

We are at a loss to understand what the *Journal de Québec* means by its complaint against the *True Witness* of last week. The *on dit* therein alluded to, has been admitted by M. Cauchon himself, and from his place in the House, to be strictly true. In the report as copied by the *Journal* of Tuesday last, from the *Toronto Globe*, we find the same statement, word for word, as that which appeared in our last week's issue. M. Cauchon did write down to the conductor of the *Journal de Québec*, and did use his influence with that gentleman to induce him to hold his tongue upon the delinquencies of Mr. Drummond, and the anti-Catholic nature of the measure which the latter had introduced, and which he—M. Cauchon was about to support. Thereupon the *Journal de Québec* did hold his peace; did subside into a docile tool of M. Cauchon; and has since then, carefully abstained from saying one word against the Ministerial Religious Corporations Bill. There are facts which cannot be gainsaid; which have provoked the comments of *Le Canadien*, and of our esteemed and talented cotemporary *La Patrie*, as well as of the *True Witness*—comments for which, if they are disagreeable to our Quebec cotemporary, he has no one to thank but himself, and the evil influences exerted upon him by M. Cauchon.

In justice to the *Journal de Québec* and its present editor, we must add, that, in its issue of the 7th inst., he tells us that, on the merits of the Religious Corporations Bill—which is now fully as much M. Cauchon's, as it is Mr. Drummond's Bill—he holds the same opinions that he did some few weeks ago when he came out boldly and strongly against it. Why then do we ask of him—if still holding the same opinions, and if something better than a mere marionnette, whose wires are pulled by the *bon homme* at Toronto—does he not speak the same language? He tells us that "his independence remains intact;" why then does he not give some signs of life? and speak out like our once admired and respected cotemporary used to speak when the interests of religion or the honor of his Church were menaced? Why if his independence is still "intact" does he allow himself to be muzzled? We know, the public can know nothing of sentiments, or of an independence, save as these manifest themselves outwardly. It may no doubt be true—and we hope that it is so—that the sentiments of the editor of the *Journal de Québec* upon the infamous Ministerial Bill are the sentiments of an honest Catholic; but alas! the voice is hitherto as the voice of M. Cauchon. "Vox quiden, vox Joseph est."

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

JUNE 6TH.—Mr. Cayley moved that the House do resolve itself into a "Committee of Supply."

Mr. Drummond wished to know why the Order of the day—for the reception of the report of the committee on the Religious Corporations Bill—should be passed over. He would also wish to have an understanding with the Government with reference to that measure, which the Ministry had agreed to allow him to carry through.

Attorney-General Macdonald said that the Government were anxious to get through with the supplies in order to proceed with their other measures. If the member for Shefford would allow his motion to stand over, the Government would consult and make arrangements respecting the Religious Corporations Bill.

Mr. Holton insisted that the Ministry were bound in justice to Mr. Drummond to give an explicit statement of their intentions with respect to his Bill. It had been stated distinctly in the House that all the Ministry were in favor of that measure, and they should therefore at once honestly avow whether they meant now to disown all connection with it.

The Attorney-General replied that it was the intention of Ministers to go on with their measures.

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment—That the Speaker do not leave the Chair; but that it be resolved that it is desirable to remove all semblance of connection between Church and State. A long desultory discussion then ensued, as to the propriety of charging the Provincial revenue with pew rent for His Excellency the Governor General. Ultimately Mr. Mackenzie's amendment was lost on a division, by a majority of 57 to 24. The sum of £50,000, towards the erection of suitable Government buildings at Quebec, was voted by a majority of 43 to 35.

On the 9th inst., the Religious Corporations Bill was recommitted; and on the motion of Mr. T. S. Macdonald the following alterations were therein made:—For the words "parents" in the clause prohibiting bequests of more than 25 per cent. for religious or charitable purposes, where there are children, wife, or parents—the words "ascendant or descendant in the direct line," were inserted; and the words invalidating such bequests, if made within six months of the death of the testator, were struck out.

On the motion for the second reading of the Separate School Bill, we were again favored with another pretty specimen of Ministerial shuffling, and dodging; of which we cannot give a better description than the following, which we clip from the *Toronto* correspondence of the *Montreal Herald*:—

"The insincerity and shifting of the gentlemen on the Treasury Benches has involved them in just such another—though if possible a more curious—complication, on the subject of separate schools. A bill to amend the law of separate schools was brought in by Mr. Bowes early in the session; but ministers were not willing to say boldly whether they were for or against it. Mr. Spence, however, plucked up sufficient heart at last to move in amendment to the second reading of the bill, what is called a side wind, that it was not expedient to make any change in the present school law. Even this modified refusal of the measure was exceedingly unpalatable; in some ministerial quarters. Though a side wind, it was notwithstanding a good deal too direct; to prevent ministers and their friends from saying on the one hand what would injure the rickety concern in Upper Canada, or on the other

what would injure it in Lower Canada, they got another motion in amendment brought up to their assistance, and postponed the farther consideration of the amendment to the school law for five weeks. These five weeks were at the time supposed to be an epoch like the Greek Calends in chronology—much the same thing that the *terra incognita* is in geography; *terra incognita* have, however, been explored, and hence we have the five weeks expired and Parliament still in session. The bill, therefore, came up, again in regular course, almost as inconveniently as the Hunchback turned up in the Arabian story, always when he was not wanted. Mr. Bowes is always anxious to show his zeal for the Catholics—though for that matter he is as zealous for the Orangemen, but still he could not think of embarrassing the Ministry, so he said in the quietest manner possible, that he did not think the bill could pass; that therefore he would not occupy the time of the House with it, and would move to discharge the order. Mr. Felton, however, has just now precisely opposite views to those entertained by Mr. Bowes. He did want to embarrass the Ministry. So he determined that the motion for the second reading should be made. This reduced Mr. Bowes to move that the second reading should take place on Thursday next, and Mr. Felton then moved in amendment that it should be read a second time forthwith.—The debate lasted till the House adjourned at six o'clock, when another order came up by arrangement; but I suppose Hunchback must come back and be disposed of yet. So much for this miserable system of double-dealing and falsehood."

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION—AND WHOLESOME DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN LIFE.

We do not believe in "accidents," either on railroads or in steamboats; and we have no doubt that the catastrophes so called, are in every instance directly attributable to the dishonesty, stupidity, or culpable negligence of, either the "Company," or its employees. The following account of the deplorable calamity of Tuesday last, which we copy from the *Montreal Herald*, speaks for itself. We have ventured to mark one or two passages in *Italics*. The statement therein contained, if correct, is infinitely discredit to the managers of the Grand Trunk Ferry Steamers; to whom, more even than to their untrustworthy servant, must the horrible catastrophe be attributed. For knowing him to be, what he was, what possible excuse can they offer for retaining him in their service:—

"At about two o'clock yesterday afternoon a report sounded through the city like the discharge of firearms; we did not know till some time after that the sound proceeded from an explosion of one of the boilers of No. 3 of the Grand Trunk Ferry Steamers. This Steamer was a new boat, built by Cantin, and had only been running about three weeks. The engineer was a Scotchman, his name we could not learn, but he had been in the habit of heating up the boilers sometimes till they were red hot. The men who made the machinery for the boat have repeatedly told him that the boilers would not stand the usage he was giving them, nevertheless he still persisted in keeping up the steam to the utmost pitch. It is only a few days ago, we are informed, in going across to Longueuil, they had to stop the vessel till the boilers cooled. We believe they were in a similar state yesterday when the explosion took place. The boat was preparing to leave the wharf, and was just waiting for the last pile of luggage to be thrown on board when the explosion occurred. The fore-part of the boat, and all that was in it, was completely destroyed. The passengers who were in the stern of the boat were all saved, though some were wet and others slightly injured, but the fore-part was a complete wreck, and the vessel sunk to her paddle-box in the water, while the roof of the boiler that burst was thrown upon the wharf about 20 feet, smashing the roof of the shed, and the funnel of the boat was thrown still further up on the wharf, likewise making a break in the roof of the shed. It is not known exactly how many have perished in the fore part of the steamer, as the number of passengers was not correctly known, but it is supposed that between 25 and 30 have gone down; and all yesterday afternoon men were at work with grappling-irons to get up the bodies, but without success, not a single body having been recovered up to half-past 6 o'clock, the time we left.—*Herald*."

On the 11th instant, Mr. Coroner Jones commenced his inquest on the bodies of the victims.—Those who were lying in the freight house, were then examined, and the causes of death ascertained as follows:—

1. Wm. Thornton, Engineer, head fractured and badly scalded.
2. Freedom L. Church, of Montreal, concussion of brain.
3. Francois Roch, of Boucherville, Stoker, scalded.
4. A man, aged about 40 years, name unknown, scalded and concussion in head.
5. Charles Freniere, Pilot, Longueuil, concussion of the head, right thigh broken, taken out of water.
6. Jean Bte. Blais, foot fractured and drowned.
7. Henry Belleray, scalded, right leg fractured.
8. An unknown man, apparently a laborer, aged about 25, scalded, taken out of water, compound fracture of the right foot.
9. Mr. Madden, Mail Conductor, Montreal, no external injury, drowned.
10. Emelie Belange, St. Hyacinthe, scalded.
11. Michael, son of Charles Lussier, of St. Hyacinthe, a boy of 5 years of age, scalded and taken from the water.
12. An unknown lad, aged about 10 years, concussion, compound fracture of skull, and scalded.
13. Wm. Ethel, Engineer of the boat, skull, right and left legs fractured, scalded and taken out of water.

The following were examined in the Village, several of them having died there:—

14. E. Papin, Student at Point aux Trembles from Shefford, scalded and concussion of the brain.
15. Pierre Mareau, Blacksmith at Longueuil, general concussion, leg and thigh broken.
16. Madame Lamontagne, Saint Hyacinthe, scalded.
17. Jules Lavoie, Laprairie, scalded and concussion.
18. Pierre Brodeur, Montreal, drowned.
19. Paul Welch, —, concussion in the head.
20. J.S. Shand, Engineer on the boat, arms broken and scalded—taken from the water.
21. Sylvester Murphy, St. Johns, Nfld., Trader, drowned.

The unknown man, No. 4 in the Coroner's list, had dark hair and light red whiskers. On his person were found a white cambric handkerchief with a colored border, with the name George Fee marked upon it, \$9.15 in silver and bank notes, and a letter from Susan and William Whiteker dated South Durham, or Dunham, C.E., and addressed, MR. GEORGE CRACKLINE, Hallet.

Near Goderich, C. W. He had also a railway ticket through to Hamilton.

No. 9 had an emigrant ticket from Quebec to Ottawa City. He had no money or papers on his person which could afford a clue to his identification. On the body of No. 21, Sylvester Murphy, was found about £500 in gold. The boy, No. 12, was about ten years of age, dark hair, had on a black jean jacket, two vests and a flannel shirt, two pairs of trousers, the outer pair brown, striped, a pair of new knitted socks, blue with green tops, a pair of new knitted socks, blue with green tops, a pair of new lace boots with brass eyelets, had a new pocket handkerchief in his pocket. His body not being claimed, that and

the body of Paul Welch, supposed to be Americans, were taken charge of by and will be interred at the expense of the New England Society.

On Welch's body was found a promissory note in his favor, and a memorandum book, showing that he had worked at Waterbury, Vt. Thence he went to Island Pond, and was coming on from there to Montreal. He had his route marked over the Chicago and Galena Railway to a place in the West.

As the Court is still pursuing its researches into the causes of this lamentable and most disgraceful catastrophe, we refrain, for the present, from all comments.

We give insertion to a communication from *Medicus*; though we do not thereby intend to endorse his strictures upon the Emigration Society of Montreal. This body has not been long organized; has had many difficulties to contend with, and but small means at its disposal. We have full confidence, however, in the good intentions, and capacity of its officers to carry out the patriotic and charitable objects of their constituents.

We translate from the *Journal de Québec* of the 3rd instant:—

"It is with the greatest pleasure that we announce the appointment of Mr. Hunt, *Chevalier* of the *Legion of Honor*, as Professor of Chemistry in the Laval University. The nomination to this post of this gentleman, whose capacity and acquirements are recognised in Europe, as well as in America, cannot fail to give additional lustre to our University. Mr. Hunt's Course of Lectures commenced on the 2nd instant."

We would call the attention of our fair friends to Mrs. MacIntyre's advertisement on our seventh page; and we would bespeak for her an early call, as we are positively assured that her stock of goods has been so well selected, and her charges so low—that she cannot fail to give general satisfaction to all who favor her with their custom.

"A PRACTICAL CATECHISM OF THE SUNDAYS, FEASTS, AND FASTS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR."

Published with the permission of His Lordship the Bishop of Tloa, Administrator of Quebec. *Quebec: Carey Brothers.*

This excellent little manual is very handsomely printed by the Messrs. Carey of Quebec; and recommended as it is by the highest ecclesiastical sanction, deserves to be extensively employed in our Catholic Schools throughout the Province.

To the Editor of the *True Witness*.

Port Hope, C.W., June 3, 1856.

SIR—I am well aware that to communicate any incident, however trivial, connected with our holy religion, will be agreeable not only to yourself in particular, but also to the readers of the *True Witness* in general. I would therefore solicit as a favor the insertion of the following remarks in the columns of your truly Catholic journal.

On Sunday, the 1st instant, His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Bishop Phelan solemnly blessed, and dedicated to the service of Almighty God a splendid organ, constructed in the Factory of the enterprising and celebrated organ builder, Mr. Wm. Stevens, 120 Leveret Street, Boston, and pronounced by our Canadian connoisseurs superior to anything of the kind hitherto imported to this section of the country. As to its melody, compass, and variety of tone, I feel no hesitation in asserting that the musical display in the Catholic Church of Port Hope will have the effect of procuring other applicants to Mr. Stevens for similar, and, it is to be hoped, not inferior instruments.

At eleven o'clock A.M., previous to the commencement of Mass, Bishop Phelan, in his usual eloquent and, on this occasion, most happy strain, explained the nature and different means by which the Creator may be adored by His creatures. Here His Lordship, in the most appropriate language demonstrated the nature and effect of vocal and instrumental music—its variety, antiquity, &c.,—from the Sacred Scriptures; the nature and variety of a Sacrifice, &c., &c., by which the creature acknowledges his dependence on the Creator. During this time His Lordship kept the congregation—the largest of the kind that ever assembled in Port Hope—in breathless attention. A great number of our dissenting brethren attended; and to their credit be it said, conducted themselves with propriety, decorum and attention.

At Mass, very many partook of the Bread of Life.—Afterwards, a considerable number were Confirmed, carefully and diligently prepared by their zealous and pious Pastor, the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, to whose zeal and indomitable exertions and perseverance, and to the congregation's co-operation in building their beautiful and chaste church, His Lordship paid a well merited compliment, which was agreeably felt by both Pastor and people, I am quite certain.

After Confirmation, His Lordship dwelt for a considerable time on the nature of the two Sacraments with great fervor andunction; inculcating on all his hearers the absolute necessity of exercising and practicing charity and forbearance. On this theme His Lordship was most happy; and, I am sure, did not fail to leave on the minds of all a most favorable and lasting impression.

After Vespers, His Lordship preached again, and concluded by the Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament.—Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Piler, the organist, who, indeed, performed his part most effectually; so did Mr. Tilton of Boston, the organ tuner, the courteous and kind agent and representative of Mr. Stevens admirably performed his part. Altogether it was a glorious day for the Catholics of Port Hope; and, no doubt, will be long remembered.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will excuse me for trespassing too much on your space,

I remain yours, &c.,

VIA TOR.

EMIGRANT SETTLEMENTS.

To the Editor of the *True Witness*.

DEAR SIR—Being a member of the "Emigrant Settlement Society" in this City, and taking a due interest in all its objects, permit me to call attention to the fact, that no effort has as yet been made to retain within the Province the numerous able-bodied men from Europe, who are daily passing our doors. My opportunities are peculiar for witnessing this neglect; a medical friend and myself having lately opened an office adjoining the emigration office. It appears to me that a little steady energy, and system, are alone wanting in the present business. Money has been contributed, and considerable eloquence expended; and as the season passes quickly, it is fully time to commence doing something. Now what has been done?

Has the Secretary been enabled yet to enter upon his duties? No. Has any official invitation been sent to the sundry Emigrant Settlement Societies throughout the country, asking them to give their united assistance to some one central Society, which might thereupon open the necessary relations with Mr. French, or some other land

agent of the Government, engaged in promoting emigrant settlements on the public lands? No. In fact, nothing appears to have been done; and yet the objects in view have fully as much to do with Canadian patriotism, as with Irish sympathy. The Know-Nothing cause urging to this in the first instance, has only been the exciting one; the good contemplated had a much older evil to cure.

It were a useless and distasteful labor to trace this evil to its origin in oppression; but its manifestations are humiliating; and every Irishman of spirit must feel anxious to see them swept from the cities, and eradicated by the purifying influences of agricultural industry. Had there never been, however, a hostile spirit of proscription invoked by any agency, native or foreign, black, blue, or orange, in the States or here, against Irishmen flying from domestic griefs to this new world—nor any necessity for emptying our cities of that portion of our population which daily wastes in vice or idleness those energies so much needed for the material development of the country—still would there be found an adequate duty for a Society like ours, to prevent the growth of a tenant class, by fostering a *freehold peasantry* throughout the Province. Perhaps I do greatly magnify the evil; but I apprehend that it will be found in future years that those piles of land patents in the public archives will be well worth looking after by the heirs at least of the present owners. How many strangers will not find themselves, after years of toil, cheated out of their holdings, and their hopes of independence together, by these patents? I am acquainted with enough instances to warrant the apprehension.

It should be the first duty then of our Society to encourage a general investigation of the state of the proprietary in all the Townships of Upper and Lower Canada; and to bring the *proviso* in these patents into question wherever necessary.

As to other matters, I would merely add, that a *Land Bank*, projected upon Drummond's Bill, when passed (if that be found possible, upon the plan of the scheme having a benevolent object) would meet, I think, with a wide encouragement, and be sufficient to carry forward the work of emigrant settlement to any extent. For offering the security of estates property, and only this, to its friends, it would become a *Savings Bank* for the earnings of the poor; and with these earnings, &c., enable settlers, by means of small occasional advances upon the mortgage of their property, to get over the first few years, and work out their independence.

Very truly yours,

MEDICUS.

P.S.—Why not call a meeting, and place the Society in working order at once; then it will quickly be seen that we have elected officers equal to their duties. M.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Per J. Doyle, Aylmer—C. Devlin, 12s 6d; J. Freeman, 12s 6d.

Per J. McDonald, Williamstown—A. McGillis, R.R. 12s 6d; J. McDonald, S.B. 10s.

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—Rev. Mr. Fargues, 15s; Rev. Mr. Baillarge, 15s; Seminary, 15s; P. Moss, 15s; K. Temple, 7s 6d; J. Murphy, 10s; C. McDonald, 7s 6d; P. Deegan, 6s 3d; Rev. Mr. Brunet, £1 5s; P. Conway, 6s 3d; J. Lannon, 6s 3d; T. Fahy, £1 2s 6d; M. Lynch, 15s; R. McCabe, 15s; J. Beaky, 7s 6d; T. Connolly, 6s 3d.

Per P. P. Finigan, Buckingham—Self 10s; P. Gorman, 7s 6d; P. Farmand, 7s 6d.

Per J. Meagher, Kingston—L. Hickey, 6s 3d; C. McManus, 12s 6d; P. Meale, £1; J. Macaulay 10s.

Per R. McDonnell, Halifax—Rev. J. Quinn, 13s 9d; Rev. J. Cameron, D.D. 12s 6d; N. McDonald, 6s 3d; A. Campbell, 6s 3d.

Per Rev. J. R. Rossiter, Gananoque—Self, 2s 6d; John Kennedy, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrews—D. McDonnell, 12s 6d; A. McDonald, 6s 3d.

Ottawa City, James Keely, 12s 6d; Three Rivers, R. Rev. Dr. Cook, £3 10s; St. Octave, Rev. J. B. Blanchet, 10s; Alexandria, Col. Chisholm, 12s 6d; Sherrington, J. McVey, 10s; Aughaacloy, Ireland, Rev. C. O'Brien, 12s 6d; West Osgood, J. McVoy, 6s 3d; St. Gregoire, Capt. L. Shallow, 6s 3d; Philadelphia, U.S., Mrs. M. A. Colman, 12s 6d; Martintown, J. McDonald, £1; Henryville, J. Malavan, £1; St. Johns, E. Gethins, £1; Elginburg, A. Weistad, 15s; Frampton, J. Duff, 6s 3d; Charlottetown, R. Grant, 10s; Valley Field, O. Reilly, 12s 6d; Huntingdon, P. Flynn, 15s; St. Bridget, O. Donnelly, 12s 6d; New Glasgow, P. Connolly, 6s 3d; Belleville, T. Roche, 4s 2d; Godmanchester, J. Murphy, 10s.

A CARD OF THANKS.

The Ladies who conducted the late Bazaar in aid of the Providence Convent, have much pleasure in announcing that they have realised the sum of £460 nett. Considering the numerous and frequent calls on the public charity of the city, the Ladies are sensible that they have been most successful, and they desire to thank all those who have assisted in this excellent work of charity.

To his worship the Mayor, the Ladies beg to return their most sincere thanks, for his very great liberality and unwearied attention during the continuance of the Bazaar. To the City Press, generally, they are deeply indebted. They have also to thank Mr. F. Hill, for the gratuitous use of his splendid Piano.

The Ladies are specially requested by the community for whose benefit the Bazaar was held, to return their heartfelt thanks to those Protestant gentlemen who generously contributed on this occasion, and to assure them that they are deeply sensible of their kindness, and fully appreciate that liberality of sentiment which induced them to overlook religious distinctions, when the calls of charity required their aid.

Montreal, June 12, 1856.

GUN-BOATS AND TROOPS FOR CANADA.—The Gun-Boat Fleet is to be immediately fitted with Masts and Spars, and made ready for a voyage across the Atlantic under sail. Their destination is the Canadian Lakes.

A large addition to the six regiments ordered to Canada was contemplated at the sailing of the last Steamer, and the news of the dismissal of the British Minister to the United States, and the acknowledgment of Walker's government by the latter after a solemn assurance of its disavowal of the expedition, and desire to co-operate with England to put it down, will cause the British forces in Canada to be put on the war-footing.

The Plenipotentiaries who will most speedily and permanently settle all existing and probable causes of dispute with the United States are fleets, gunboats, and soldiers; and Lord Palmerston is just the man who understands the right way of bringing the American Government to reason.

A large number of heavy guns and mortars of the Crimean Siege train, and the reserve ammunition from Balaclava, are ordered for shipment to Canada. The regiments on the way and those under orders bring with them all their waggons and camp equipage.

Another Battery of Artillery, Mr. Gilmour of Gilmour & Co., Captain, and Mr. Kite, Lieutenant, is now forming. Four others are also spoken of.—*Commercial Advertiser*.