

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

The following Editions of the MONTREAL HERALD are regularly published:—
THE DAILY EDITION.
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 Containing all the reading matter of the DAILY HERALD, also all new advertisements published in the name, issued on the AFTERNOONS of MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Subscription 10c per annum.
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D. KINNEAR & Co.,
 109, Notre Dame Street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We would inform our friends in the Country that all UNPAID LETTERS are refused by us.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1856.

Pay your Gas Rent on or before the 14th instant, at No. 54 St. Gabriel Street, and save 50 per cent. discount.

NEWS BY THE "CANADA." We are indebted to Mr. Pickens for the New York papers of yesterday morning, containing a telegraphic summary of the news brought by the "Canada," which arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening between 4 and 5 o'clock. We have anticipated this news, however, in our usual telegraphic despatches.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—THE "MIRROR" AND THE "JOURNAL DE QUEBEC." We publish elsewhere some extracts from the *Toronto Mirror* and the *Journal de Quebec*—two papers which now seem to be taking very opposite directions. Both journals have a great deal of justice in what they say. Mr. Lemieux was very justly commended by Mackenzie to Belmont's, so far as his Patriotic spirit is concerned, for he only owned his mouth once in a while, and he only opened it to say that he was a Canadian, or if he occupies the position in making up for the patriotic exercise of being silent during his attendance at Toronto, he ought at least to say nothing but what is true. Now who is Mr. Belmont to abuse Mr. O'Brien? We are sure the Commissioners of Public Works ever after give him a right to talk at least at Point Grey of the Irish world-wide patriot? If Mr. Lemieux did not owe his whole life to rebellion and humoring his people, will you tell us the moment he was paid to oppose it, he might be said to be a traitor, speaking slightly of a man who took up the popular cause with a large fortune and high position, which he ran the risk of losing while he had nothing to gain. The *Mirror*, then, is right in its commendation of Mr. Lemieux, and wrong in its commendation of Mr. Belmont. With Colonel Taché in thinking that our Irish fellow-countrymen are "pugnacious." Whether it was exactly the handsome thing for the Colonel to say so, is a question in the eternal fitness of things, which we leave to the gods to solve. But, on the whole, we think the *Mirror* has a good case against its late friends.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—DIVISION OF DEBATE.—We understand that Jacob DeWitt, Esq., a member of the Council, has been appointed for this division, and that Messrs. With and McDonald will oppose his pretensions. If Mr. DeWitt's age does not prevent him from accepting the post, as we hope it will, we believe that his success is certain. The Ministerialists, casting about for a more respectable name, have now secured his mouth once in a while, and he only opened it to say that he was a Canadian, or if he occupies the position in making up for the patriotic exercise of being silent during his attendance at Toronto, he ought at least to say nothing but what is true. Now who is Mr. Belmont to abuse Mr. O'Brien? We are sure the Commissioners of Public Works ever after give him a right to talk at least at Point Grey of the Irish world-wide patriot? If Mr. Lemieux did not owe his whole life to rebellion and humoring his people, will you tell us the moment he was paid to oppose it, he might be said to be a traitor, speaking slightly of a man who took up the popular cause with a large fortune and high position, which he ran the risk of losing while he had nothing to gain. The *Mirror*, then, is right in its commendation of Mr. Lemieux, and wrong in its commendation of Mr. Belmont. With Colonel Taché in thinking that our Irish fellow-countrymen are "pugnacious." Whether it was exactly the handsome thing for the Colonel to say so, is a question in the eternal fitness of things, which we leave to the gods to solve. But, on the whole, we think the *Mirror* has a good case against its late friends.

On the other hand, the logic of the *Journal de Quebec* on the subject of separate schools is unanswerable. We are of opinion that the education in the schools really public, and not entirely sectarian, and in that case public authority should assess the tax and the like public authority collect it. But the idea of a public system implies a common enjoyment, which is not available for sectarian purposes. When divisions of tastes make this common enjoyment impossible, public service costs, and the want must be supplied from private or quasi private resources. Now that is what has been done in the Upper Canada school system, and that many Protestants and Catholics are not passed frankly to adopt a purely secular system. Can, therefore, be no truly public system; and the law in effect creates in each locality where a separate school is required, two corporations—a Catholic school corporation, and a Protestant school corporation. Neither interests in any way with the other. The Protestant school, so far as local support is concerned, is supported by taxes levied on Protestants without Catholic intervention, and the Catholic school by Catholic taxes without Protestant intervention. The only circumstance which detracts from that principle is that the municipal tax-collector collects the taxes of the majority. On the other hand, if the taxes of the general school fund the Catholics have great advantage in the fact that they being the poorest and the most populous part of the community, share in the Government school fund in proportion to the numbers of their children. In other words, the Protestants pay for the education of the Catholics. It is impossible to see the justice of pushing this farther, and after having done away with the principle of common enjoyment, of making one class of the community pay in direct taxes a larger amount for the education of the whole, while they are to receive only a less amount of advantage than their share in public. Rather than submit to that, the majority in Upper Canada would do no better than to prefer a perfect separation of the schools, so that the Catholics would be better off than at present, and the Protestants would have no reason to complain of injustice. It is idle to talk of the justice of putting the Catholics in Upper Canada on the same ground as the Protestants in Lower Canada, because the circumstances of the two sections are so different, and the interests of the two are so entirely different. If an absolute similarity in the laws are required, and if a truly public system cannot be attained, the only course left would be to put the Protestants of Lower Canada on the same footing as the Catholics now are in Upper Canada, and we believe there would be nothing by the change. We heartily wish for a truly public system of common schools. That we are convinced would be the best and cheapest; but men cannot unite the Ontario and Quebec, and we believe that the best way to the Catholics of individuals, or the dogmas of a party. If they insist on keeping apart, they must give up the benefits of acting in society.

POURCE IN QUEBEC.—There was a large meeting in St. Roch's last Sunday for the purpose of considering the conduct of the ministry, and things in general. Both parties held the victory, but the anti-sectarian remained on the ground, and that, we presume, may be taken as an acknowledgment of defeat on the part of their opponents. The party who remained carried a number of resolutions.

The concerned the ministry for not having carried into effect the vote of the House of Assembly in favor of establishing a permanent seat of government at Quebec, and cited speeches made at Niagara, by Mr. Morrison, and at London, by Mr. O'Connell, to show that the government was not sincere in its determination of a desire to carry out the resolution.

The second declared that the grant of four millions of acres of land for the purpose of paying for the North Shore and Ottawa Railways was not accompanied by any provision to secure the completion of the North Shore Road, and that the requirement that twenty-five miles should be completed in Upper Canada before any portion of the grant should be appropriated in Lower Canada could only retard the work in Ontario.

The third resolution expressed regret that the House had not passed a bill to secure the independence of members of the Legislature, as the Legislature could never properly represent the people, until placed in a position where they would be free, alike from the favor and the fear of the government.

The fourth resolution expressed strong disapproval of the constant increase of the expenses of the government, and the mediocrity of the provisions made for the maintenance of the army and navy, without any regard to the money produced by an increase of duties among the poor and industrious classes. It also declared that the present duties are level in an unfair manner.

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The fifth reads thus:—That since the incorporation of the Grand Trunk Company, the government, of which many members are the directors, and many of whom are Catholics, has constantly increased in its favor the interest of the Province, and employed corruption without blushing to secure a majority in the Legislative Assembly on questions concerning that company.

The sixth resolution was a direct and simple vote of non-confidence in the ministry.

The seventh stated the propriety of petitioning the Governor General for a dissolution of the present Parliament.

The eighth censured the ministry for not complying with the petitions from the country parties for the reform of the municipal system.

The ninth setting out by the statement that one-fourth of the population of Lower Canada was compelled to emigrate from it, wound up, by declaring the meeting ready to support any government which would sincerely attempt to facilitate settlement on wild lands.

The tenth called on the government to attempt to obtain from the Legislature of the United States the right to register, as American vessels, Canadian built ships.

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