TE THE TRAIL WHENDES AND GAMEOUC CHROMICES - OFFICER IN 1856

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The True Ceitness. ali ve discriminated al gane and -MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 10, 1856.

AWOI IC THE WEEK From the tone of the last advices, it would al most seem, as if, the European Powers were ragain drifting, slowly but inevitably, into another by the French government to the King of Naples! and but faint boyes are entertained that it will prove successful, nidWe read, therefore, without surprise, that France, and England are about to assume a more positive attitude, and that a -combined squadron is on its way to the Gulf of Naples to terrify the King into compliance with Ithe demands of the Allies. In the meantime it is pretty clear that the Anglo-French alliance is in -a very precarious condition. The press on both 'sides of the Channel, indulges in mutual recrimimations; and if we may judge, by theitone of the "semi-official organs of the French government, the alliance is not looked upon with a very favorable eye, by either the rulers, or the people of that country. The Times correspondent writing from Paris under date the 21st ult., mentions the arrest of a large number of persons, on account of the lately discovered plot against the life of the Emperor. From Spain we learn that the Queen had prevailed on O'Donnell not to reaffirm the decree for robbing the Church of oher property. Sold Fine total and Charles In "The latest accounts of the harvest in the British Isles are very favorable; and the Irish papers represent the first reports of the ravages of

the potato disease as having been much exaggerated. . . . HAVING disposed of "the Journal de Quebec's

plea of "injustice" against the Bill introduced by "Mr. Bowes with the view of relieving supporters of Catholic schools from the burden of contributing to the building of Protestant school-housesand having shown that the School Act of Lower Canada of 1849, so far from exacting the residence of 20 children of school age in every school district, expressly authorises the granting of the School allowance to every school, in the district whereof the number of resident children of school-"age amounts to 15, without even insisting upon their attendance at school-we propose to bring to an end this painful controversy with our Quebec cotemporary, by briefly replying to his other objections against the complaints made by the Catholic Bishops of Upper Canada, and reiterated in the TRUE WITNESS, against the Upper Canada "School laws. The Journal of the 25th ult., cites the 18th sect. of the Act of 1849, by way of convicting us of error in our statement that, one cause of the greater prosperity of Separate Schools in this, than in the other, section of the Province, was to be found in the more liberal provisions of the Lower Canada School laws ; which authorise the Trustees of Separate Schools to receive out of the general or local school funds, a sum propor-'tionate-not to the number of children attending their schools-but " to the dissentient population they represented."-9th Vict., c. XXVII. .Sect. 26. "Now it is true that the 18th Sect. of the subseguent Act, 12th Vict., provides that the appor--tionment of the said funds shall be in proportion to the number of children attending school; and thus by means of a gentle suppression of the truth,-or of a part of the truth-the Journal flatters himself that he has convicted the TRUE WITNESS of a gross misrepresentation. .With a very few words however we will turn the tables upon our very unscrupulous opponent. The Act of 1846, as we have shown, provided that the funds should be apportioned in proportion to the numbers of the dissentient population represented by the Trustees of Separate Schools-"thus making residence, and not school attendance the condition of sharing in the said funds. The 18th Sect. of the Act of 1849 does not rescind this provision ; but merely provides that, whenever the Trustees of Separate Schools in Lower Canada " shall not be satisfied with the arrangements, antecedently inade" by the Commissioners of the common schools relative to the recovery and the distribution of the assessment, " they may"-(not they must)-by means of a declaration in writing to that effect, addressed to the President of the School Commissioners, acquire the right-of collecting and recovering for themselves the assessment levied on the dissentient inhabitants-of obtaining copies of the assessment lists-and to institute legal proceedings necessary for the reco--very of all sums due to them. . Then, under theseof runstances, and when so constituted, the said

pertionates to the number of children attending such schools full But as the above cited 48th Sect of 12th Vict was not imperative but mere missive, itoisiclear that the firstees of separat schools might subsequent to the passing of that Act, if they so pleased, continue, to constitute themselves in accordance with the terms of the Act of 1846 ;; in which case they, would still be entitled to receive from out of the general or plocal school, fund, a sum proportionale to the dissertient population whom they represented Now it is a notorious fact that many of the Trustees of dissentient schools did not avail themselves of the permission-not obligation-to constitute themselves in the manner indicated by themAction 1849 ; and consequently continued, eren after the passing of the Act of (1849) to receive for the support of their, schools a share of the school funds, not in the proportion to the numbers of children attending their schools only, but of the resident: dissentient population by them represented. The, IRUE, WITNESS was therefore strictly correct in stating in its issue of the 5th ult; that the Trustees for the Protestant minority in Lowe Canada were entitled to their share of the government grant, in proportion to the humbers of chudren of school age belonging to the dissentient inhabilants whom they represented, without reference to school attendance. The Journal of the 25th ulf., in quoting the 18th Seut of Act of 1849, took good care to suppress the fact that its provisions were not obligatory; and that therefore, if the Trustees of Separate Schools in Lower Canada so pleased, they might, and did, still continue to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act of 1846. Herein the Journal acted very dishonestly ; because a suppression of the truth is, morally, as bad as the assertion of that which is false. o oraș esperante al cancan sport del ante eletă. Se sporte ponte și resel scarat depenso eletat m

Having disposed of the Journal's charge of misrepresentation against the TRUE WITNESS, we will pass in review his other apologies' for the treachery of his patrons during the last session. But first we must notice, in order to contradict, an infamous libel by him urged against the Catholics of Upper Canada. ..." There are two social causes"-he says-" which impede the progress of separate schools, in Upper Canada; the TRUE WITNESS has suspected them both. The first is the indifference (le desir peu: prononce) of the Catholic population of Upper Canada as to se parate schools; the other the antipathy of the Protestant majority to such schools."

The second of these two causes the TRUE WITNESS does indeed acknowledge, and he indicated it in his issue of the 29th of August; but the first - the indifference "of the Catholics themselves"-we noticed, only to deny its existence; instancing the incessant agitation kept up by the Catholics of Upper Canada on the subect, and their numerous petitions to the Legislature, as sufficient proof that, if their separate schools did not flourish, it was not because they the Catholic minority, were "indifferent," and because their desire for such schools had been but faintly expressed. The Journal de Quebec is guilty therefore, not of wilfully misrepresenting us-which is but a trifle-but of a gross calumny against the honesty and Catholicity of his Irish fellow-citizens of Upper Canada. But this is not wonderful; for the Journal, and its prompters, never miss an opportunity to sneer? at, and malign Irish Catholics-a fact which we trust the latter will bear in mind, when M. Cauchon, or any of his ministerial colleagues, present themselves before them. We take therefore this opportunity of emphatically repudiating in the name of the Irish (Catholics of Upper Canada, the charge of " indifference to separate schools" so impudently and falsely brought against them by the miserable hirelings of a corrupt ministry ; who would pretend to find in that mendacious accusation an excuse for their own treachery and injustice. They would persuade us that, " like the eels" the Catholics of Upper Canada are not only " indifferent" to being flayed alive; but that they are so. long used to it, that they rather like it; that it is if anything, a source of gratification to them to be fleeced by their Protestants neighbors, and unjustly taxed for the support of "mixed schools," of which they cannot make any "use.-The Journal knows that those schools have been formally condemned by the Church : that no true Catholic can permit his children to attend them ; nay, that, rather than allow a son of his to attend one of these schools of pestilence, these bot beds of vice and infidelity, the really affectionate Catholic parent would prefer to follow him, his first born, his well beloved, to the grave .---The Journal knows, that were a Catholic to send his child to one of these condemned schools, he would thereby expose himself to the same spiritual censures as those that have been lately launched against some of his friends whose devotion to the Church and "notre sainte religion," he is. never weary of parading before us. And knowing this, knowing too that Irish Catholics are not the miserable renegades that he would representthem to be-that here as in their father land, they are sincerely altached to their Church, and show mitted him-to receiver publicly and tofficially a

that they have no great objection to schools al together condemned by the Church' and which there fore they cannot allow they church a attend without being, guilty, of mortal sind Does then the Journal "think that all men are "like himself Balagend, the gathering was a great guthering of the claus in their bacharie warlies gathering calls of a in l'Again the Journal pretends that, as the difficulties with which separate schools have to contend are social andenot owing to any idefect in legislation, legislation can do nothing to remove themiss This we deny a It is the law, in the first place, that gives to Protestants that power over Catholics, which the former so grossly abuse ; i is the inwiwhich places it in the power of a Pro-'testant Chief' Superintendent to impede the progress of Catholic separate schools, by defrauding them of even that miserable pittance to which they are legally entitled. The effects of this well understood and regularly practised system of opposition to our schools, are well illustrated by a correspondent of the Toronto Mirror, writing from Barrie under dates the 8th ultra It would seem that the Separate school of that district has had, according to its certified Report to the Education Department, an average attendance of unwards of 32 children; and that in consequence the share of the legislative school grant to which it was legally entitled was £7.2s. The sum actually awarded to the school by the honest impartial Protestant administrators of the law, was nine" dollars, and a half ! The Catholics of Barrie, would not allow themselves to be thus cheated, without a struggle; the result of which has been, that they have, after long delays, and with much trouble, compelled the Education Department, with its zealous Methodist Chief Superintendent; to hand over to them the full amount which they originally claimed. Detected in their meditated rascality, the authorities of the "Education Department" pretend it was " a mistake ;" but we tell the Journal, that, as these "mistakes" arise from a vicious legislation, which gives to Protestants the distribution of the funds destined to aliment Catholic schools, so also, it is the duty of the Legislature to put it beyond the power of Protestant Chief Superintendents' to make such " mistakes" for the future. When a London pickpocket "mistakes" his neighbor's purse for his own, he is summarily dealt with. So would it be with the heads of our Education Department, if there were honesty in either our legislative or our executive departments. The above instance of Protestant dishonesty is also an excellent. practical commentary upon the absurd dictum of the Journal de Quebec, that," in the distribution of the school funds, the Catholics of Upper Canada are better treated than are the Protestants of Lower Canada." 'Can the Journal de Quebec cite an instance in which it has been attempted to cheat the latter by a "mistake," of course out of two thirds of the sum legally due to them? A consideration of the sect and Here then is the chief cause of the languishng state of our Catholic schools in the Upper Province. The law indeed may award to them the same privileges as it does to Non-Catholic schools .- (though we do not admit that it does even this); but so long as the execution of these laws is committed to our enemies, and the distribution of our school funds is entrusted to evangelical men who have no scruples about making mistakes" such as that exposed by the Mirror's Barrie correspondent-so long it is in vain to expect that our schools shall flourish or that we should cease to ask from the Legislature an effectual protection against the hostility of those to whom an ill-conceived system of legislation has given the power to "make such mistakes." The Journal is in error also, grievously in error, when he states that it is entirely owing to their opposition to Mr. Bowes Bill, that the present Ministry have become so generally odious to Irish Catholics-to all in fact whom the former have not bought up, by place, or promises of place. As the Journal de Quebec has made this bold assertion, we will endeavor to enlighten him upon the cause of the hostility of the TRUE WITNESS. Share and " We oppose them-the Ministry-then. because we believe them to be composed, for the most part, of men without faith-without honor -destitute of any principle except an ardent love of place and money-unworthy therefore of the confidence of any Irish Catholic; and as, altogether, the most venal, corrupt, and thoroughly contemptible set; to whom the administration of the affairs of a large community were ever ntrusted. We believe them for instance to be "without entrusted. bonor, faith or principle," because though call-ing themselves Catholics and knowing that the amendments appended by Mr. Drummond to his "General Corporations Bill" were unnecessary, unjust, and conceived in a spirit of hatred towards the Catholic Church-they voted for the said amendments; and thereby endorsed all the worst calumnies, of the worst enemies of our holy religion-" notre sainte religion"-respecting the rapacity of our clergy, and the dishonest artifices of our Religious, to obtain lands and money from the sick, and dying. We believe them to be unworthy the confidence of any Irish Catholic, because they-as the responsible advisers of the Governor unadvised His Excellency or without a protest, perbody of Orangemen; members of an infamous

that attachment, not hyprofessions "Covarue" ily fostered and encouraged by the Cauchon-that attachment, not hyprofessions "Covarue" ily fostered and encouraged by the Cauchon-line fibe covarue, and an impusseral strends. "Lemieux administration alone." This is an insult Lemieur administration alone. This is an insult which no Jrish. Catholic should ever forget, or forgive a gailaver ' is abitasta on and autical 18 Here then are reasons, ample enough, for the storm of indignation which has burst upon the heads of the present Ministry. The school question is one, and but one only, of the instances in which they have justly merited that storm ; and we trust that, if the Journal again writes upon the subject; he will be so good as to state the reasons, why the TRUE WITNESS has felt itself compelled, as a Catholic journal, to join with the Toronto Mirror in denouncing them and their venal supporters. One other favor would we ask of the Journal. Will he answer us the following questions. Did not the Journal cry out against Mr. Drummond's amendment's when they first appeared ? Did not M. Cauchon and his colleagues vote for those amendments? And if so, how can the Journal de Quebec support a Ministry, which voted for measures which Catholic ?" State State

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT MISSIONS .-We were not aware, until informed by the Quebec: Gazette, that French and Spanish missions to the aborigines of this Continent, backed by French and Spanish commerce, had been attended with the same melancholy results as those which the Westminster Reviewer, quoted by us last week, attributes to the Protestant Missions of modern times. The former, or Catholic missions, were eminently successful; and in spite of the active opposition offered to them by hostile Governments, in spite of the suppression of the order of the Jesuits, and of the iniquitous confiscation of their property, the traces of these bold soldiers of the cross are still clearly distinguishable amongst the native races of both North and South America. What has been done by Jesuit missionaries in Canada alone, is a sufficient refutation of the Quebec Gazette's bold assertion, that, the purpose for which the French and Spanish missionaries educated the Indian tribes, was only that the "French and Spaniards might take the place of rude, savage and incapable races."

These missions have, it is true, been suppress ed by the strong arm of the civil power; but it is not true that, whilst in existence, and left free to exert their benign influences over the wild races of the New world, their results, either morally or physically, bore any resemblance to those which have characterised modern Protestant missions to the islands of the Pacific. The complaint of the Westminster Reviewer against the latter is not, that, after they had ceased and the missionaries had been forcibly expelled, the natives relapsed into ignorance and vice; but that, even in their most palmy days, and whilst supported liberally, nay extravagantly by the wealth of the wealthiest communities of the Protestant world, the condition, both moral and physical of their converts is worse than it was before the arrival of the missionaries. This is the charge urged by the leading Protestant periodical of the British Empire against Protestant missions; and if the facts which it brings forward can be relied upon, that charge is fully substantiated.

The disappearance of the red man of North America can be easily accounted for by the encroachments of the white man upon his hunting grounds, and the consequent driving away of the game, upon which the former chiefly subsisted. To no such causes can the rapid depopulation of Tabiti and other seats of modern Protestant missions be attributed. The native races of these countries have been left undisturbed-excent by the all grasping missionaries themselves-in the possession of their old domains. Their supply of food has not been diminished in quantity or equality, or rendered more difficult of access by the advent of the European stranger. No internecine wars, of tribe with tribe, fomented by the artifices of the whites, have in the Pacific islands, as on this Continent, contributed their share to the extirpation of the children of the soil; they have not, like the Indians of North America. been reduced to slavery, and compelled to submit to cruel and exhausting labors; they have, in short enjoyed a happy immunity from all those evils which the first discoverers of this Continent inflicted upon the helpless aborigines, and to which hardly the eloquence and all the heroic devotion of a Las Casas could apply a remedy. And yet, in spite of all these advantages-in spite of almost a complete exemption from the chief causes which led to the destruction of the North American tribes-the natives of the Sandwich Islands, the great boast of the Protestant missionary, are dying away with a rapidity unprecedented in the history of the world. The greedy Spaniard, in his eager pursuit of gold, and the hard hearted Puritan, with a text from the Old Testament on his lips-killed their thousands; but the modern. Protestant evangelist counts his victims by tens and hundreds of thousands .-- " Selah." No such results attended the missions of the French and Spanish Jesuits. Abandoned to their own resources, and deprived of their spiritual teachers, it is no doubt the case that in many instances, their neophytes relapsed into their original barbarism; but even the bitterest enemies of the Jesuits, cannot deny that, whilst present with them these, reverend fathers did effect most striking and salutary changes in the morals of the race to whom they addressed themselves. Popish converts from heathemism have been often taxed with superstition ; but universal prostitution, licentiousness indescribable, infanticide, and the hideous catalogue of crimes which we find recorded in the columns of the Protestant Reviewer, against the model converts of the most successful of Protestant Missions, have never yet been attributed to the spiritual children of a St. Francis Xavier, and his brethren a stale less less That amongst Protestant missionaries there have been brave men, many honest men, men sincerely, desirous of doing a good, work, no one trouble of deprecating. The organs of M. Cauwill deny; neither, can any one deny, however, schon and his Ministerial colleagues, treat the com-

when most barren; for where they have had any results whatever, they have been productive of unmugated evil; d. That this is so, is admitted by all candid Protestants; by all, who, liked the Westminster Reviewer, have dared to throw off the degrading shackles of Exeter Hall; and to use their eyes and ears for the purposes for which God made them." That the "Annual Report" of the "Colonial and Church Society", for the years 1855 and '56, upon which our Quebec cotemporary relies, and to which he refers us, gives a very flattering account of the progress the Society has made in extending the Redeemer's kingdom, and in winning souls to Christ, is very probable, and nothing at all to the purpose. We know, our friend of the Gazette knows, every body knows, how these "Annual Reports" of evangelical societies are got up. Nothing is easier than to cook a " Report" which shall look well upon paper, and melt all the frowsy old women of the conventicle to tears, when read aloud by a dapper little secretary with a bald it has itself condemned as infamous and Anti- head, and a greasy or unctuous countenance, to a crowded "Anniversary Meeting." But these ". Reports" prove nothing beyond this-that their concoctors are very clever chaps, and capital hands at the " pious dodge ;" and that in spite of our boasted nineteenth century enlightenment, the dupes, or victims, of this " dodge" are a very numerous and rapidly increasing class. The Quebec Gazette will therefore pardon us if we attach little or no importance to the "Annual Report" of his " Colonial and Church Society." data da la composición de la composición

> ORANGEISM RAMPANT.-An address to the Orangemen of Canada, signed by a Mr. George Allan, grand master of the gang-and who is also, we believe, head turnkey, or something of the sort in the Toronto Gaol-has been put forth, by way of instructing the loyal Protestant electors of Canada how to vote at the next election. Three points are insisted on in this address. 1-An Orangeman-all other things being equal-is to be supported in preference to all others because of his fidelity to Protestantism-that is to Rougeism. and Yankee Annexation. 2d-Not even an Orangeman is to be supported unless he pledges himself to vote for swamping the influence of the French, or Lower Canadians, in the Legislature ; and for imposing King James's "Word of God," with all its errors and corruptions, upon all schools receiving assistance from the State. 3 .- When two Orangemen, equally savage against Catholicity, equally hostile to "Freedom of Religion" and "Freedom of Education," are in the field, the electors are recommended to apply to, and to be guided in their choice of a representative by, the advice of the Toronto gaoler aforesaid, and his council of advice.

From the arrogant tone of this address, we should feel inclined to conclude, that the Orangemen of Upper Canada feel pretty sure of success; that the Catholics of that section of the Province are, to all intents and purposes, as a political party, naught; and that, split up, and betrayed as they have been of late, the latter are incapable of offering any effectual opposition to the designs of their enemies. It is thus that in Ireland, through the venality of the Sadleirs and Keoghs, the hopes of the "Independent Opposition" have been disappointed, and the glorious prospects held out but a few years ago, of a redress of Ireland's wrongs, have been frustrated. Thus too will it be in Canada, unless our people learn, ere it be too late, to withhold their confidence from the greedy tribe of office-holders and office-seekers; who speculate upon the gullibility of their fellow-countrymen, and eke out an igoble livelihood by the profits of an infamous moral and political prostitution. Canada, as well as Ireland, has her Sadleirs and Keoghs-the corrupt agents of a corrupt Government, ready, at the bidding of their superiors, to do any work, however dirty, and to accept humbly any wages, however small, which it may please the latter to offer them. The only marvellous thing about our Canadian "Sadleirs" is, that they sell themselves so cheap. But they are the best judges of what they are themselves worth. The effects of this treachery and venality are alas! but too apparent in the increased arrogance of our enemies, and the daily diminishing influence of the Catholics of Upper Canada. Indeed how could it have been otherwise? or how can Catholics expect from any Ministry a respectful consideration of their claims, when they know not how to respect themselves, by showing themselves to be above the allurements of place and salary ? It is useless for Catholics to clamor for justice, to hold meetings, and to sign petitions to the Government, so long as the latter knows, or even believes, that, to deliver itself from the importunities of the petitioners, it has but to buy up one or two of the most prominent amongst the latter-to offer some paltry bribe to this one-or to give some understrapper's post in a public office to this one's first cousin, or that one's next of kin. It is by these appliances that a corrupt Government tries to stifle the cries of the Catholics of Upper Canada for justice ; and not only does it unfortunately too often succeed by these means in imposing silence upon the dissatisfied; and of disembarrassing itself of their troublesome importunities-but it secures itself against all danger of opposition from the same quarter for the future ; because it thus succeeds in creating disunion amongst the ranks of Catholics, and in destroying all confidence betwixt man and man. But a few years ago; and no Canadian Ministry would have dared to slight us ;- to-day there is none so low as to do us reverence none apparently that looks upon the support of the Catholics of Upper Canada as worth bidding for, or their hostility as worth the