

THE ST. ALBAN RAIDERS.—The case against the prisoners, after having been most ably argued before Mr. Justice Coursoy by B. Devlin, Esq., and other distinguished members of the Bar, was brought to a close on Saturday.—The accused then urged in their defence that they were officers of the Confederate army, owing no allegiance to the Federal Government; that they held commissions, copies of which were produced, from their government, authorising them to levy troops, and to carry on hostilities in the North in reprisal for the outrages of the Federal troops in the South; and they demanded a delay of thirty days in order that they might have time to hold communication with their own Government at Richmond.

Thus it will be seen that, if the allegations of the accused be true, the St. Alban raiders are precisely in the position of Captain Semmes of the *Alabama*, when he took refuge in England after the destruction of his vessel by the *Kearsage*. The Confederate Government has as much right to carry on war against the Federals in Vermont as on the high seas; and though we may not approve of the manner in which that war is carried on, either in one case or in the other, we are bound by the fact that we have already recognised the Confederate Government as a belligerent; and we cannot now retract that recognition, or honorably shirk any of its logical consequences.

THE "GLOBE" ON UNION.—The following passage from the *Globe* of the 11th instant, on the advantages that will accrue to Upper Canada from the Union, in that it will give them sympathising allies against Lower Canada, is pregnant with meaning. The text indeed is so plain and clear, that it requires no commentary:—

"From the Maritime Provinces we have no reason to anticipate any obstacles of the kind which have been placed in our way by Lower Canada. The very reverse is the case. They have no language to protect from our assaults; their mother tongue is the same as our own. Of the duties of the State towards the different churches, and towards religion, they take the same views as we do. They have no fear that our progress will endanger their creeds, or cause martyrs to be made of the members of any sect. Their code of laws is drawn from the same source as our own; they neither deem their statute book a sacred thing, nor dread the interference with it of a hostile hand, for upon all great principles of legislation we are agreed. This being the case, we of Upper Canada are enabled to hope that, as part of the Confederation to which we are all to belong, they will aid us in our efforts at progress, instead of hanging like millstones around our necks."

The Provincial authorities are taking active measures to preserve the peace against border forays, and to enforce respect for British neutrality. We trust that we shall hear no more of hostile expeditions fitted out, or organised on British territory.

FIRESIDE TRAVELS.—By James Russell Lowell. Boston: Ticknor and Field.

We have to thank the Messrs. Dawson, Bros. of Great St. James Street for a copy of this charming collection of essays by one of the most brilliant of American humourists of the present day. Many of them have already appeared in *Putnam's Monthly* and *Graham's Magazine*, but they will amply repay a perusal. The writer is a Protestant, and so of course when he visits Italy he sees everything through a pair of Protestant spectacles which distort the objects of vision. Nevertheless he is not, as is too often the case with Protestants who do their Rome, wantonly offensive, or coarse. He writes like a gentleman, even though he be a heathen, and incapable of viewing objects on their spiritual as well as their material side; and though he is always witty, he does not write as if blasphemy were the essence of wit, or the dogmas of Catholicity the fitting objects of ridicule. It would have been better could he have avoided all allusion to religious or ecclesiastical matters, and thus have given us a book to which the Catholic as well as the Protestant might afford his unqualified approbation.

LINDISFARN CHASE. A Novel by T. A. Trollope, New York, Harper and Brother.

We have received from the Messrs. Dawson Bros., a copy of this tale from the pen of Mr. Trollope, who has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best of our modern novel writers. We do not think that *Lindisfarn Chase* will add much to his reputation, for in spite of many excellent passages, it is open to many serious objections; the plot is clumsy, the incidents improbable, and the characters with one or two exceptions but ill sustained. What Mr. Trollope is most successful in, is his delineation of Anglican life, especially of that phase of it which may be described as the "Broad" or "Port Wine" school; the following sketch for instance is perfect in its way:—

"And there were no heretic bishops or free-thinking professors in those days throughout all the land. There was no Broad Church; and 'earnestness' had not been invented. It was a mighty pleasant time; at least, it was so inside Cathedral Cloisters. Disasters were comparatively few anywhere, and especially in such places as Silvertown. They were understood to be low and noxious persons, with greasy faces and lank hair who, in a general way, preferred evil to good. It was said that there were some few of these Parishes in the low part of the town; and even that they met for their unhallowed worship in some back lane, under the ministry of a much persecuted and almost outlawed shoemaker."

But, of course, none of these persons ever ventured to sully the purity of the Glass with their presence. The heresiarch cobbler felt himself to be guilty; and slunk by like a whipped hound, if he met any one of the cathedral dignitaries in the street. The latter, of course, ignored the existence of any such obscure and hateful sectarians; although it was said that more than one denizen of the Close had been known to listen, though under protest, to a story that Peter Glenn had of a scapegrace nephew of his having once entered the confessional in the lower town, and having then found the impious wretches singing hymns to a hornpipe tune!

The base creatures who were guilty of such enormities, were too few and to obscure to cause any trouble or scandal in the dignified church-loving Silvertown society. If a bishop did endow a favorite son or son-in-law with an accumulation of somewhat incompatible preferments, if a reverend canon did absent himself for a year or two together from Silvertown, or hold preferment with his canonry not strictly tenable with it, leave some of the little churches in the city deserted some Sunday evening, because he was engaged to a dinner party in the country, or indulge in a habit of playing whist deep into Sunday morning; or if a Minor Canon were found hearing the chimes at midnight elsewhere than in his study or his bed, or did chance to get into trouble about sporting without a license, or did stroll into his country church to take some odds or ends of surplus duty in his vesting gaiters, while he left his dog and gun in his vestry,—why, there was no "ohiel among them" to take invidious note of these things, much less to dream of printing them!

In short, the time of which I have been speaking, and am about to speak, was that good old time, which *nous autres* who are *sur la retour* remember so well; and which was so pleasant that it is quite sad to think that it should have been found out to be so naughty!

It would seem nevertheless that there had been still better times at a yet more remote period. For there were, even forty years ago, individuals in the Silvertown world, who looked with regret at the march of progress, which had even then commenced. And old Dennis Wyrill, the verger, who was upwards of eighty years old, used to complain much of a new-fangled order of the Chapter that the litany should be chanted, declaring that in good *Dane* Burder's days morning service was over, and all said, and the door looked after eleven o'clock. But thus it is. "*Elas parentum*," says the poet in the same mind with old Dennis Wyrill, the verger, "*Elas parentum peior avis tulit nos nequiores, mox daturos progentem vitiosorem*."

THE HIBERNICON.—The Mechanics' Hall is crowded every night to witness this fine exhibition. On Thursday night, Nov. 17th, the Chelodonic or a tour in Scotland will be on exhibition. We say again let all go and see it.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

November 1, 1864.

Sir,—In the letter which I had the honor of addressing to you a few days ago, I gave you an instance of the manifest injustice that the Catholics of this Island suffer at the hands of our Protestant Government; I shall, in my present communication, continue the subject, and endeavor to show by a few more facts that Catholics in this portion of the British Empire are not treated with that regard for impartiality and fair play which, as subjects of Queen Victoria, they have a right to expect.

It may not be unnecessary to remark that all matters relating to schools in this colony are under the control of a corporate body, called the "Board of Education." It is the duty of this Board, amongst other things, to examine the candidates for the Professions of Teaching, and, if found worthy, to grant them certificates. The persons comprising this Board are named by the Government, and it would naturally be supposed that in making appointments to so onerous and responsible a situation, a judicious selection would be made. It would be only simple justice, moreover, that Catholics and Protestants should be represented at this Board in proportion to their numbers and influence in the Colony. In spite, however, of all considerations of justice, our intelligent rulers who delight in calling themselves a "God-fearing" Government, have, in their sagacity and wisdom, deemed it proper to leave the Catholics, who form nearly one-half of the whole population of the Island, without a solitary representative at the Board of Education! What encouragement this fact may give our young men to present themselves before that Body, more than half of whom are Protestant ministers, or what sort of justice they may there expect, can be easily imagined. Is it any wonder that Catholic young men of ability and intelligence prefer any other profession to one in which success often depends on the caprice of a stupid and bigotted Orangeman? Is it any wonder that our ears are so frequently offended by scandalous reports about the efficacy of certificates from "ministers of the Gospel" to supply the want of brains in the would-be "Knights of the Birchen Rod"? Is it any wonder that we so often see the places formerly occupied by efficient Catholic teachers, now filled by persons who were intended by nature and education to earn their bread by wielding the shovel and pick-axe!—These gentry are nevertheless, "sound Protestants" and this qualification so easily acquired covereth like Charity, "a multitude of sins."

Another institution equally important to the public, and most intimately connected with the progress of education, is also wholly under Protestant control. I refer to the Normal School—an establishment in which our young men, who aspire to be teachers, are obliged to spend five months in learning what some people dignify as the art of teaching. Besides being a thoroughly sectarian institution, the Normal School labors under another remarkable disadvantage, which, to a great extent, prevents it from taking that active part in promoting the cause of education, which might reasonably be expected. I refer to the fact of its being conducted by persons who have years ago shown their utter incompetency to discharge the duties of such responsible situations, and who, in fact, enjoy the reputation of being not only unqualified to manage what is intended to be a Model Institution for a whole colony, but of being scarcely competent to take charge of a common District School! Indeed it is no uncommon thing to hear the opinion expressed that many of those who are obliged by Law to spend five months in the Normal School literally learning nothing, are in every way qualified to teach the Professors of that Institution for years! I shall not trouble you with statistics to show the utter worthlessness of this establishment to impart even the rudiments of profane education or of Christian morality; to expect either from the Normal School, as at present conducted, would, in the opinion of persons acquainted with its workings, be one of the most ridiculous ideas that could possibly be conceived, for it has long since been weighed in the scale of public opinion, and found wanting.—To discuss that question just now would be beside the question, as my principal object at present is to show that Catholics have been grossly wronged in being deprived of the slightest control over the management of our public educational establishments.

In order to carry out to its furthest limits the proscriptive policy inaugurated by our present "God-fearing" rulers, our visitors of Schools must of course be also Protestants, though the occupants of that office have not been amongst the most learned portion of the Protestant community. It might be interesting to you to know how appointments are generally made here by our sanctimonious Government. You would probably smile if you were told that an Inspector of schools, for instance, owes his occupying that situation, not to his learning and intelligence, but simply to the fact that he was notorious for his tact in establishing Orange Lodges; or that the present Head Master of the Normal School was raised to that post, not on account of his well known competency to perform the duties of that onerous position—for previously to his taking charge of that institution, the public knew nothing about him—but solely to his having been recommended by a "minister of the Gospel," whose imperious mandates the Government would disobey at their peril!! In all other public appointments, from the Executive Council down to the country Postmaster, the proscriptive policy has been adopted. The Catholics have been everywhere ousted, and their places supplied by Protestants. In spite of this gross injustice, however, in spite of all these provocations, Catholics have conducted themselves as becomes members of their Church, and subjects of Queen Victoria.

I shall not trouble you with comments upon the manner in which, as you can now to a small extent, comprehend, the sacred name of Justice has been prostituted of late years in this ill-fated colony. My sole object has been to point out, without exaggeration or other rhetorical flourish, a portion, and only a portion, of the injury and injustice sustained for the past few years by the Catholic population of the colony at the hands of a Government essentially Protestant. I shall leave your readers to draw their own conclusions from these facts, content, as I am, if by my instrumentality, humble though it is, a few of them may be induced to reflect seriously on the proposition that invariably follows in the wake of Protestant Governments, and to give Canada, their distracted country, the benefit of their reflections.

I remain, &c., &c.,

VERAX.

ERRATA IN THE PRINTED PROGRAMME OF THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

The *Journal de Quebec* prints the following errata in its programme; few of which make any considerable alteration in the sense.

Art. 11.—Instead of Legislative Councilors being able to qualify on real and personal property in Newfoundland, it should be Newfoundland and Prince Edwards Island.

Art. 13.—Instead of enabling the Government to choose Legislative Councilors from outside the existing Council, merely in case of some refusing to serve, it should provide also for the case of some willing to serve being unequalled.

Art. 21.—Instead of giving the Federal Parliament the right to erect new tribunals simply when it shall desire to do so, should have this addition, "in order to cause its laws to be executed."

After art. 34 there should follow, art. 35.—The Judges of Lower Canada shall be chosen from the Lower Canada bar.

Art. 42.—Instead of the power of levying export duties upon lumber and minerals being reserved to all the local governments, it is confined to the governments of New Brunswick for lumber and Nova Scotia for minerals.

All the close of that article permitting the incorporation of private and local companies, there is an exception of those companies whose objects are with in the matters subjected to the control of the general Parliament.

Between arts 57 and 58, there should be inserted an article, declaring that all credits in connection with such portions of the debt as are to be charged against the local governments shall belong to such governments.

There is also another article, 68th, according to which the choice of the name of the Confederation is to be left to Her Majesty.

EMIGRATION.—The following is an abstract of emigration statistics for the year 1864:—

| Arrivals up to the 15th of Oct., '64.. | Cabin. | Steerage |
|--|--------|----------|
| 1,064 | 17,358 | |
| To corresponding period, 1863..... | 1,185 | 16,818 |

| Increase in 1864..... | 417 |
|---|------------|
| 77 sailing vessels this year have 7,985 passengers. | |
| 34 steamers, | 10,435 do. |

18,420

Per centage of deaths on passage, 0.32. Nearly two-thirds of this season's emigrants remained in Canada.

980 emigrants received assistance to emigrate by charitable Societies and private individuals.

Number of arrivals from different countries:—

| | Cabin. | Steerage. | Total. |
|---------------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| England..... | 681 | 3849 | 4530 |
| Ireland..... | 178 | 3389 | 3567 |
| Scotland..... | 155 | 2678 | 2833 |
| Germany..... | 4 | 2124 | 2128 |
| Norway & Sweden 46 | 5198 | 5244 | |
| Belgium (Antwerp) — | 118 | 118 | |

1,064 17,358 18,420

NATIONALITIES.

| | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| English..... | 2981 |
| Irish..... | 4599 |
| Scottish..... | 2255 |
| Germans and Prussians, | 2276 |
| Norwegians and Swedes, | 5418 |
| Danes, | 120 |
| Belgians, | 118 |
| Americans and Colonists, | 653 |

18,420

GOLD NEAR QUEBEC.—The Quebec papers say that Gold has been found in the County of Portneuf, about five miles back from the St. Lawrence.

LINES WRITTEN ON THE DEATH OF JOHNNIE GRIFFIN.

Softly sighs the Autumn wind,
With a mournful cadence deep,
In Ste. Sophie grave-yard,
Where they laid him down to sleep.
Oh! he was good and gentle,
And joyous was his call;
Oh, death! how could'st thou snatch away
One who was dear to all.
I miss him Oh! I miss him,
When School hours stealth on,
And the last ray of day-light
From out the sky hath gone;
Sadly I turn and look around
Upon his vacant place;
Oh! I miss the loving features
Of that dear Angelic face.

The chair where he used to sit,
Is standing 'gainst the wall,
And bitter thoughts come o'er his parents
As their gaze on it doth fall;
Yet I feel this day he is gazing
Down from the Angel's home,
Watching o'er his beloved parents—
God guard them wherever they roam.

I know that he has passed away,
From every grief and pain,
And never more he'll greet me
With those loving tones again.
Oh! rest, beloved Johnnie, rest,
I know that you are happy now,
In heaven above among the blest
Wearing the immortal crown.

A. G.

St. Sophia, Nov. 8th, 1864.

LESS OF THE STEAMSHIP JURA.—By the arrival of the *Nova-Scotian*, off Cape Race, we learn that the steamship *Jura*, of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Line, on her passage to Liverpool, was run aground at Crosby Point, entrance of the Mersey, at high tide, by the Pilot mistaking the lights. All the passengers were safely landed. As the tide receded the ship broke in twain.

MR. DORION ON CONFEDERATION.—The letter of Mr. Dorion, published elsewhere, will no doubt be read with the attention which its calmness of tone and fair argumentative character justly entitles it to receive. Mr. Dorion, not unnaturally from his own point of view, objects that the scheme which has been adopted to ward off the supposed evils of representation according to population, have really made those evils overwhelming for the persons and the population which have hitherto professed to fear them. No doubt he must feel that after having for years been the object of attack among his own countrymen on account of his supposed willingness to do justice to Upper Canada in a mode unfavorable to French Canadian supremacy, he has a kind of revenge in witnessing his old opponents give up more than was ever demanded from them under the old regime.

Another important subject is touched on in Mr. Dorion's letter—it is the right of carrying a project such as the present, without affording the people an opportunity for the expression of opinion on it. We, of course, understand the dogma of the British constitution, that the three estates of the realm—King, Lords, and Commons in Parliament assembled—can do anything they please; but when a constitutional authority is alleged for any course, it is manifest that such course cannot be one that will destroy the constitution. To say otherwise would be as rational as to cite an article of a creed for the purpose of destroying confidence in the founder of the faith which the creed was intended to set forth. Plebiscites, indeed, are methods unknown to the British constitution and to British practice; but nothing is more common than a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the people at the hustings upon any new question which has not previously been discussed before them, and we cannot think that any theory of justice or reason can be constructed which would authorise a set of men appointed by the people to vote away the rights of those who elected them—the right, for example of choosing Legislative Councilors instead of having them nominated. Among those who will have to vote on that question in Parliament are the present Legislative Councilors. It is understood that most of these will be appointed for life under the new constitution, and thus if, as Mr. Dorion supposes, the Confederation is to be carried without an appeal to the people, we shall have the spectacle of a number of gentlemen appointed by their principals to act for eight years, who take advantage of the confidence reposed in them to usurp a hold on their seats for the term of their lives. It would be a strange kind of constitution which would sanction any thing so hostile to common honesty, and we can scarcely think that such a course will be attempted unless indeed the signs of acquiescence are so general as to make it plain that any appeal to popular opinion would be mere waste of time and labour.

—Herald, 9th Nov.

At length we are enabled to lay before our readers, in its entirety, the scheme of the Intercolonial Conference. One can see at a glance that the aim of the Conference has been to centralize as much as possible. The General Government entrenches on some purely local question. It does not even leave the Saving Banks to the local legislatures. It claims the appointment of the local governors and a veto on the local laws; and in cases of emigration, agriculture and fisheries where the general and local government are to have concurrent jurisdiction, the laws of the former are to override those of the latter.

The *Canadian*, of last evening, says:—"We are happy to be able to announce, in the most positive manner, that M. Julien Leblanc, formerly curé of St. Aime, whose disappearance last May made so painful an impression, is now with the Trappist Fathers of the Monastery of Gethsemania in Kentucky."

Birth.
In this city, on the 14th instant, the wife of B. Tansey, of a daughter.

Married.
At Alexandria, County of Glengarry, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. James J. Chisholm, Angus Chisholm, Esq., of Lindsay, C.W., to Catherine, daughter of the late Alexander Chisholm, Esq., of Alexandria.

Died.
On Saturday morning, the 12th instant, at his residence, 76 Dorchester street West, Montreal, Geo. Desbarats, Queen's Printer, aged 57.

In this city, on the 14th instant, Margaret Josephine, infant daughter of Mr. James Ford, aged 18 months and 13 days.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

| | Nov. 15. | s. d. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Flour, country, per qtl..... | 12 9 to 13 0 | |
| Oatmeal, do..... | 12 0 to 00 0 | |
| Indian Meal..... | 7 6 to 8 0 | |
| Peas per min..... | 3 5 to 3 9 | |
| Beans, small white per min, | 0 0 to 0 0 | |
| Honey, per lb..... | 0 0 to 0 0 | |
| Potatoes, per bag..... | 2 0 to 2 6 | |
| Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. | \$8.00 to \$9.00 | |
| Hay, per 100 bundles..... | \$8.00 to \$10.00 | |
| Straw,..... | \$2.50 to \$4.00 | |
| Eggs, fresh, per dozen..... | 0 7 to 0 9 | |
| Butter, fresh per lb.,..... | 1 00 to 1 3 | |
| Do salt, do..... | 0 10 to 1 0 | |
| Lard, do..... | 0 0 to 0 0 | |
| Barley, do., for seed per 50 lbs. | 0 0 to 0 0 | |

Pyram Stratton & Co's
OF INTERNATIONAL
Commercial College

LOCATED IN TWENTY-THREE LEADING CITIES,—

MONTREAL,

Toronto, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newark, Albany, Troy, Burlington, Portland, Providence, Hartford, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis.

Young Men Theoretically and Practically Educated for Business.

Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Commercial Law, Telegraphing and Photography.

Scholarships issued at one point are good unlimited period in all the Colleges.

The COLLEGE MONTHLY, containing full information, mailed free to all sending their address.

The Montreal Business College, Nordheimer's Building, Great St. James Street. Opened Sept. 26.

The public are respectfully invited to visit the College Rooms any hour of the day or evening.

BRYANT, STRATTON & CLARK.



McEVoy's HIBERNICON;

OR, A

TOUR IN IRELAND.

HAS OPENED again in this City, for a few nights, at the

MECHANICS' HALL.

The following Artists will appear in connection with the Hibernicon:—

MR. JOHN HIRON, the celebrated Irish Comic Singer, who will appear as BARNEY the GUIDE.

MISS ANNA GOODALL, the gifted Contralto.

MISS S. TAYLOR, the favorite Soprano.

Prof. MacEVoy, Musical Director and Lecturer.

Admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents. No second price. Doors open at Seven; to commence at half-past Seven.

Matinee Saturday at Three o'clock, when children will be admitted for 10 cents.

WANTED,

A TEACHER, having a Diploma, to Teach in No. 1 School, St. Columban. Apply to MICHAEL TRACY, Sec.-Treasurer; or to Mr. JOHN POWERS, Commissioner. Nov. 9, 1864.

BAZAAR.

THE LADIES OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WILLIAMSTOWN,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend holding a BAZAAR of useful and fancy articles on

MONDAY, THE 2nd OF JANUARY, 1865,

and the four following days of the week. The proceeds of the Bazaar will go to liquidate the debt upon the Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies, and also by the Rev. the Parish Priest:—

Mrs. JOHN McGILLIS, Williamstown.

Mrs. DUNOAN McDONALD, "

Mrs. A. FRASER, Fraserfield.

Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, Martintown.

Mrs. JAMES McPHERSON, Luncester.

Oct. 3, 1864. Gw.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS
KINGSTON, C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance).

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

July 21st, 1864.

FARM TO LET.

THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH of St. LAURENT, containing 170 ARRENTS, to be LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the other necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings. This Farm is well known to be one of the best in this Island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Turnips and other Vegetables.

For particulars, apply to

P. CARROLL, Esq.,

Tannery West,

Or to the Proprietor,

PETER KING,

St. Laurent.

August 11, 1864.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

Jan. 17, 1864.