

EFFECT OF PROTESTANT POOR-LAWS IN IRELAND.—We learn from a letter in the *Times*, signed S. G. Osborne, that the in-door mortality of two Unions, was, in four weeks, 429. "I am not sure," he says, "but that in the week ending February 8th, the number is not understated, but only perhaps to a child or two! and all the outlying houses may not be included." Four hundred and twenty-nine victims to the brutality of Protestant Poor-laws, in four weeks! How long, O Lord, Holy and True, dost Thou not judge and revenge their blood on them that dwell upon earth?

We learn from the *Pilot*, that Mr. Isidore Mallon is appointed surveyor of the Customs at this port, and that very general satisfaction is given by this gentleman's appointment. We learn also that Messrs. F. Campion and Hampson are to receive appointments as Clerks in the Customs Department, and that Mr. Jordan has been named first landing waiter, and Mr. J. B. Routier, locker.

We learn from the *Montreal Herald*, that it is intended to publish in Montreal, a journal which will be specially devoted to advocating the interests of the Church of England in Canada. His Lordship the Anglican Bishop will have no connection with the paper, further than occasionally using it as a means of communication between himself and the clergy and laity of the district, nor will he be responsible for any matter contained in it, with the exception of documents avowedly emanating from himself.

We have been informed that it is proposed to establish, under the auspices of the "Addisonian Society," a monthly journal, to be called the *Provincial Journal of Literature, Science, and Art*. We have reason to believe that the services of a highly talented gentleman, well known in the literary world, have been secured to superintend the editorial department.

We see in some of our city cotemporaries, the announcement of a row, which is said to have taken place in the County of Renfrew, near Bytown, in which a grave charge is made against a Catholic clergyman. Until such time as we shall have seen the accounts of the affair on both sides, we will not presume to offer any remarks upon the transaction.

We have received Brownson's Quarterly Review, for the month of April, but must defer any notice of its contents, until our next issue.

LONDON LABOR AND LONDON POOR. Harper & Brothers, New York; John McCoy, Montreal.

We copied from the *Tablet*, a few weeks ago, a notice of this little work, which originally appeared in the form of letters, in the *London Morning Chronicle*, and will be found well worthy the attention of those who do not despise the simple annals of the poor. The curious in matters of political economy, will find herein much to interest, and the moralist much to disgust him. Awful are the revelations of the social condition of a large portion of the inhabitants of the capital of the Protestant world. We see to what a state of bestial degradation, three hundred years of estrangement from the Church of Christ has reduced vast masses of the poor; and whilst we shudder at the inevitable results of Protestantism, the brutal sensuality it engenders, its cold indifference to the sufferings of the needy, and its blighting influence upon every generous, every ennobling faculty of the human heart, we may learn to thank God, that He in His mercy has been pleased to visit his rebellious children, offering them means of escape from the worse than Egyptian bondage in which their souls have been long enthralled, by bringing back, with a mighty hand, and a stretched-out arm, the Priests of His Holy Church, through whose ministrations, we may confidently hope, that ere long, the foul and loathsome dens of Protestant England, shall be cleansed, and her desert places made to rejoice, and blossom as the rose.

The first letters of the series are devoted to a description of the habits of the "Costermongers" of London, who compose about one-fortieth of the population of the huge metropolis. These are the itinerant vendors of fish, fruit and vegetables, whose capital consists, with the more wealthy, of a small donkey cart, and with the poorer members of the fraternity, of a tray or barrow. The number of those who gain a livelihood by this traffic, is estimated by Mr. Mahew, at from thirty, to forty thousand,—of whom not three per cent. have ever been in the interior of a Church, or any place of worship, or know what is meant by Christianity; of whom not above one-tenth of the couples living together, are married, and amongst whom, not above one in ten, can be found possessed of the slightest education. If such be the condition of the laboring classes, what must be the moral and intellectual condition of that other vast portion of the population, who, scorning to work, and accustomed from their youth upwards, to despise all honest industry, terminate on the scaffold or in the hulks, the career which they commenced in the streets as pickpockets or prostitutes. We intend, from time to time, to lay before our readers portions from this highly instructive publication, but want of space to-day, compels us to defer this until our next issue.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the following amounts:—Rev. Mr. Madden, D.D., Trent Port, C. W., 10s.; Mr. O. Quigley, Lochiel, £1; Mr. E. Burke, Bytown, £2; Rev. Mr. Higgins, Norwood, £1 5s.; Mr. A. R. McDonald, Ogdensburg, 12s. 6d. and 10s.; Mr. M. Enright, Quebec, £5; Rev. L. E. Bois, Maskinongé, 10s.; Rev. L. A. Bourret, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, 10s.; Rev. P. Dollard, Kingston, £2 10s.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK.

The Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Directors was held at the office of the Bank, St. François Xavier Street, on Monday, the 7th of April, at Noon.

Hon. A. N. Morin, Speaker of the House of Assembly, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Collins, the Actuary, officiated as Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the objects of the meeting, the following Report was read by the President, Wm. Workman, Esq.:

Fifth Annual Report, by the Board of Managing Directors of the "City and District Savings' Bank," from first of January, 1850, to first of January, 1851.

To the Patron and Honorary Directors:

In accordance with the Act of Incorporation and the Bye-Laws under which this Savings' Bank is conducted, you are now met to receive from the Board of Managing Directors for the past year, a general account of their administration.

In submitting for your examination detailed Statements of the Affairs of this Institution, the Board has much pleasure in directing your attention to the continual proofs of its increasing usefulness and growing prosperity.

The amount due to Depositors on the first of January last was £63,498 10s. 10d., shewing an increase within the year ending that day, of £30,055 18s. 3d., and since that period a still further augmentation has taken place. These increased receipts have compelled your Board to seek additional investments, and in doing this they have chiefly confined themselves to Government securities of the best description, and such as can be realised at the shortest notice. With respect to Investments and Assets of the Bank, the statements before you exhibit the following:—

Endorsed Promissory Notes held by the Bank.....	£13,611	19	10
(The Bank also holding additional securities, viz., the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, Water Works Bonds, City Corporation Bonds, and Bank Stock against the same to the amount of £14,777 6s.)			
Court House Debentures, Road Trust Bonds, Provincial and Quebec Fire Debentures, guaranteed by the Province, and Interest thereon.....	12,381	7	10
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Bonds.....	2,006	2	8
Sundry Bank Stocks.....	27,535	19	3
City Bonds and Interest due by the City Corporation and sundry other parties..	5,086	14	8
Office Furniture, improvement on premises, and Lease account.....	169	15	3
Balance due by other Banks.....	71	1	7
Balance of Cash on hand.....	8,582	9	5
	£69,445	10	6

By a Resolution at the last Annual Meeting, the Board of Managing Directors was reduced to Ten; it is your duty now to proceed to the election of those Directors.

Having examined the statements now submitted, it is also your duty to ask such questions, or to seek such information on any matter or thing connected with them or the Institution, as you may consider necessary, and the Board will feel pleasure in meeting your enquiries with the fullest explanations.

The receipts of deposits during the past year have been of the most healthy character, the great majority of them small sums from the operative and industrious classes. This is a pleasing feature to record, and exhibits a growing demand for labor in the country, and a return of prosperity amongst a valuable class of our population, who for some years past have experienced sad reverses from the want of remunerative or permanent employment; this latter circumstance compelled large numbers to leave the Province during the years 1848 and 1849, to seek a livelihood in the United States. But it is gratifying to remark, that although this state of things frequently occasioned the withdrawal of deposits on an extensive scale, in no one instance was the slightest inconvenience felt to meet the demand, a circumstance which warrants the Board in expressing their belief, in submitting this their Fifth Annual Report, that the plan of conducting the Institution is a safe one, fully realizing the expectations of its projectors, and well deserving the public confidence with which it has hitherto been favored.

The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted, &c., &c., &c.

Some conversation then took place on the general features of the affairs of the Institution, after which the following Resolutions were moved, seconded and unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved,—That the Report and Statement of the Affairs of the City and District Savings' Bank, now submitted by the Board of Managing Directors, are very satisfactory, and that the same be approved and received.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Meeting and of the Depositors are justly due to the Board of Managing Directors, for their services in conducting the business of the Bank for the past year.

Resolved,—That the thanks of the Meeting be hereby tendered to John Collins, Actuary, for his indefatigable exertions in the discharge of his duty.

The Meeting next proceeded to the election of the Board of Managing Directors for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were duly elected:—

Hon. A. N. Morin, Edwin Atwater,
" Joseph Bourret, Luther H. Holton,
William Workman, Henry Judah,
Alfred LaRocque, Alex. M. Delisle,
H. Mulholland, J. B. Smith.

The Chairman having left the Chair, and Mr. Mahony being called thereto, thanks were voted to the Hon. A. N. Morin for his obliging conduct in presiding over the Meeting.

JOHN COLLINS, Secretary.

The Meeting then separated, and in conformity with the Rules of the Institution, the Managing Directors newly elected, met the following morning at Ten o'clock, to take the oath of office, and to elect a President and Vice-President, when William Workman, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and Alfred LaRocque, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Office Montreal City and District,
Savings' Bank,
St. François-Xavier Street.

Died.—In this city, on Thursday, the 10th inst., John, eldest son of James Prendergast, aged 3 years and 6 months.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 14.

The motion for the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill being put from the Chair, Lord Arundel and Surrey moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. Reynolds seconded the motion in a most brilliant speech. He wished to mark his detestation of the Algerine Act of the Ministry, by refusing his vote to the Supplies, or any other Government proposition, and all sincere Catholic, and liberal Protestant Irish Members would follow his example.

Sir Robert Peel, in his maiden speech, supported the Bill.

After some other speeches, for and against, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 15.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on this question was resumed by Mr. Moore, who, at great length, attacked the Bill and the policy of Lord J. Russell in reference to it, ridiculed the idea of any temporal jurisdiction being sought by the Pope, and declared the Bill itself an aggression upon the Catholics.

Mr. E. B. Roche saw nothing in the curtailment of the Bill to entitle it to any indulgence. He promised the noble lord "opposition at every step."—Mr. H. P. Seymour objected to the interference with ecclesiastical titles, and non interference with monastic establishments. He knew that he was hazarding his seat, but he could not vote for the Bill.—Mr. Goulburn saw in the Bill nothing inconsistent with the Emancipation Act, he thought that the Pope had violated the compact of 1829, the laws of the realm, and the authority of her Majesty. He thought the Bill by no means proportionate to the feeling which the aggression had excited, but we had not now to deal with the question *ab initio*. The measure gave an opportunity for protesting against the Papal Aggression, and therefore he should support it.

Sir H. Barron said that Ireland, more than ever, would be "a difficulty." There would be no insurrection, but there would be distrust, irritation, a disposition to thwart the Government.

The Solicitor General deeply regretted the necessity for including Ireland in the Bill.

Mr. Cardwell must refuse his concurrence in the second reading of the Bill.

Mr. Blewitt, who resumed the debate on the second reading of this Bill, opposed the measure as most impolitic. He objected to it in any shape or from whatever—(hear, hear). "It was a mere nonentity as it now stood, and only reminded him of the statute passed in the year 1745 for the purpose of making the Highlanders wear breeches—(laughter)—but which the Highlanders successfully evaded by throwing the breeches over his shoulder—(hear, hear, and laughter). Speaking seriously, he believed that law would be of no earthly use, and would therefore vote against it?" (hear, hear).—Sir R. Lopes said that the Bill was "weak and meagre," but he would support it in the hope that some more salutary measure would hereafter be introduced.

Mr. Walter would support the second reading, in the hope that during its progress through the Committee it would be made more worthy.

Mr. Anstey recommended the Government to drop this Bill, and to introduce another, dealing not with names, but with realities.

Lord Ashley defended the Bill (so far as it goes) in a speech of considerable length.

Mr. S. Herbert said that the reasons alleged for the abandonment of the second and third clauses were equally valid against the first. The Bill was passed to satisfy the popular feeling, and would deceive it.

Lord Palmerston was pained to hear once more a doctrinal controversy in Parliament. But the fault lay not at the door of the Government. They had to repel an aggression which possessed a political character and as such only would he consider it. Judging from past experience of the Irish Catholics, he did not contemplate that this measure, if passed into a law, would be disobeyed by the Catholic bishops of this country—(hear). He believed, too, that the measure would meet the general feeling of the British people; and it was not to be forgotten that there was nothing in the measure to preclude the Legislature from taking further steps, if further steps were required, which he earnestly hoped would never be the case."

On the motion of Mr. H. Berkeley, the debate was then adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 19.

Mr. W. S. Crawford gave notice, that if the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill should be read a second time, he would move in Committee that Ireland be exempted from the Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 20.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Mr. Newdegate resumed this debate and said, although he considered the Bill defective, as it did not interfere with synodical action, monastic establishments, or the Jesuits, he should support it.—Mr. Stuart Knox complained of the weakness of the Bill, but would support it nevertheless.—Mr. Power said it was a persecuting measure, and fraught with danger to the best interests of the country.

The moment the hon. member sat down, at least a dozen gentlemen rose to address the House. The Speaker unfortunately called upon Mr. Drummond, and a scene shortly occurred rivaling the displays of the French Assembly and the American Congress. In the course of his argument, Mr. Drummond, apostrophising Catholics, observed, "Your nunneries are prisons or brothels, and you may take your choice." This expression called up

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who, with some emotion, appealed to the Speaker whether Mr. Drummond had not transgressed the rules of order.

The Speaker decided in the negative, and Mr. Drummond resumed his argument. In one place he said the Jesuits "appeared to be like Thugs."

Mr. O'Flaherty rose to order.—"I most respectfully submit, he said, to the English House of Commons—a body which I have always understood to be composed of men of gentlemanly feeling, and who would not permit any portion of the Members of this House or any portion of her Majesty's subjects professing, conscientiously, no matter what creed, to be insulted—whether, even at the present moment, there ought not to be, on the part of the House, some expression of feeling with respect to the language employed by the

hon. gentleman whom I have called to order—(cheers, and cries of 'No, no!')? I think the language that gentleman has used is as worthy of his taste as it is of his judgment!"—(cries of 'Order,' and cheers).

Mr. J. O'Connell and Mr. P. Howard moved the adjournment of the House—(uproar).

The Speaker: "I have to ask gentlemen not to interrupt the regularity of the debate, and I hope that on a question of so much delicacy as one relating to religion, gentlemen will abstain from the use of all expressions tending to create excitement or to injure the feelings of others"—(cheers).—Mr. Drummond rose amid loud cries of "Adjourn, adjourn!" during which a voice from the bottom of the House exclaimed, "We can't sit here to be insulted!" "An hon. Member last night (proceeded Mr. Drummond), pointed out to you that Cardinal Wiseman had specially selected us"—

—Mr. J. O'Connell: "I rise to order—(renewed confusion, and cries of 'Chair!') I wish to know if I am not in order in moving the adjournment of the House? An hon. Member having been reprimanded by you, is it not due to him and to us that he should apologise to the House?—(uproar, and cries of 'No, no!') He is called upon by every sentiment of good feeling"—(loud cries of 'Order,' and 'Chair!')—The Speaker: "The hon. Member is himself guilty of a breach of order in the course he is now taking. I did not venture to reprimand the hon. Member for Surrey, nor did I venture to call him to order—(cheers)—I only took the liberty of expressing the hope that no Member, in the course of the debate, would say anything calculated to produce ill feeling, and that every gentleman would abstain from the use of expressions likely to excite or offend"—(cheers).

Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Drummond, all rose at once, and each attempted to address the House. Another scene of extraordinary confusion was the consequence; the old noises, including the cock-crowing, were renewed, and there were incessant calls for order, and the interference of the Chair. At length the three hon. gentlemen resumed their seats, when—The Speaker said: "I must call on hon. Members to support me in the maintenance of order—(great cheering). I have already stated that the hon. Member for Surrey is not out of order, and I trust he will now be allowed to proceed"—[immense cheering].

Mr. Drummond accordingly observing, that he was not out of order, and that he had not been reprimanded. He had been provoked by repeated and offensive interruptions to say things which, in the heat of argument, escaped his lips—[hear, hear]. He did not retract one word of what he had said; but if he had given offence, whether merited or unmerited, to any individual, he humbly begged their pardon—[cheers].

The Speaker having withdrawn, the House immediately presented a scene of the greatest excitement. Mr. Grattan crossed the House and addressed Mr. Drummond, apparently with considerable warmth. Mr. Feargus O'Connor interposed his person between the honorable gentlemen. Mr. Grattan returned to his seat. Mr. Drummond followed Mr. Grattan, addressed some observation to him, and left the House. Several honorable members [the majority of whom were Irish] crowded round Mr. Grattan, and entered into eager discussion, and Mr. Feargus O'Connor repaired to the Treasury Bench and made some communication to Sir George Grey.

The Speaker having returned, order was restored, and Sir James Graham, Mr. Grattan, and Mr. Moore rose to address the House. The honorable baronet was called upon—

Sir James Graham commenced by condemning in very strong terms the expressions used by Mr. Drummond, he said:—"I have seen a gentleman, an accomplished gentleman and a scholar, so much heated by the subject we are now discussing, as entirely to forget what I must say is due to the feelings of a large body sitting in this House on terms of perfect equality—[loud cheers, principally from the Roman Catholic Members]. I will not sully my lips by repeating the words which fell from him, not only as respects the individual honor of Members of this House, with reference to their veracity, but also as respects what I shudder to think of, the allusion which he made to the female relatives of those gentlemen who had devoted themselves to the service of God according to their consciences, in lives of seclusion, but of chastity—[renewed cheers]. Although the order of the House, according to its letter, may not have been violated by the hon. gentleman, yet, if Catholics are to sit here and take part in our debates, I must say that the rules of order can hardly be said to be preserved in spirit if scenes like the one we have just witnessed are allowed to be repeated—[hear]. I say that assertions have been broadly made in a tone and manner which must not be repeated, if the freedom of debate and the rules of order be anything else than a name"—[prolonged applause]. Referring to the bill, he said:—"We have no occasion for a bill like this—[cheers]. I say there is no danger in England which justifies it—every feeling in Ireland condemns it. It is a brand of discord cast down to inflame the passions of the people; and with confidence in the wisdom of Parliament, I hope, and confidently predict, the Bill will never pass into a law"—(The right hon. baronet resumed his seat amid bursts of cheering, which were renewed repeatedly and were continued for several moments).

Lord J. Russell was received on his rising with a renewal of the cheering, and with ironical cries from the Irish members, which prevented his proceeding to address the House immediately. He rose, he said, to defend the general principle of the Bill. "Other questions, however, may arise, and I do not attempt to conceal from the House, any more than I attempted to conceal from them before, that you will not by this Bill be able to meet every danger which you may be called upon to encounter. I do not contemplate the framing of a code by which all the relations between the See of Rome and this country will be regulated. But this I say, that if the spirit which you have seen lately is not checked—if it is not checked by the display of Protestant and national feeling which we have seen in this country—if it is not checked by the simple and mild enactment now before Parliament—if further aggressions take place—if the attempt is made to deprive the people of Ireland of the benefits of mixed education—if it is attempted to deprive Parliament of its power in this report, and if those who serve the Crown are to be deterred by menaces to deprive them of the benefits of religious consolation—if they attempt to carry out the system of mixed education, which the Catholics themselves asked for only a few years ago—(cheers)—then I will not deny that in such a case other measures may be necessary"—(loud and vehement cheering). The debate was again adjourned, and the House rose at one o'clock.