

good Pontiff Pope Pius IX, the reigning successor of St. Peter. Unholy and sacrilegious hands have been held out to grasp the sacred patrimony of St. Peter, and to rob the temporal fabric of Christ's Holy Church of one of her most precious jewels. How would then, if from the universal Church, if from the uttermost ends of the earth, if from every hill and valley of earth's chequered surface, there has arisen like the roar of a mighty ocean, one deep murmur of execration against the enemies of Christ and His anointed? Throughout Christendom—in every clime wherein the sun's rays can penetrate—this murmur is arising. Like an enormous wave, it is sweeping the earth; from Rome, as its centre it has already diverged in one mighty undulation, until its minutest vibrations are felt in every nook and corner however remote of the Catholic—that is Universal—Church. In earlier ages, that murmur of dissent would have been accompanied by the tramp of armies hastening to protect the Vicar of Christ against his enemies and the enemies of God; and we doubt not, that now too, should it become necessary, the children of the Church will be found as ready to lay down their lives in defence of the faith, as were they of old. But it is to be hoped that less severe remedies will succeed; and that the voice of warning that has arisen from the whole Catholic world will have the effect of deterring the sacrilegious though Imperial hands from their impious work.—For the spiritual supremacy of the Pope we can have no anxiety; eternal truth has announced its decree concerning it, and has declared that it is built upon the Rock, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. The Church of God is as indestructible as His Word is indissoluble. She has existed through all ages from the time of her Divine founder to this the 25th successor of St. Peter. Calm and secure she sits upon the Rock. The waves may dash against her battlements with their utmost fury—the lightnings may flash amongst her loftiest towers—ruin and distraction may press her like a besieging army, on every side—and yet how calm is her repose; trusting in the divine promises of her Divine founder, that the gates of hell shall not prevail against her. Yes, 1859 years, through their storms and their winds have passed over God's Church. The waves have beaten against its foundations, the winds have raged amongst its towers, the thunders have broken above it, and yet it has remained unharmed; for the most furious waves are not stronger than God's unerring word; the strongest winds are weak and impotent when battling against the promises of God. He is true; her towers may at times be obscured by the clouds of the tempest; her walls may appear to shake even to their very foundations under the violence of the thunder; but however dreadful the storm, what matter? It is but the powers of hell that are battling against her, and they cannot prevail. What, though her enemies be banded together for her destruction; what though they hem her in on every side; what though they bring up their engines of war against her walls; what though their ships anchor without her harbour, and their infantry encamp upon her plains. Though they toil day and night, she needs them not; but calm and secure in the promises of God, she asks with the Psalmist, "Why have the Gentiles raged, and the princes of the earth sought vain things? He that dwelleth on high shall laugh at them, and the Lord shall deride them."

But though the spiritual supremacy of God's Church has been guaranteed by God himself, the free exercise of that power has from time to time been held from her by the machinations of her enemies; and it is to join with the whole Catholic Church in protesting against one of these outrages against the head of the Church that we have assembled here to-day. You are aware that a certain portion of territory, called the Romagna, owing allegiance to the Holy Father as its lawful temporal prince, has sought to throw off that allegiance; and that its endeavors have been aided and abetted by the Emperor of the French on the one hand, and by the Protestant press and people, if not secretly by the ministers of Great Britain, on the other. Now, although as Catholics we can never admit the revolutionary doctrine that the voice of the people is the supreme law; and that if the majority of the people choose to rise up and band together to overthrow their legitimate governors they have a perfect right to do so; yet, as these doctrines have been broached both by the Emperor of the French, and by the English public in reference to Catholic Italy, let us descend a few moments to consider how their own principles would affect themselves if applied to their own case. The Pope, it is argued, must give up the Romagna because the Romagnoles wish it. Now let us see how this principle would act if applied to France or England. Dare the Emperor of the French, think you, to disband for one moment his enormous military force and that innumerable civil army of prefects and sub-prefects, and gendarmes, and political spies, which are at once the disgrace and the curse of France, and by which alone he now holds his throne. There is an old saw that "what is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander;" and therefore what is just law for the Italians ought also surely to be just law for the French. If, therefore the Italians are to choose their own governors, in the name of all consistency let the French do the same. If you would know what would happen to-morrow were they to do so, read that bloody and execrable page of history that narrates the deeds of diabolical murder and bloodshed that took place under the sacred name of liberty during the French Revolution; when men created to the image and likeness of God, appear to have been turned by the scent of human blood into ferocious beasts and demons. And let us for a moment apply this case to England. Suppose that for a moment it were declared that the discontented portion of the people of this model kingdom were at liberty to choose their own rulers, what would then be the case? Where would be those thousands of Chartists, who, a few years ago, marched on London? Would the lower and middle classes of the English people be content to be ruled by a parliament of lawyers and military men? Would Ireland consent to pay her millions of taxations in tithes and church rates to support a religion which she knows to be an effete and pampered delusion? Would Catholic and Celtic Ireland choose, think you, a Dutch dynasty and a Protestant Queen? What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander when Protestantism is to be the gainer; but there must be no sauce for the gander when Catholicity is to be benefited. If this principle be true in England, as in Italy, they was the transportation of the Chartists, Frost and Jones, and much more so of the Patriots Meagher and Mitchell and O'Brien, an act of unmitigated and execrable tyranny. No, the rule must work only against Catholic Italy, because it is vainly hoped thereby to injure Catholicity; but when it works for Catholic Ireland, then it is quite another thing. She must pay her millions to a hated and worthless heresy without a murmur—she must mourn under a foreign and an alien yoke without a sigh—the owners of her soil must be exterminated from their homes and driven to a cold and friendless shore; and if they dare to murmur, they are rebels and aliens. The hard earnings of their hearts' best blood must be wrung from them by a crows' brigade to be sent off to the metropolis of England to administer to the luxury, if not to the debauchery of a worn out and rickety aristocracy.—Oh, if there is a tyranny that deserves on earth the execration of all good men and the malediction of heaven, I must say, Englishman though I be, that it is the tyranny of Protestant England towards Catholic Ireland. But I am detaining you too long, and must therefore hurry on with my subject. Is the rule of the Holy Father such as to warrant this Protestant principle of revolution to be applied to his subjects? Is there any just cause for this uprising of the people? Now here we must consider our sources of information. We have nothing but an infidel or bigoted Protestant press from which we glean our information. How far these are to be credited, I will show you from two examples.

Not two years ago a certain judge of this, our liberal and free Upper Canada, who resides not 35 miles from where we now stand, took it upon himself, to instruct the inhabitants of the town, which is so happy as to possess him as a resident, upon the subject of Taste. This he did in the form of a lecture in the Mechanics' Institution of that town. In the course of that lecture upon Taste, if I am rightly informed, he had the bad or good taste to inform his hearers that there was a certain part of the Catholic world in which the Catholic inhabitants worshipped an ass. Now whether this wise man of Gotham in the plenitude of his wisdom, mistook himself for an ass, or his audience for asses, or the ass for himself I know not; but when men who have been elevated to the judge's bench—men who in their own town pass for very decent members of society as the times go—men who think themselves able to discern a "hawk from a hand-saw" and to deliver wise laws from the judicial bench, are to be found so consummately ignorant or so besottedly malicious as to utter to a presupposed sane audience such abominable twaddle and lies as this against the Catholic Church, you will be able to form a pretty correct judgment as to how far Protestant writers are to be believed in their evidence against the Catholic world. For a second example I will read you a piece of news from the Kingston Daily News. Here the Rev. gentleman read an extract from the Kingston Daily News, which appeared in this paper some time ago, in which a Jesuit priest is related to have attempted to poison the Emperor of the French, by a poisoned host in the Church of the Tuilleries on Good Friday. He pointed out the clumsiness of the calumniation in asserting that "On Good Friday of all other days in the year all good Catholics partake of the communion;" and amidst the laughter of the audience reminded them that of all other days in the year that was the only one on which Catholics, except the sick in danger of death, did not "partake of the communion." He also reminded them that the French Court did not attend Mass in the Chapel of the Tuilleries on Good Friday; but that it was their custom to attend on Mass on that day at the Spanish Church, the whole court being in mourning, the ladies attired in the Spanish mantilla.

For our third example I must lead you to Italy. A few weeks ago an Italian of the name of Gallenga went to Rome, and hired apartments in one of the principal plazas in the Eternal City. He had been hired as the correspondent of the London Times newspaper to transmit such information as should best suit the morbid palate of Protestant bigotry in England. A few days after his arrival, and before his wife and children had joined him, he received orders from the Pontifical Government to leave Rome immediately. Here was a case of hardship, for the order was peremptory. He must go, and that immediately. He remonstrated. He had been put to considerable expense and trouble, besides dear Mrs. Gallenga and all the little Gallengas were expected daily; notwithstanding all this his expenses were paid by this tyrannical Papal Government and he must go. Being in the employ of mighty England, he applied to the British consul, but alas received no redress, and consequently had to leave immediately—Madam Gallenga and all the little Gallengas to the contrary notwithstanding. No sooner did the news reach England, than it flew from North to South, from East to West. Newspaper after newspaper devoted leading articles whole columns in length to the denunciation of the Papal Government for its tyranny and absolutism in expelling from the city of Rome a good and respectable citizen. The Times, who felt itself personally aggrieved, manufactured an express battery of minnie thunder to hurl at the head of Catholicity for this infringement of its rights in the person of its Roman correspondent. All this time the name of the individual concerned was studiously concealed, until at length it leaked out that this good and respectable citizen, the paid agent of the Times newspaper, was no other than the celebrated Gallenga, the hired and avowed assassin against the King of Naples!! From these examples, I think you will draw the legitimate conclusion that where Catholicity is concerned, Protestant accounts must be received "cum grano salis" with a grain of salt; in fact I think it would require bushels and barrels of that antipretentious to keep some of their anti-Catholic lies from sinking in the nostrils of all honest men. But let us glance a moment at these model governments, which the Protestants of England are seeking to impose upon the Italian people. I will take a Protestant authority for my quotation. The Marquis of Normanby read in the Imperial House of Lords the other day a letter from a Tuscan gentleman of position and intelligence, from which I will read an extract to show you how adverse the honest portion of Italian society is to the ex-revolutionary governments that have got the upper hand at present in Italy. Here the Rev. gentleman read copious extracts from the noble Marquis' speech in the House of Lords, and concluded amidst loud applause.

The first resolution was moved by G. W. Redmond, and seconded by James M'Cormick. The second Resolution was moved by Mr. M'Faul, and seconded by Mr. A. Murphy. Mr. P. J. Maher, in a very able speech, moved the third Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. W. Burke.

The fourth Resolution was proposed by Mr. T. J. M'Guire, and seconded by Mr. Patrick Monaghan. The Resolutions and the Addresses agreed to were the same as the Resolutions and Addresses adopted by the Catholics of Kingston, and the other meetings of that Diocese.

To the Editor of the True Witness.  
Dear Sir—At a meeting held on Sunday, 25th of March, 1860, being Passion Sunday, the Catholics of St. Raphael's, county of Glengary, met immediately after Divine Service in St. Raphael's Church, pursuant to an announcement, to give expression to their sympathies and condolence for the Holy Father, Pius IX., in his present difficulties and anxieties. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the large and commodious church was well filled by the descendants of those who were the pioneers of the settlement of the country and the establishment of the Catholic Faith in Upper Canada, whose emigration took place from the Glengary estates, Scotland, in the year 1784, under the guidance and protection of their Reverend pastor, Mr. Alex. M'Donnell (Scotus): the remaining portion of their friends subsequently settled in Glengary under similar circumstances, in 1804 accompanied by the Hon. and Right Rev. Mr. M'Donnell. The meeting was only a demonstration of renewal of their attachment to the chair of St. Peter and their ancient Faith. How grateful and thankful we should be to Almighty God who infused into the minds of our noble and energetic forefathers, (who are now mouldering in their graves in St. Raphael's church-yard) the resolution of abandoning a country sullied with the persecuting laws of an Elizabeth, Cromwell, &c. May eternal Glory be their reward. The following resolutions and address were passed and adopted.  
Moved by John A. M'Donnell, J.P., and seconded by Duncan M'Pherson, Esq., "That our venerable and Rev. John M'Donnell, V.G. be Chairman of this meeting."  
Moved by Donald M'Donnell, Esq., and seconded by John Kennedy, J.P., "That Angus A. Kennedy, be Secretary to this meeting."  
1st Resolution was moved by Capt. Donald M'Rae, J.P., and Deputy Reeve, and seconded by Donald M'Donnell, Esq., Councilor.  
2nd Resolution was moved by Capt. John A. M'Donnell, J.P., and seconded by Major Donald M'Donnell, J.P.  
3rd Resolution was moved by Capt. John Kennedy, J.P., and seconded by Christopher M'Rae, Esq.  
4th Resolution was moved by Allan M'Donnell, Esq., merchant and seconded by John M'Donnell.

5th Resolution was moved by Duncan M'Pherson, Esq., and seconded by Duncan M'Donnell, Esq., Merchant, and seconded by Roderick M'Pherson, Esq.,—"That the Editor of the True Witness be respectfully requested to give publication in his valuable and truly enlightened paper to the proceedings of this meeting."  
Moved by Malcolm M'Donnell, Esq., and seconded by Lachlin M'Lauchlin:—"That the venerable and Very Rev. John M'Donnell do now leave the Chair, and that John Kennedy, Esq., be placed therein. Mr. Kennedy, having taken the Chair, moved a vote of thanks to the Very Rev. John M'Donnell for his efficient conduct in the Chair."

ANGUS A. KENNEDY, Secretary.  
The Resolutions, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and the Address adopted, are similar to those of the Kingston meeting.

To the Editor of the True Witness.  
Cornwall, 4th April 1860.

Dear Sir—According to a previous announcement, a general meeting of the Catholics of this mission was held in the parish church after Mass, on Sunday the 25th ult., for the purpose of expressing, in union with the whole Catholic world at this moment, their sincere sympathy with the Holy Pontiff, Pius IX., under his unmerited afflictions; and their horror at the conduct of the Imperial renegade, who openly encourages the spoliation of the Papal dominions in the vain hope of securing thereby the stability of his own Empire. After the Rev. Pastor had explained the object of the meeting, and the duty of every good Catholic to rally round the Holy Father in the present hour of sorrow and distress, the Resolutions and Address of the Catholics of Kingston were unanimously adopted.

1st Resolution, was moved by Roderick M'Donnell, MD, and seconded by Alexander E. M'Donnell, Esq., 2nd Resolution, moved by Angus M'Donnell, Esq., and seconded by Donald M'William, Esq., 3rd Resolution, moved by Lachlin M'Donnell, Esq., and seconded by John P. M'William, Esq., 4th Resolution, moved by Duncan A. M'Donnell, Esq., and seconded by Daniel Phelan, Esq., 5th Resolution, moved by Robertson M'Donnell, (Greenfield) and seconded by John Robertson, Esq.

After the passing of the foregoing resolutions, some thirty persons attached their signatures to the Address, the total number present at the meeting being over 400; a very large concourse, when you consider the extent of Cornwall Mission.  
Yours truly,  
A RESIDENT.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lochiel—Alex. M'Donnell, 10s; D M'Donnell, 10s; per O Quigley, J M'Donnell, £3; J M'William, 10s; M Morris, 5s; Alexandria—D M'Phee, 12s 6d; R M'Donnell, 12s 6d; A M'Donnell, 10s; L W M'Kinnon, 12s 6d; A M'Donnell, 6s 3d; E O M'William, 5s; J Corbett, 5s; J Kennedy, 5s; Williamstown—W Barrett, Jr, 10s; P Purcell, 5s; D J M'Donnell, £1 17s 6d; R M'Donnell, S B, 10s; Major J M'Donnell, 15s; M'Pherson, 2d 10s; Brantford—Rev Mr Carayon, 10s; S Jordan, 5s; J Godfrey, 5s; J Quinlan, 5s; Mrs Skimins, £1 10s; R P Carton, 12s 6d 3d. Caledonia—Rev Mr M'Nulty, 10s; M Donnelly, 5s. Niagara Falls—Rev Mr Maginias, 10s. Clifton—D Duffy, 5s; St Catharines, Rev Mr Grattan, £1; Thorold, J Boyle, £1 2s 6d; Hamilton, Messrs Oberier & Bro, £1 10s; K Fitzpatrick, £1; J M'Keown, £1; P M'Guire, £1; D Murphy, 10s; J H Hogan, £1; M O'Connor, £1; D Smith, 5s; W Cosgrove, 5s; J Eagan, 8s 9d; W Harris, 10s; T Beatty, 5s; J O'Brien, 12s 6d; Ingersoll, W Featherston, 5s; London, R Dinehan, 5s; J Keary, 5s; P M'Caan, 5s; J Fitzgibbon, 6s; B M'Henry, £1 10s; J M'Loughlin, 10s 3d; J Egan, £1 5s; Guelph, J Harris, 10s; M Ryan, £1 5s; St Patrick's Society, 15s; J Murphy, 10s; J Becker, 5s; J Quinlan, 5s; T Heffernan, 5s; Frielton, P Friel, 10s; Toronto, J Bond, 5s; J M'Glone, 5s; Rev Mr Fitzhenry, 10s; P Maher, 10s; T Curran, 5s; D O'Dea, 5s; B B Hughes, 5s; M O'Dowd, 5s; Oshawa, J M'Nabon, 10s; Dr M'Nabon, 5s; C Walsh, 10s; P Prudhomme, 5s; Per E Dunne, Mr Willoughby, £1.

St Athanasie, T Dunne, 10s; L Acadie, E Dunne, 10s; St Bridget, Capt Maguire, £1 5s; Toronto, J Tyrrel, 5s; A Manning, 5s; W W Fox, 5s; C P Archbold, 5s; Rev Mr Rooney, 10s; Westport, J Clarke, £1 5s; Toronto, Dr Lawlor, 12s 6d; L'Assomption, P Flanagan, 5s; Vankleek Hill, D Flood, 10s; St Gervais, Rev Mr Poultit, 12s 6d; Lachine, J O'Brien, 10s; Fitzroy, E Lunny, 10s; Picton, H Goodwin, 10s; Alexandria, A Kennedy, 5s; Smith's Falls, J Meehan, 5s; Toledo, O'Connor, 10s; Port William, W Darcy, 10s; Norwood, D Murray, 5s; St Theresa, J Lonergan, 10s; St Columban, J O'Leary, 5s; Norton Creek, P Maher, 10s; Thornville, Green, 5s; St Johns, J Hannemy, 10s; St Pie, J H Miller, 10s; Somerset, J Heam, 5s; Kennew, J Cairney, 12s 6d; Martintown, A M'Donnell, 10s; Hawkesbury Mills, J Carr, 5s; St Sylvester, P Scullion, 10s.

Per J Doran, Lanark—W MacKay, 10s; A M'Donnell, 10s.  
Per W Donovan, Madoc—T Marrin, £1; F Marrin, 10s.  
Per J Doyle, Onslow—R Gibbons, 15s.  
Per J Rev R Keleher, Maidstone—Self, 10s; M Tuomey, 10s.  
Per Rev J S O'Connor, Cornwall—D Broderick, 10s.

Per J M'Gillis, St. Andrews—D M'Gillis, 5s.  
Per A Donnelly, Melbourne, C E, P Daler, 10s; also, Richmond, P Riley, 10s; J Mulveny, 5s; acknowledged before through A Downey.  
Per M Heophy, Kemptville—M O'Connor, 10s.  
Per M O'Dempsey, Belleville—R Grant, 10s; J Ennis, 5s.  
Per M'Donnell, Vankleek Hill—P Hickey, £1 5s; J Curran, 10s.

Per P Purcell, Kingston—T Nicholson, 12s 6d; H Devlin, 5s.  
Per Rev Mr M'Carthy, Martintown—D Cashen, 10s.  
Per J Kehoe, Fermoy—E Carey, 10s.  
Per T Donegan, Tingwick—D Coakley, £1; M Foy, 12s 6d.

Per E M'Cormick, Peterboro—F M'Auliff, 10s; M Doyle, 5s; J O'Leary, 10s; Otonabee, P Hammond, 10s.  
Per J Rowland, Ottawa City—P O'Meara, 12s 6d; Mrs Tuohy, 12s 6d; J Leamy, 12s 6d; R Landriean, 10s.

Per Rev O Paradis, Frampton—T O'Brien, 12s 6d; J Duff, 6s 3d.  
Per M'Namara, Kingston—A Darragh, 12s 6d.  
Per J Roberts, Amsteburgh—Mrs Beeman, 10s.  
Per Rev G A Hay, St Andrews—A Chisholm, 15s; A M'Donnell, 12s 6d.

Per M O'Leary, Quebec—Woodside, J Brennan, 5s; St. Sylvester, D Maguire, 12s 6d; Valcartier, F Conway, 12s 6d; T Griffin, 10s; St. Catherine's, P. Maher, 13s 9d.

Per J Heenan, Thorold—T Mara, 10s.  
Per J Ford, Prescott—D Horan, 5s.  
Per P Maguire, Cobourg—W Cailey, 5s.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for the True Witness:—  
Williamstown—Rev Mr M'Carthy.  
Guelph—J Harris.  
St. Raphael's—A R M'Donnell.  
Toronto—P Mullin.  
Oshawa—Richard Supple.  
Ingersoll—W Featherston.  
Caledonia—M Donnelly.

Died.  
At Quebec, on the 5th inst., Thomas Whitty, (father of Mr. Philip Whitty of that city) aged 69 years, a native of Bonisconry, co., Wexford, Ireland.

MR. SCOTT'S SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL.—We publish on our sixth page a copy of this Bill as it passed its first reading.

#### CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The General Annual Meeting of the Honorary Directors of the City and District Savings Bank was held at its office, Great St. James Street, on Monday the 2nd of April, at Eleven o'clock. The object of the Meeting being to receive the report of the Managing-Directors, and to elect a new Board of Management for the ensuing year; O. Berthelet, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Barbeau, the Actuary, requested to act as Secretary. The President, Edwin Atwater, Esq., then read the following

#### REPORT:

It is again the duty of the Managing Directors to present to the Patron and Honorary Directors of this Institution, their annual Report and Statement of the affairs, generally, of the Bank for the past year.

The steady increase in the number of depositors, and amount of deposits, which has been noticed in former annual Reports, has continued during the past year; the number of depositors having increased from 2,244, to 2,530, between the 1st January, 1859, and the 1st January, 1860; and the amount due Depositors, from \$572,670 51, to \$639,020 19; and the surplus profits of the Bank, from \$60,576 21, to \$70,884 82—being a net gain, for the year, of \$10,308, 61.

By the following classification of the 2530 open accounts above mentioned, it will be seen that most of the deposits received, have been in small amounts, such as legitimately belong to Savings Institutions. Number of accounts of \$50 and under \$873

from 50 to 100 425

" " 100 to 200 478

" " 200 to 400 350

" " 400 to 800 158

" " 800 to 1200 126

" " 1200 to 1600 64

" " 1600 & upwards 56

2,530

This result is a very gratifying proof of the prosperity of our community, and of the disposition to save on the part of the working classes; and, moreover, of the confidence the public entertain of the advantages and safety of the Bank.

It was stated, in the last Annual Report, that the Managing-Directors had decided to invest a part of the surplus fund in a suitable building for the business of the Bank, and they now have the pleasure of meeting the Honorary Directors in the new premises.

The cost of this property—in round numbers—will be about \$20,000. The building has been erected in the most substantial manner. The lower that, or Banking-room, is vaulted and perfectly fire-proof, with a large inner vault lined with boiler-plate. The upper stories have been fitted up in a neat and substantial manner, and are intended as a dwelling for the Actuary.

The Managing Directors considered themselves warranted in making donations to the extent of \$2,200 to different chartered Charitable Institutions, out of the profits of the last year.

The principles upon which the business of the Bank has been conducted, have been so much to make profit as to make such investments of the funds entrusted to its care, as would be perfectly secure and readily disposed of to meet calls from depositors; and no loans have been made except on personal security with collateral, in Bank Stocks, Bonds, or other public securities. Since the last Annual Meeting there has been deposited in three of the Chartered Banks of the city, \$60,000 to remain on call to meet the demands of depositors when required, which is exclusive of an ample balance at credit of our ordinary Banking account.

The whole respectfully submitted,  
EDWIN ATWATER,  
President.

#### STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1859.

Dr. \$ c.  
To amount due depositors..... \$39,020 19  
To amount due to Minors and other heirs, on the Property acquired by the Bank, and which cannot yet be paid..... 16,600 00  
To amount due for two months rent..... 120 00  
To balance representing net profits: all expenses paid..... 70,884 82

726,625 01

By loans on endorsed promissory notes, with public stocks as coll security..... 208,350 89  
By amount invested in Stocks of Chartered Banks in the City..... 80,380 25  
By amount invested in Public Debentures..... 312,800 46

By balance due on the Property, corner Little St. James Street, sold..... 11,946 68

By Property acquired by the Bank for the use of its office, including new building..... 17,424 49

By balance due on sale of property opposite..... 10,400 00

By amount due for rent..... 373 50

By Office Furniture..... 400 00

By Cash on Call in the Chartered Banks of the City bearing 4 per cent interest..... 83,531 74

726,625, 01

E. J. BARBEAU, Actuary.

City and District Savings Bank, }  
Montreal, 2nd April, 1860.

It was then moved by Ben. Brewster, Esq., seconded by E. Murphy, Esq., and unanimously resolved, "That the report and statement now read and submitted are very satisfactory, and that the same be received, adopted and published."

Moved by Edward Quin, Esq., seconded by Hubert Pare, Esq., and unanimously resolved, "That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Managing Directors and Actuary, for their able management of the affairs of the Bank for the past year."

Edward Murphy, Esq., having consented to act as Scrutiner, the election by ballot of the Board of Managing-Directors was proceeded with when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected, viz:

Edwin Atwater, A. La Rocque, Henry Mulholland, L. H. Holton, Hy. Judah, A. M. Delisle, H. Starnes, Dr. W. Nelson, N. Dumas, and W. P. Bartley.

O. Berthelet, Esq., having vacated the chair, C. Dorwin, Esq., was called thereto, when it was moved by A. Laframboise, Esq., seconded by Theodore Hart, Esq., and unanimously resolved,

"That the thanks of this meeting are due to O. Berthelet, Esq., for his able conduct in the chair."

E. J. BARBEAU, Secretary.

The newly elected Board having met the following day, Edwin Atwater, Esq., was elected President, and Alfred LaRocque, Esq., Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

A Disagreeing Cough causes the friends of the sufferer as much pain as the sufferer himself. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will certainly cure coughs, and colds, and arrest consumption, and that speedily. When did it ever fail?

There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. Fowler & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

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

The weather is more Spring-like, and out-door operations are commencing.

The summer tariff by the Grand Trunk went into operation on the 9th, reducing considerably the rates charged in winter.

The advices from Britain to 21st March show no improvement in prices. Canadian Superior Flour continues 27s to 27s 6d in Liverpool, which would not net over 24s to 24s 9d currency. Ashes continue at 29s Old and 30s New for Pots; Pearls 32s 3d to 33s.

There is some little activity in this market in anticipation of the opening of the navigation.

Wheat.—The price of Spring Wheat has advanced in Toronto about four cents from the lowest point, being now quoted at \$1 to \$1.05, the latter, doubtless, for seed Wheat. There is very little Wheat coming to this market, and we have no transactions to quote.

Flour.—The market is rather unsettled; \$5.15 is the highest price offered by buyers, and some are holding off till Flour falls, but sellers generally ask \$5.20, and some lots are limited to \$5.25, and even higher. The other grades are unaltered. No. 2 is worth \$5.

Ashes.—Pots 39s 3d to 39s 6d, Pearls 32s 3d to 32s 6d.

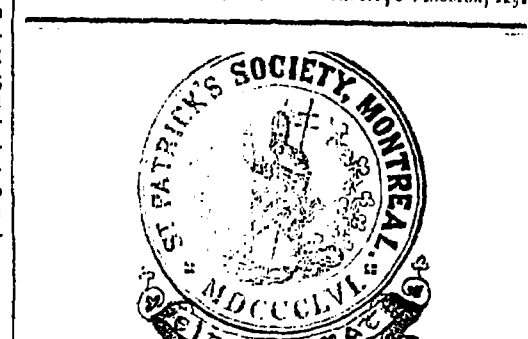
Pork is quite inactive, but without any marked change. Bacon and Cut Meats generally are very slow of sale, and we hear of some consignments being forced off at very low rates.

Butter is still depressed. There are orders in town from the Lower Ports, but buyers offer very low prices.

at  
HONDISCOURS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS.  
Oats, 2s to 2s 2d. Barley, 3s 6d to 4s. Indian Corn, 5s to 6s. Peas, 3s 9d to 4s. Buckwheat, 3s 3d to 3s 6d. Flax Seed, 6s to 6s 6d. Timothy Seed 1s 6d to 1s 8d. Hng Flour, 14s 6d to 15s. Outmeal, 11s to 11s 6d. Dressed Hogs, \$8 to \$8.75. Butter—Fresh, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; Salt, 8d to 9d. Eggs, 8d to 9d. Potatoes, 3s 9d to 4s 6d. Maple Sugar, 5d to 5 1/2d. Hay, \$8 to \$11; Straw, \$3 to 4.5c.

Remarks.—There was a small attendance of farmers and a poor supply of produce. Very little Hay and Straw in the market.

We have been shown a document signed by the Mayors in office of the cities of the United States and Canada, certifying to the superior excellence of Dr. Ayer's compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and to the value of all his remedies as articles of great public utility. Such evidence from such high sources bears out triumphantly in the position we have long maintained with regard to Doct. Ayer's Preparations, or more particularly our advertisements of them. No publishers need be more opposed than we are to the promulgation of quackery in any shape, but we knew when we began that his remedies were above any suspicion of deception—that they were about the best it is possible to produce for the cure of disease, and that they have the confidence of all communities where they are known. Not alone because the Mayors of the whole country believe them useful to their people, but because we know from experience that they are so to ours, do we believe we are rendering a substantial service to our readers in making their virtues known to them. Courier, Princeton, Ky.



#### A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

Will be given by the

#### ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

(In honor of the National Anniversary)

#### AT THE CITY CONCERT HALL,

#### ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT,

16TH INSTANT,

Tickets 25 cents each.

#### GRAND CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE

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