. Is it not treachery, Mr. Editor, to invite men to attend, and then censure them for attending? It would appear, from your correspondent, that this was done for the purpose of making out a case of "Popish Aggression" against the quiet, industrious and unobtrusive Catholics of this locality, and of accusing them of "Jesuitical imposition." Sir, assuring you that this is a true statement, I hope that, as a lover of justice and fair play, you will give place to this in your next issue of the Witness.—Yours, &c., A CATHOLIC.

NEW BISHOP OF CHARLOTTETOWN.—We are gratified to learn that the Very Rev. Peter McIntyre, the zealous and amiable Missionary Priest at Tignish, has been appointed to succeed the late Right Rev. Dr. McDonald as Bishop of Charlottetown.—Halifax Examiner.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.—His Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville arrived in Montreal on Thursday night by the Grand Trunk Railway and drove up to the Donegans where apartments had previously been retained for him. Shortly after 4 o'clock he was waited upon by the Mayor with his splendid carriage said to have been built for the use of the Prince of Wales, and proceeded in his company on a tour round the mountain. His Worship claims to be an old friend of the Prince, having made his acquaintance at his father's court 12 or 15 years ago. We believed that our distinguished visitor leaves for Quebec to-day, he has to be in New York by the 20th instant.—Gazette of Saturday.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Assistant Judge Stewart we believe, is to succeed Judge Chabot on the Bench. The appointment will be generally regarded as in every way good. Mr. Baillarge, we believe, is to supply the place recently occupied by Judge Stuart. The venerable Chief Justice Bowen has six months' leave of absence.—Quebec Chronicle.

THE CROPS.—From all parts of the country we hear encouraging accounts of the crops. We append a few extracts from contemporaries:—"The weather for some time has been most delightful, and very favorable for the growing crops. A warm sun and cooling rains alternately have clothed the earth in a garb of glorious green, and there is every prospect in this section of the country of a most abundant return for the labors of the husbandman. Seed time and harvest says a gracious Providence shall never fail, and this year the promise will, we trust, be realised in its fullest sense."—Brookville Monitor.

The crops in the Ottawa country never looked better than they do now at this season, there seems a good prospect for cheap hay and oats for the lumbermen next winter. Fall wheat looks excellent, and in fact, all kinds of crops are well advanced.—Aylmer Times.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.—The progress of the work on the Parliamentary and Departmental buildings is very rapid and satisfactory. There are now near 1,000 men of all classes employed, and considerable activity is displayed in the various operations connected with the construction of these national edifices. Large quantities of Ohio stone are arriving daily, and a considerable amount of the beautiful blue limestone of the neighbourhood is gradually making its appearance in the smooth and well-faces of the walls. A very beautiful specimen of sandstone from the quarries of A. Keefer, has been built into a model wall in the random rock, ashlar style, with a picked and banded quoins, also specimens of sandstone from Brookville, the whole crowned with a plain cornice of Ohio sandstone. The difference in colour, texture, and applicability, is strikingly developed by the clear white of the Potsdam sandstone, and the Brookville sample as contrasted with the dull clay colour of the Ohio stone. The oxide of iron has imparted to some of the Potsdam stone a light yellow tinge, the effect of which is very rich, for quoins facings; butresses, or, indeed, good and beautiful wall facing, no better stone could be found than that furnished by the Nepean quarries, or the Brookville stone, especially in such a gorgeous mass of building as the Parliament house will be. The library, for instance with its variety of light and shade, buttress, cornice, and moulding, must positively have light stone facing to show its elaborate outlines to advantage. A magnificent model of the Library, in plaster is in process of construction under the direction of the superintendent Mr. Morris.—Ottawa Union.

There is more truth than poetry in the annexed paragraph from the Advertiser:—"Pullinger, the defaulting Cashier of the Union Bank, has been sentenced to 20 years penal servitude. Fowler, the American defaulting Postmaster, has not only been suffered to escape by the connivance of the authorities, but has been furnished with means to live abroad like a gentleman till the little cloud which envelopes him blows over. The new world honors and sympathises with rascality on a large scale; the old punishes it with a swift, stern hand."

The following Commercial Review has been taken from the Montreal Witness of Wednesday last.

The weather is beautiful, but the earth is very dry. The whole quantity of rain that has fallen here since the snow melted is small. We hear of no complaints respecting the crops except from the vicinity of Lake Huron, where a grub is said to be making considerable ravages. There is little doing in our market. Wheat has been sold at \$1.18 in car-loads. Flour is very dull, and we have no transactions to quote. Pollard's to Fine are \$4 to \$4.70; No. 2, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Superfine, \$5.35 to \$5.45; Fancies—none; Extras about the same as quoted for several weeks. Coarse Grains.—The tidings of the shipments from Canada and New York of Oats and Peas have frightened people in Britain, and the prices there have, in consequence, fallen. This has damped the demand for shipment, and prices have receded.—Oats are nominal at a cent a pound. Oatmeal may be quoted from \$4.50 to \$4.60. Peas are 75 to 80 cents; the latter asked for shipping parcels. Ashes.—Pots continue at 28s 9d to 28s 10½d., and sales of Pearls have been made at 31s 3d to 31s 9d. Both kinds are very dull. Provisions.—We hear of no transactions in barrelled Pork. A parcel of superior Hams has been sold at 9½c., and Shoulders at 7c. Butter.—There is no demand, and it is, consequently, almost out of the question to force sales. We have, therefore, no transactions to quote. There is a good deal coming in, and holders are waiting for a shipping demand, which will probably spring up whenever desirable opportunities of shipment occur, as the prices in Britain are rather advancing. There is no demand from the Lower Ports. Parties who wish to hold their Butter should keep it by them in a cool cellar, as it deteriorates by being forwarded at this season, if it lie over. Indeed, until there is some demand, it will be better not to crowd this market. Eggs.—Many parcels are arriving in bad order, and this especially the case if the lot be considerable. BONEBOORS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS. Oats, 1s 8d to 2s. Peas, 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Buckwheat, 2s 9d to 3s. Flax Seed, 5s 3d to 5s 6d. Bag Flour, 15s 6d to 16s. Oatmeal, 11s 6d to 12s. Dressed Hogs, \$8 to \$8.50. Fresh Butter, 9d to 1s; Salt, 7d to 1½. Eggs, 6d to 6½—7d to 7½ retail. Hay, \$10 to \$13; Straw, \$3 to \$5. Remarks.—A large attendance and a large supply of produce. Sales rather brisker to-day than the last few market days. Hay and Straw are coming to market in large quantities.

The Power of Medicine over Disease.—We know of no better illustration of this fact than the wonderful effects of the Oxygenated Bitters, in eradicating from the system Dyspepsia, and all functional diseases of the stomach, and restoring impaired digestion.

We would caution all who buy Pain Killer, to be careful and call for Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and to take none not put up in square bottles, with Perry Davis & Son's note of hand on one side of the bottle, and "Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer" blown in the glass. All others are spurious.

Birth. In this city, on the 6th inst., the lady of T. Doucet, Esq., of a son.

Died. In this city, on the 13th inst., Ann McGuire, widow of Edward McEneaney, of the county Caran, Ireland. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this morning (Friday), the 15th inst., at eight o'clock, from her son's residence, 25 Water Street, to the Parish Church, and from thence to the Catholic Cemetery, as no cards will be issued.

In Montreal, on the 8th instant, William Hutchison, apprentice printer in The Pilot Office, in the 19th year of his age.

In this city, on the 10th instant, Flora, infant daughter of Mr. John Hutchison, age 7 months.

At Quebec, on the 10th instant, Mr. Patrick Donnelly, of St. Paul street, aged 48 years.

TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS. WANTS A SITUATION, by a Lady, to TEACH a SCHOOL, or to give instructions in a Private Family. She has a Diploma from the Catholic Board of Examiners for Montreal, and is qualified to impart a sound English Education. Apply to the True Witness Office, Montreal, C.E.; or to M. O. HENRI'S Commercial School, No. 95, St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. June 14, 1860.

WANTED, A thorough SERVANT GIRL for a small family.—She must be a good plain cook, and accustomed to get up linens well. Apply at the Office of this Paper.



ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

A GRAND PIC-NIC WILL TAKE PLACE

Under the Direction of the above Association, AT GUILBAULT'S GARDENS, ON THURSDAY NEXT, 21st INSTANT.

When (among other Amusements) A MATCH OF LACROSSE Will come off between the Members of the Erina Lacrosse Club.

The BAND of the Association will be in attendance, together with a Quadrille Band, specially engaged for the occasion. Gardens OPEN at 10 A.M.

Gentlemen's Tickets, 1s 10½d each; Ladies, 1s 3d each; Children's, 7½d each. To be had of the Committee of Management; at Messrs. D. & J. Sandler's Book Store; and at the Garden Gates on the day of the Pic-Nic.

The Lacrosse Match to come off at Four o'clock P.M.

By Order, JOHN P. KELLY, Recording Secretary.

June 14.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of this Association will be held in its Hall, No. 87 McGill Street, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock precisely.

Members are particularly requested to attend, as business of importance will be transacted.

By Order, John P. Kelly, Rec. Sec.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held at the SAINT PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, the 18th inst.

As business of importance will be discussed, a large attendance is solicited.

The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely. By Order, WM. BOOTH, Rec. Sec.

June 14, 1860.

M. P. RYAN, No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET,

(Opposite St. Ann's Market,) WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c.,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his many friends in Canada West and East, that he has opened the above Store, and will be prepared to attend to the Sale of all kinds of Produce on reasonable terms. Will have constantly on hand a supply of the following articles, of the choicest description:— Butter Oatmeal Teas Flour Oats Tobacco Pork Pot Barley Cigars Hams B. Wheat Flour Soap & Candles Fish Split Peas Pails Salt Corn Meal Brooms, &c. June 6, 1860.

ENGLISH PRIVATE TUITION.

MR. KEEGAN, ENGLISH and MATHEMATICAL TEACHER, will attend Gentlemen's Families, Morning and Evening, to give LESSONS in any branch of English Education. Address—Andrew Keegan, 47 Nazareth Street, Montreal. City references, if required.