

whether the Douay Bible, or King James' corrupt and mutilated version of the Scriptures be read in schools; and he may wonder how it is that some scheme, some compromise has not as yet been hit upon for giving satisfaction both to Catholics and Protestants.

"Have not such Missions been attended with as great success as has followed the Missionary efforts in most heathen countries?" This question may readily be answered in the affirmative, without making any, the slightest, concession in favor of Protestant Missions to Papists.

So writes a correspondent of the New York Independent, a Protestant journal, quoted by another Protestant paper, the New York Christian Inquirer, of the 10th instant. His sad account of the moral and physical condition of the Sandwich Islands is amply confirmed by others who have visited the locality, and have seen with their own eyes the ravages committed by Protestantism and Syphilis upon the souls and bodies of the Protestant converts.

Such being the facts, and these facts being by their very essence unalterable, there remains—if we would solve the School Question equitably and satisfactorily—but one of two alternatives for the Legislature to adopt.

The other alternative is the "Voluntary Principle," in its integrity as applied to Education.—This would imply the withdrawal of all State assistance, direct or indirect, from all educational institutions without exception.

Sovereignism.—The Montreal Witness, in an article upon the fallen priest Cliniquy, and those of his former flock whom he has succeeded in perverting, lets us into the secret of Protestant conversions, and the mode by which the Protestant Faith is established and strengthened.

"God is indeed among these people, preparing them, I trust, for his praise. Their faith is clear and strong; but it is yet in its infancy, and needs the best of culture and constant effusions of the Holy Ghost."

In other words, "Soup and Strabout." These are the agencies, these the "effusions of the Holy Ghost," by which the Holy Protestant Faith, in America, as in Ireland, is cultivated and strengthened.

nizing the many difficulties attending those missions; and alluding to the opinion generally entertained by sensible men of all denominations, that those missions are humbugs, asks in a tone of triumph:—

"The schools are diminishing, little attention is paid to preaching, and there seems to be a decrease of the population. A good many of the natives manifest a disposition to return to their heathenish rites."

But what is "the truth" which Protestants profess, and which they are so anxious to impart to Catholics? Why will not the Witness, in the name of his Protestant brethren, state and clearly define this "truth" so that we may examine—1st—whether it be a "truth" indeed, or a lie; and 2d—whether, if being indeed a "truth," it be something of which the Roman Catholic Church is either ignorant, or which she does not teach, as a "truth" necessary to be believed by all her children.

The Witness makes also the following important notice, which, from its novelty, deserves to be transferred to our columns:— "The French Canadian Missionary Society reports that never in the twenty years history of the society have there been so many open doors, or so great encouragement to labor."

The profane say this is an evasive dodge for inducing elderly females to "open" their purses; borrowing from the well known dodge of Circus Keepers and others, who always will persist in advertising. "Positively the very last night" of their several exhibitions. However that may be, in spite of "open doors, great encouragement to labor," and "soup ad libitum," the French Canadian Missionary Society is making no more progress to-day than it did ten years ago.

The Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum very gratefully acknowledges the receipt of \$302 83c., being the net proceeds of the Pic-Nic given by the Temperance Society, conjointly with the St. Patrick's Society, the Rifle companies, Nos. 4 and 5, and No. 1 Hose company; for the benefit of the St. Patrick's orphans.

The Director and Trustees of the St. Patrick's Asylum beg to offer their warmest acknowledgments to the joint managing Committee of the Orphans' Pic-nic; to whose devoted and intelligent exertions are due, both the remarkable result attained, and the highly creditable manner in which the Pic-Nic was conducted.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The complaint of our Kingston subscribers has been attended to. "C. McK., Alexandria," your paper has been regularly forwarded. Back numbers, as requested, have been sent.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Mr. Editor.—His Lordship, Bishop Moran of Kingston made his first visitation to Prescott, on Sunday last, the 11th inst. After High Mass, His Lordship addressed an unusually large congregation.

To-day His Lordship, accompanied by the Revs. Messrs. Byrne, of Brockville, Mackay, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and our own Pastor, proceeded to the adjoining Parish of Troop-town, and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 80 persons more. I may also mention that His Lordship, on his return, visited, in company with the Parish Priest, the Rev. E. P. Roche, the Separate School, and appeared well pleased. He examined particularly a Latin Class; and said that he felt highly delighted with their apparent proficiency.

DEAR SIR.—It was with very great pleasure that I saw, in the last number of the TRUE WITNESS, the notice of the change in the proprietorship of this paper. This is as it should be; and Mr. Gillies' many friends will hail this recognition of his long and faithful services to the paper, as its printer and publisher, from its very first number, with very great satisfaction; and I can congratulate you, Sir, on having taken him into partnership with you in the management of the paper.

Having said this much about the change in the proprietorship, I beg to call the attention of my countrymen and Catholics generally, to the many claims the TRUE WITNESS has on them for their support; how it has defended them from the attacks of their enemies during the nine years of its existence; and how their enemies would rejoice and triumph over them, were they, through apathy or otherwise, to allow the TRUE WITNESS to go down for want of support.—But no, Sir, the TRUE WITNESS shall not go down. I have too good an opinion of the sound sense of my countrymen to suppose that they would permit such a calamity to befall them, as I have just referred to, when they have it in their power to prevent it.—Rally then Irish Catholics, and you who have not yet subscribed to the paper do so at once and show a certain miserable little faction, here in this city, that their abortive attempts to injure the TRUE WITNESS has been turned into substantial benefit to the paper. Of the "little clique" referred to, I shall say not one word as they themselves as well as their leader have been already sufficiently condemned by the entire Episcopacy of Canada East and West. I shall, Mr. Editor, close this letter as I commenced, by congratulating you on having associated Mr. Gillies with you in the management of the paper, and wishing you that success which your talents and learning, as well as your great labors in the cause of our holy religion, so fully entitle you to.

SENATOR'S ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, the hoisting apparatus at the top of the Bank of Montreal, fronting Great St. James Street, fell, unfortunately, upon a respectable woman who was passing at the time. A crowd, attracted by the loud crash, soon assembled, and the woman was extricated and conveyed to the Hotel Dieu. Her name turned out to be Clotilde Brionnet. It was also ascertained that, as the scaffolding fell, she was struck to the pavement on her face, and that her forehead was fractured; besides she was badly scalded. She lies in a dangerous condition.—Herald.

NEW CHURCH AT HAMILTON.—We are rejoiced to learn that a large and influential meeting was held last week in Hamilton, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of building a commodious brick Church on the site of the one lately burned down in that city. His Lordship Bishop Percival addressed the assemblage, at which a large sum of money was, we believe, subscribed.—Toronto Mirror.

There is much plain, but sterling sense in the annexed remarks of the Toronto Colonist on the interference of priests with politics:—

"To suppose that clergymen have less interest than other men in national politics, is to forget all history, and to imagine an absurdity. Who were more deeply concerned than the clergy of the English Church in the civil wars of Charles the First, Cromwell, and James the Second's time? Who took a more active part than the Nonconformist, the Puritan, and the Cameronian clergy in the political questions that were mixed up in those days with matters of conscience and religion? Who but a clergyman was the principal defender of Derry? And even in our times and in Canada, it is not too much to say that our most active, and in many cases our most violent and unbending politicians, are to be found in the ranks of the clergy of the Free Church of Scotland—that church which is most jealous of State interference in its internal government, and most unyielding in its pretensions to control public morals.

Look OUT FOR COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—\$2 bills of the "Agricultural Bank of Upper Canada," purporting to be issued at Toronto, are in circulation in this vicinity. They are well executed. No such bank is in existence. One dollar bills of the Bank of Toronto, altered to "fives," are said to be in circulation.

Few men in Canada have occupied so large a share of public attention as Mr. Brown, and fewer still have earned it so high a price. It has been remarked that the consumption of public men here is greater than in any other country; and the remark is true. The youth of a country, like the youth of an individual, is a sort of kaleidoscope; every movement varies the figures, every turn presents new pictures. It is a season, more of heeling sensations and opinions, than of fixed principles; of experiment, than of facts; of theory, than of definite precedents. Its line of action is a flexible curve, yielding to circumstances, to caprices, or to the peculiar views of parties. Its measures are borrowed from policy, and discarded from the same cause; advocated till they have served a turn, then rejected, or held in abeyance to the peculiar views or necessities of their advocates. It is no wonder that Mr. Brown of to-day is not the same personage of last year. In addition to the difficulties which those who aspire to create and foster public opinion in Canada, a country outgrowing its old hopes, associations, and aspirations, as a boy outgrows his garments; and aspiring to new and higher destinies,—these difficulties are vastly increased to the leader, in or out of a Ministry, who evokes the peculiar prejudices of race or religion; who propes up his cause or popularity by leaning one or both. Politicians are seldom chary or conscientious, about the agencies they press into their service; and in Canada there seems to exist the very reckless of absolute wickedness, the profligacy of an unholly policy, that combats the opinions of one party with the bigotry of another; that meets the arguments of an opponent, by putting in opposing prejudices as a reply or rejoinder. But Mr. Brown, after having exhausted this mode of tactics till it is loathed by the intelligence of the country, and spurned as unworthy of toleration, actually refines on the threadbare system and conjures up new grievances, and proposes a new mode of redress.—He told Upper Canada that she was under the heel of Lower Canada; that we refused her a fair participation of political rights, and denied her the privilege of impartial legislation. Then followed the remedy, representation by population. Mr. Brown had boasted of the numerical superiority of Upper Canada in population. By some rule of arithmetic peculiar to himself he gave the Western Section of the Province some three hundred thousand of a majority; and on this assumption his advocacy of the measure was based. The thoughtless partisan accepted Mr. Brown's conclusions without questioning his premises; the latter once admitted, the former would follow as a plausible deduction. This inflation of the population rested only on rumor, for there was no data of sufficient accuracy, no absolute facts, to sustain the assumption. If any part of Upper Canada shared the increased population, it was natural to suppose the cities and large towns would attract even more than an average proportional number.—Toronto, in particular, should be the best index of this increase. Yet in 1856, when the pardonable vanity of the inhabitants of the city paraded its numerical strength before the public, the census disclosed the collapse of upwards of thirty per cent.—The lesson was not lost on Mr. Brown. The key note was struck a little lower, gradually it became fainter, and now it is scratched from the political gamut altogether. The sardonic leader of the Opposition discovered that what was true of a part, might be correct as to the entire; especially as the last general census disclosed the fact, that the internal increase of the population of Lower Canada—exclusive of all exterior or adventitious assistance—was greater than in Upper Canada. The three hundred thousand—precisely the number of Mr. McGee's fighting men—might become dissipated under the process of a new census; and all the glowing logic which heralded and sustained Representation by Population, found to be a delusion, warmed into being by Mr. Brown's ingenuity, but having no tangibility, except in the fertility of his own inventive mind.—Representation by Population is now withdrawn from the capital stock of agitation, and replaced by a new investment, that of a disunion of the Province. This scheme will have the ephemeral existence of its predecessor. It is presented at a time peculiarly unfortunate for popular favor. It must put on the cast-off garments of Representation by Population, and as these are worn to unsightly shreds, it will require liberal patching to make the thing even presentable. The manifesto of the Roman Catholic Bishops, was a fortunate god-send; it came at a critical moment, and our political wizard will dress it in fantastic habiliments, for the edification of his party. It will be tortured into every possible form; and some capital will be squeezed from a document, that merely iterates what Mr. Brown has preached for years. We are tired of these July and Punch exhibitions; the volatile may laugh at them, the indifferent may greet them with a shrug; but the thoughtful and prudent will regret so much energy and talent wasted on visionary projects. Mr. Brown in butting his head against the common sense of the people, will simply damage his own skull.—Three Rivers Inquirer.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—Government will finish their business in Toronto on the 15th of September and the Governor-General will, it is said, leave for Quebec immediately after. The Houses of Parliament have been thoroughly despoiled of their fittings; even the hat-pegs of the members and the gas-fittings have been taken down. The Library also remains of all the glories of the "chambers."—Quebec Gazette.

ON THE OLD BEAT AGAIN.—The circular of the Roman Catholic Bishops is a God-send to the Toronto Globe. For twelve long months it has obediently obeyed the compact entered into for the formation of the Brown-Dorion abortion. Scrupulously, religiously, to the very letter, has the compact been kept; until nearly all that we left of the political influence of the Brown family had dwindled away. People asked, and asked naturally, what had occurred to justify the change? Why were Rep. by Pop. and Separate Schools no longer discussed,—may not only not discussed but actually ignored as subjects of any importance? Why miserable, meaningless drivel about constitutional changes, so ill-digested that through no two articles was even a semblance of consistency preserved, were substituted for those formerly essential planks in the Grit platform? The change in tactics has not been beneficial; and therefore, we are again to have the blood and thunder, wade-knee-deep-in-Popish-blood-tone which formerly made the Globe distinguished and widely read. But it is evidently somewhat difficult to get back to the old beat. Separate Schools and Representation by Population were stated as auxiliaries to the no-Popery cry, and of course snited it well. Written Constitutions and constitutional Checks were started to evade the same cry, and to make them now tally is the trouble. And a sore trouble it is. Just hear how it is attempted to make the constitutional checks drive dovetail with broad Protestantism:—"I shall we submit to this state of things, shall we consent that nine Bishops of the Romish Church, representing a minority of the population, wealth and intelligence of the country shall be omnipotent in this British colony? or shall we seek a constitutional remedy which will free us from clerical domination for ever?" A momentous question truly; but it might be as well if the Globe would condescend to particulars. Will he be pleased to say by what kind of "constitutional remedy" he proposes to prevent nine Bishops from issuing a circular in their own church, directed to their own clergy and people, and approving of the conduct of a journal published in their own interest? And should he consent to particularize the constitutional remedies, perhaps he would tell us who shall be allowed to speak, what journals shall be allowed to be published, and what party will be permitted to govern us? A constitutional remedy which undertakes to say who shall not speak on matters political, ought surely to tell us who may speak. We shall await with great anxiety further information on this point.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Ilet de Jeremie, J Miller, 10s; Portsmouth, Ok. Cameron, 5s; S. Mountain, P Morrow, 6s; Tannery W., J Fox, 10s; P Carroll, 10s; Ristigouche, Rev. Mr. Dumontier, 15s; L'Assomption, E Malliot, 10s; Stantly, J Mantil, 10s; Perth, P McLaughlin, 10s; Prescott, T Carberry, 12s 6d; St Johns, J T Hazen, £1 5s; Kingston, E Byrne, 10s; Elgin, A Dwyer, £1 10s; St Denis, Rev Mr Demers, 10s; St Columban, Rev Mr Harkin, 10s; Rawdon, W Whittaker, 5s; St Therese, J Sanders, 5s; Jones Falls, E Murray, 6s 3d. Per P J Fogarty, Melbourne—R Aslmour, 10s. Per J Rowland, Ottawa City—W Kehoe, £1 17s 6d; T Hanley, £1 5s; E Prox, 11s 6d; A Ryan, 12s 6d; W Bowles, 12s 6d; J Conway, £1 5s; Mrs Grant, £2; J Wade, 12s 6d. Per M O'Leary, Quebec—J Dealy, 12s 6d; The Suminary, 15s; Rev Mr Baillarge, 15s; M Battle, 5s; J C Nolan, 15s; W Quinn, 15s; Hon C Alley, £1 10s; Rev E Bonneau, 15s; J Ellis, £1 2s 6d; J Ryan, 15s; B Monaghan, 6s 3d; T J Teaslerau, 15s; E B Lindsay, 12s 6d; Malbaie, Rev A Beaudry, 12s 6d. Per M McEvoy, West Osgood—Self, 10s; J McEvoy, 15s; J McSweeney, 5s. Per J S Pidgeon, Cobourg—P Lynch, 10s. Per Rev Mr Rossiter, Trentingago—Rev Mr McKay, 10s; Kitley, Rev M Lynch, 10s; F B Mills, P Dougherty, 10s; J Kennedy, 10s. Per A Donnelly, Richmond—J U Ryan, 10s. Per Rev. J J Chisholm, Alexandria—A J McDonald, £1 10s; J E McDonald, 5s; A McDonald, 10s.

Drowned, at Sorel, on the 30th ult., Peter Shelly, Esq., J. P., of Rawdon. His body was recovered on the 3d inst., and conveyed to Rawdon for interment; which was performed with the usual Catholic ceremonies.

The following Commercial Review has been taken from the Montreal Witness of Wednesday last. The weather, since our last, has been broken, with some very heavy rain. We learn from the Gazette that there is an ample supply of Canadian silver and copper coins in the banks, and would suggest to the trading public the propriety of drawing them out and circulating them. The present state of the small circulating medium is anything but satisfactory.

The accounts of short yield in Illinois, Iowa, &c., multiply. Their crop of wheat, when threshed, is variously estimated at from 5 to 10 bushels to the acre in different counties, but no where is it called large; and the receipts into Chicago, as compared with those of last year and previous years, indicate no great crop this season. The quality is, however, fine. This small return, compared with what was expected this year from the greatest wheat-growing country in the world, will no doubt have some effect on prices.

There is now a very active business doing in imported goods, and many country merchants are in town. Flour.—Owing to scarcity was very firm yesterday and good brands of Superfine brought \$4.75 to \$4.85; large receipts this morning have made the market less buoyant. Flour remains about \$5, and Extras \$5.25, but neither are so much sought after as Superfine. OATMEAL is slow of sale at \$2.25 to \$2.50. No change in coarse grain.

ASHES have been gradually falling, owing to unfavorable accounts from Liverpool, and advancing rates of freight. The price to-day is 28s 1/4 for Pots, and 28s for Pearls.

BUYERS.—No Change, and not much doing. There is not so much enquiry for Dairy Butter. PEAS continue at 75 cents per 50 lbs. BEANS have come in freely for several days past, and the price has been steady at 7d per dozen, in quantity.

BOXWOODS AND ST. ANN'S MARBLES.—Wheat—none; Oats, 1s 8d to 1s 10 1/2; Barley, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; Indian Corn—none; Peas, 3s 9d to 4s; Buckwheat, none; Rye—none; Flax, Timothy and Clover Seeds—none; Oatmeal, 15s to 16s; Cornmeal, 11s; Rye Flour—none; Butter, fresh, 10d to 1s; salt, 8d to 9d; Eggs, 8d; Potatoes, 2s per bag; Hay, 57 to 58s; Straw, 5d to 54s.

The attendance very large, also the supply of produce. CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, No. 77 BLAUVY STREET.—William Cunningham begs to inform the public, and particularly those who carry on the Manufacturing of Marble, that he has opened a Wholesale Trade in addition to his large Retail business, where Unrough Marble of various descriptions and quality can be bought as reasonable, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

I am at some loss in my own mind what to say in relation to Perry Davis Pain Killer. It really seems to be possessed of the power of magic beyond the comprehension of the human mind. The increased sales in this State are truly astonishing. A. W. HATCH, Druggist, Milwaukee.

THOMAS McKENNA, PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER, No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET, (Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets,) MONTREAL. BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner. Jobbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1857. TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS. A YOUNG LADY who has a DIPLOMA from the Catholic Board of Examiners for Montreal, is desirous to obtain a School, in which she will teach all the branches of an English Education. Apply at the Education Office; or to Mr. M. G. Healy, Commercial Teacher, No. 95 St. Lawrence Main Street. Montreal, Sept. 15, 1859. WANTED, A SCHOOL TEACHER, for the Roman Catholic Separate School of Brockville; a man who can produce excellent testimonials as to his character, and who hold a First-Class Certificate. Salary, \$400.00 per year. Apply by letter (Post-paid) to the undersigned. WILLIAM MANLEY, PATRICK BOLGER, School Trustees.