

would do so likewise, as a motion of "want of confidence." He felt confident that, upon reflection, the House would be of opinion that Ministers had done their duty. After a long and uninteresting debate—a mere rehash of former platitudes, served up lukewarm—the House divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 67 to 45.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.—We are happy to have it our power to give the most cheering accounts of the progress of this truly Catholic, and therefore—in the noblest sense of the word—truly National Society. Its numbers are rapidly increasing; and in a short time it will no doubt be able to exercise a most important influence upon the fortunes of the Irish race in this country. As a specimen of the rapidity with which its ranks are filling up, we may mention that, at the last weekly meeting, nearly one hundred new members were ballotted for. That the Society may go on and prosper, is the prayer of every true Catholic, of every well wisher to the sons of St. Patrick in Canada.

St. Patrick's day in Kingston was celebrated with great spirit by our Irish friends. On Thursday of last week a large party sat down to an Anniversary dinner in honor of Ireland's Patron Saint, and Apostle; to whom the Irish are indebted for the inestimable privilege of being members of the One, Catholic, and Apostolic Church.

✂ The Bazaar for *L'Œuvre des Bons Livres* will be continued this evening, when, we trust, that it may be visited by all our readers who have a moment to spare, or a penny to lay out, for the diffusion of useful knowledge. We are happy to learn that, as yet, this Bazaar has been exceedingly fortunate.

A Bill has been introduced into Parliament "to incorporate" a Protestant secret, and so far, anti-Catholic society, known as Odd Fellows, and to allow them to hold real property to the value of Ten Thousand pounds. It is singular that the *Montreal Witness* who is so nervous about the dangers of allowing the property of the country to pass into the hands of undying corporations, has not a word to say in this case; though the Bill to incorporate a society of mechanics and working men in Montreal, under the name of *L'Union St. Joseph*, with power to hold property to the amount of £200 for the relief of the widows and orphans of the society has driven our poor cotemporary almost frantic. Has our friend never read in a certain Book, what severe punishments are invoked upon those who have two balances, two sets of weights and measures! We hope that, in the above remarks, we may not be understood as intending to speak reproachfully of the "Odd Fellows." All secret societies are, because secret, abhorred by the Church; but we believe that the objects of the "Odd Fellows" are chiefly benevolent, and to relieve the wants of the widows and orphans of poor members.

We had much pleasure in assisting at the examination, last week, of Mr. Doran's Model School in St. Joseph Street. This examination was conducted in the presence of the Inspector of Schools for the district; and must have been as gratifying to him, as it was creditable to Mr. Doran and his pupils. The manner in which the latter answered the questions put to them, in Grammar, Geography, Mathematics, Book Keeping, and Arithmetic, was a satisfactory proof of Mr. Doran's abilities as a teacher, and of the excellent system upon which his school is conducted. It is his intention, in Spring, to remove his establishment to a more convenient site in Coté Street, where we trust that he will meet with the encouragement and support which he so well deserves.

MRS. GIBBS' LECTURE UPON SACRED MUSIC.—This accomplished vocalist entertained, delighted and instructed a numerous audience in the concert hall of the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening last, with her lecture upon Sacred Music—interspersed with illustrations from the works of the Great Masters—Haydn, Handel, Pergolesi, Mendelssohn, and Mehl— and with amusing anecdotes of these celebrated composers. We are happy to see that it is not improbable that Mrs. Gibbs may be prevailed upon to give another lecture upon the same subject; in which case we would strongly recommend all who love good music, all who can appreciate its ennobling and ameliorating influences upon the human heart to avail themselves of an opportunity that but rarely occurs—of hearing the conceptions of the first artists, rendered by one who is herself an accomplished artist.

Our new Mayor deserves the thanks of the citizens for his energetic action in causing to be cleared away the abominations with which, for some time past, our streets have been encumbered.

A letter from Mr. Brassey, of the Firm of Peto, Brassey & Betts, to the Hon. Mr. Ross, has caused almost a panic in the Rail-Road Commercial world. Mr. Brassey's letter is to the effect, that the firm of which he is a member find their contract for constructing the Grand Trunk Railway less profitable than they expected. They therefore modestly request that the Province come to their assistance by guaranteeing to Stockholders a dividend of five per cent: at the end of 99 years the Road to become the property of the Province.

Messrs. Lamothe & Rolland, Bookbinders, &c., Notre Dame Street, opposite the Seminary.—We can testify to the admirable manner in which the Book-binding department of the Messrs. Lamothe and Rolland is conducted; and can conscientiously recommend it to any of our friends, who require their work to be executed with neatness and despatch.

"THE LOVE OF MARY."—Readings for the Month of Mary. By D. Roberto, Hermit of Monte Corona. Approved By His Grace, The Most Reverend Archbishop of New York. E. Dunigan & Brother, New York.

This little book is written expressly for the children of Mary, and for those who delight in being called by that dear name. It contains meditations suited for every day of the month of Mary; and is well adapted to increase the reader's devotion towards her whom the Church honors as the "Help of Christians"—and whom all Catholics love as their Blessed Mother. For her dear sake we are well content to be branded by heretics and infidels as "Mariolaters."

CONSCIENCE, OR THE TRIALS OF MAY BROOKE. By Mrs. Anna H. Dorsey. E. Dunigan & Brother, New York.

This is a very neatly printed edition, in two small volumes, of one of Mrs. Dorsey's charming Catholic tales. As an authoress Mrs. Dorsey has been so often before, and is so well appreciated by the public, that it is needless for us to say anything about her merits as a writer. We would nevertheless heartily recommend "*May Brooke*" to all our young Catholic friends, as a work which they will find alike amusing and instructive.

✂ We would call attention to the following letter upon the subject of the loan from the Corporation to the sufferers by the great fire of 1852. Their case would seem to merit the merciful consideration of the authorities, in so far as justice to the interests of the public will permit:—

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Montreal, April 2nd, 1856.

Sir—I would beg leave, through your columns, to draw the attention of our City Fathers to a subject of the most vital importance to the comfort and well being of some hundreds of families in this City: I allude to the majority of the sufferers by the great fire of 1852, who have borrowed money from the Corporation to rebuild their properties. The terms of these loans were, that the interest should run on the capital from the date of signing the mortgage, and should be payable half-yearly in advance; and that the capital should be payable in twenty years from the mortgage, the first instalment being payable in three years from the loan; and thence annually by instalments until final payment.

These conditions, upon the face of them, are liberal enough; but there are other incidentals that require to be explained, for a right understanding of the subject. In the first place, before ever the measure of a loan was proposed by authority, the wisdom of the Corporation compelled them to pass a law, obliging the houseless victims of the disaster to build in brick or stone; the effect of this bye-law will be seen later. Next, before the deeds of mortgage were signed, or a copper placed at the disposal of the borrower, a heavy bill of costs was deducted from the sum nominally loaned. This bill was made up of lawyers' charges, Notaries fees for passing deeds; costs of registration, &c.; and amounted, in some instances, to four-and-a-half per cent on the whole amount loaned. The principal objection to this charge is, that no detail could ever be got from the legal functionaries of the nature of their charges. This, no doubt, is to be attributed to the proverbial modesty of the profession. In the next place, six months' interest on the whole loan was deducted, (in advance) and the balance was placed in hand, and was paid out to the borrower, as he progressed with his building—this progress requiring to be certified by the Inspector of the Corporation, as each successive payment was made.

Now, although it was of course right that the Corporation should take all needful security for the proper application of the money to the original purpose of the loan, yet, from the way in which the money was doled out, the borrower could not deal with it as advantageously as he could have done with a like amount absolutely at his control.

Another disadvantage to the borrower was, the enormous rise in the price of building materials of every description, and the enhanced rate of workmen's wages.—Now let us take the case of a poor man who has rebuilt his property, in conformity with the bye-laws, and with the money of the Corporation. He has had to erect a much better class of houses than those that were burnt; and he has now to exact from \$8 to \$10 per month from a class of tenants who formerly could barely pay \$4 or \$5. And what is the consequence? Why the tenant can't pay, and the poor proprietor finds himself but the imaginary possessor of a rental, while there can be no mistake about his obligation to pay the interest on the loan, assessments, insurance, repairs, &c.

It will be readily conceded that working men, who had to devote a good part of the first year after the loan was made, to building the property, under all the peculiar disadvantages of their position, some of which I have endeavored to set forth, were not very likely to save as much out of the two years' rental of the rebuilt houses as would carry them very far. And now the first instalment of the capital, with six months' interest on the whole, will fall due on the first of May next.

There are many persons who will not be able to meet this payment; and should the lawyers again fasten on them, their certain ruin will be the result; and their position will now be worse, than under the first calamity.—For then, although the house was burnt, the land remained; whereas now all will be swept off.

I understand that a petition has been presented to the Corporation on this subject, praying for extension of the time for a year or two; and I have taken the liberty to trespass on your valuable space, hoping to draw the attention of the proper authorities to a subject, upon the merciful consideration of which depends the happiness and well being of hundreds of our most deserving citizens.

Yours, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Quebec, March 31st, 1856.

Sir—It has caused much surprise in this neighborhood to see the columns of a *Catholic Journal* devoted to the advertisements of the Rev. Mr. Carden, and calling the attention of Catholics to the following subjects:—"Why do not Protestants hold the Doctrine of the Immaculate Conception?" "Are there more Mediators than one, between God and Man?"

After calling our attention to the former subject, the *Quebec Colonist*, instead of criticising and contradicting the substance of the lecturer's discourse, edifies its readers with an account of what Mr. Carden did not say—such as—"he did not, for instance, attempt to allege as many Protestants do, that Catholics worship the Blessed Virgin, or Saints, or images." He did not make use of "the slang expressions—Romish and Papist;" and did not indulge in "language of irreverence towards the Blessed Virgin," &c. This was certainly an act of great courtesy, for which Catholics should be very thankful to Mr. Carden; and we hope that he may have the kindness to give us another

lecture—before leaving us a lock of his hair—on the subject—"Why do Protestants frequently burn the effigy of the Blessed Virgin, while expecting salvation from her Son?"

For what aim or object, let me ask, are such advertisements as the above brought under the notice of Catholics—who always spurn with deserved contempt the fallacies, the constant blasphemies, and eternal howlings of the vile hirelings of the nick-named Reformation?—men who use every expression that their poisoned imaginations can suggest, to impress on the minds of their deluded hearers that they are exposing errors in that Church which is the "Pillar and the Ground of Truth"—a Church which Christ has promised to be with, "teaching and directing all days to the consummation of the world"—a Church against which "the gates of hell shall not prevail." And this Church has proclaimed, through a Council of her Bishops, assembled from all parts of the earth, and teaches her children to believe in, the "Doctrine of the Immaculate Conception." We are all therefore bound to believe what this Church teaches, under pain of condemnation.

Mr. Carden, under pretence of charity, proposes to give another public lecture in favor of "a distressed family in Quebec," and hopes to persuade his audience that this Church which Jesus Christ is with, has now fallen into error—that she is teaching erroneous doctrines—and that they must, in the nineteenth century, look to him for purity and truth.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, let me ask—If Catholicism should become extinct, what would become of Protestantism? This is a serious consideration.

I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,

LIBRA.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK.

The tenth annual general meeting of the members of this Institution was held at the office of the Bank on Monday the 7th day of April, inst., being the day appointed by the Rules.

Olivier Berthelet, Esq., was called to the chair and Mr. E. J. Barbeau requested to act as Secretary.

Hon. Joseph Bourret, President of the Board of Directors for the past year, read the following report of the operations of the Bank:—

The Managing Directors have pleasure in meeting the Honorary Directors of the City and District Savings' Bank, at their tenth anniversary to report that the affairs of the Bank have continued to prosper, and that the balance of the contingent amount, representing the profit, has steadily increased, being on the 5th instant, £10,137 15s 5d currency.

It is a circumstance worthy of notice that, from the commencement to the present time, this Institution has not lost a dollar by any of the loans it has made; neither is there a debt due to the Bank, to the knowledge of the Directors, either bad or doubtful.

A continuance of prosperity in the affairs of the Bank for another year, equal to the past, will warrant the Board of Directors, it is hoped, to appropriate a part of the profits, to be divided among the charitable institutions of the city, in conformity with the provisions of the Act incorporating Savings' Banks.

The following statement of the affairs of the Bank, up to the 5th inst., is respectfully submitted:—

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK.

Statement submitted at the Annual General Meeting, on the Seventh Day of April, 1856.

To Balance due Depositors,.....	£115,300 18 1
To Balance at credit of Interest account, after paying all expenses,.....	10,137 15 5
	£125,437 13 6

By amount invested in Bank Stocks,.....	£14,602 11 6
By Public Debentures,.....	87,168 10 8
By Loans on Public Securities, with endorsed promissory notes,.....	19,174 11 8
By Office Furniture,.....	181 17 7
By Balance in City Bank, bearing interest,.....	3,600 2 1
By Interest accrued, but not received,.....	550 0 0
	£125,447 13 6

JOS. BOURRET,

President.

E. J. BARBEAU,

Actuary.

City and District Savings' Bank, Montreal, 7th April, 1856.

It was then moved by Alexis Laframboise, Esq., seconded by Isidore Mallon, Esq., and Resolved—"That the Report and Statement of the affairs of the said City and District Savings' Bank, now submitted, are highly satisfactory, and that the same be received, adopted, and published."

Moved by Edward Quinn, Esq., seconded by Edward Murphy, Esq., and

Resolved—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the President, Directors, and Actuary, for their valuable services in conducting the business of the Bank for the past year."

The meeting then proceeded to the election, by ballot, of Managing Directors for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were declared to have a majority of votes and to be duly elected:—

Hon. Joseph Bourret, Dr. Wolfred Nelson, Henry Mulholland, Edwin Atwater, Henry Judah, L. H. Holton, A. M. Delisle, Norbert Dumas, Henry Starnes, and Francis MacDonnell.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Chairman, Olivier Berthelet, Esq., and the meeting adjourned.

E. J. BARBEAU,

Secretary.

Montreal, 7th April, 1856.

"TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Veritas" in our next.

EXPLOSION OF THE GAS WORKS.—At three o'clock on Sunday morning the city was startled from its slumbers by a terrific explosion, followed by the fire alarm. On proceeding to the point indicated, we found that the Purifying House at the Gas Works had been blown up, and three men seriously burned. It appears that one of the chains at the corner of the purifier had by some means become broken and the pressure of the gas within forced the cover out of the water joint, thus suffering the gas to escape into the building. The night foreman and two other hands went into the Purifying House to ascertain where the leak was, it is presumed with a naked lamp, instead of the "Davy," a terrible explosion followed, the building was torn to pieces, a column of fire shot up to the sky, then came a hail of timbers, rafters and bricks, all was over. A more complete destruction never was witnessed; from the foundation upward not one brick remains upon another, and the roofing and beams are shattered to atoms; but not one particle of the machinery injured. Four cows in a shed across the street were buried in the ruins, but were extricated with only one materially injured. A good deal of glass in the neighborhood was shattered, and some of the sashes driven in. The works were stopped for five hours, and then resumed, so that no public inconvenience will happen from what might have been a most disastrous calamity. The three men injured are severely burned about the face and upper part of the body, and one dangerously; they were immediately attended by Doctor Godfrey, and are doing well.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

A TRIO OF FALSE WITNESSES.

A bill to incorporate the *Union St. Joseph de Montreal* has been brought in, but we have not seen a copy. It is however, doubtless, another of those happy corporations of the Church of Rome, seeking continually to prey upon the land of Canada. A friend told us, some years ago, of a fraternity of St. Joseph, we think was the name, not very far from Montreal, who got a grant from the Legislature, for teaching the Canadians useful arts, such as those of the blacksmith, carpenter, &c., arts in which the good friars were, it was said, far inferior to the village mechanics in the neighborhood.—*Montreal Witness*.

The above paragraph we copy from the *Toronto Globe*, which no doubt heartily sympathizes with the sentiments it reproduces. Both papers have, however, made one not unimportant omission, namely, that the introducer and father of the bill is Mr. A. A. Dorion, one of the members for Montreal. Whether the omission was intentional or not, we cannot say—in either case we think it best to supply it. Of course Mr. Dorion has no objection to our doing so, for he would not try to shrink from the responsibility of his own act. The Editor of the *Witness* had not seen the bill; but we have been more fortunate, and can assure him it is obnoxious to his worst objection to these bills, namely, that it permits the corporation to hold lands for revenue. Without now stopping to discuss the wisdom or the reverse of this principle in the abstract, or the possibility or desirability of preventing its application in the face of the strong feelings of the Lower Canada majority, we wish simply to point out that the Rouge leader introduces such bills as well as members of the Cauchon school. To say nothing of the irreconcilable difference on this subject between Mr. Dorion and Mr. Brown, it is clear the Rouge leader will not win the affection of many of his constituents by this bill; but as we cannot suppose he desires to obtain their support on false pretences, he can have no objection to our pointing out a difference between him and them.—*Montreal Gazette, Saturday*.

Now, as our "hard fact" contemporary has been more fortunate than his fanatical neighbor, and has seen the bill alluded to, he must know that the *Union St. Joseph de Montreal* is no "happy corporation of the Church of Rome," but simply a Mutual Benefit Society, composed of mechanics and artisans. As we have not seen the bill in question, we cannot say to what extent the Society asks for permission to hold real estate, but we have no doubt it is to a very limited extent—probably merely to what is required for their own use. That the Society is composed of France-Canadians and Roman Catholics fully accounts for the insulting remarks of the *Witness*; but it is melancholy to find the *Gazette* quoting the "No Popery" howl, and capping it with so paltry and utterly groundless an attack upon Mr. Dorion's political consistency.—*Montreal Herald*.

We (*Ottawa Tribune*) have received the following in answer to the petition presented to his Excellency, the Governor General, praying for an investigation of the Tierney case:—

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 28th March, 1856.

Sir,—I am commanded by His Excellency, the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of a Petition signed by you and certain others of the inhabitants of the City of Ottawa, and dated the 19th instant, praying for an investigation into the circumstances connected with the alleged attack made, on the 8th January last, by a mob upon the Inn kept by one William Burden, in the Township of Nepean, on which occasion one Dennis Tierney was killed.

His Excellency desires me to acquaint you, for the information of the petitioners generally, that the Sheriff of the County of Carleton has been called upon to make a full report of the facts referred to in their Petition, in order that His Excellency may be enabled to determine what further steps, if any, it may be necessary to take in the premises.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obt. servt.,

GEO. E. CARTIER,

Secretary.

COLONIZATION IN PARIS, C.W.—At a meeting of the Catholics of Paris, convened by the Rev. Mr. Ryan, upon the 19th ult., for the purpose of forming a Branch Society to carry out the intention of the Colonization Convention held at Buffalo, the following proceedings took place:—

The Rev. Mr. Ryan having been unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. John Maxwell having been appointed Secretary, the object of the meeting was explained by the Rev. gentleman. He also expressed his regret that he could not allow himself to be proposed (as had been suggested) for President of the Branch Society, chiefly by reason of his (the Rev. gentleman's) Brantford engagements. The meeting then proceeded to elect the following gentlemen for Office-Bearers, which was done unanimously:—

President—Mr. Daniel O'Neill.
Secretary—Mr. John Maxwell.
Treasurer—Mr. Thomas Murray.
Other members of Committee—Messrs. Hugh O'Donnell, James O'Neill, Thomas L. P. Filgiano, Patrick Skelly, Peter Markey, John Granton, John Dunne, and Thomas Shepherd, with power to add to their number, five of them forming a quorum.

A resolution was then carried, that a minute of the above proceedings be forwarded to the Catholic journals. The Rev. Mr. Ryan having vacated the chair, and Mr. Peter Markey having been called thereto; a vote of thanks upon the motion of Mr. John Maxwell, seconded by Mr. Thos. Murray, was carried by acclamation, to the Rev. gentleman for his zealous efforts in the cause—and for his able conduct in the chair.

Paris, 24th March, 1856.

JOHN MAXWELL, Secretary.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Mr. Cauchon's Bill for rendering the Legislative Council elective provides that the present members shall retain their seats, but the crown is to make no new appointments. Forty eight new members are to be elected, one half for Upper Canada and the other for Lower Term of office is eight years and the property qualification £1000.—*Transcript*.

The Irishmen of Prescott have organized a new St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, on the same principle as the old one in Toronto.

THE NEPEAN TRAGEDY.—THE GRAND JURY IGNORE THE CASE.—Three witnesses testified on oath before the Grand Jury to the persons of some eight or ten of the rioters, to their being engaged in wrecking the house, as also identified three or four who struck some of the witnesses with clubs; to their leaving the sleighs at the command of one of the body, and to their violent demeanor, weapons, &c.—No presentment was made. Was the Grand Jury ignorant of its duty and functions, or does a less charitable suspicion hang on the fact of the Jury belonging to the creed which boasts superior intelligence; be it as it may, the fact is before the country.—*Ottawa Tribune*.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—We understand that a Mr. John Hannan, who is master of a Lodge of Orangemen in Fitzroy, shot his wife in a fit of passion on the 21st March, blowing off a portion of her skull. The woman lives yet, but no arrest has been made, or action taken by the Magistrates.—*Ottawa Tribune*.

Died,

On the 7th instant, Mr. Patrick Smith, aged 56 years.