

cracy are with him, and according to his moral code, entitled to precedence over the interests of truth and justice.

Well! but if the case stands thus with Andy Johnson, should it not also in like manner stand with those whom the *Globe* denounces as tyrants? with a King of Naples to wit? If the one may set aside the express stipulations of the Constitution, so also surely may the other; and if the Northerners are not bound to respect those stipulations, surely the Southerners can be under no moral obligation to respect them.

But the *Globe* pleads necessity. The "necessities of the case," quoth he, dictate the course which Northern democracy is pursuing. This is the true logic of the Liberal; and the necessity which he pleads is, and ever has been the tyrant's plea—a plea which every honest man spurns with contempt, which every one worthy of the name of freeman will reject with disdain for the vile sycophant and flatterer of arbitrary power who uses it.

The *Globe* lays down the law. A Constitution, no matter how clearly worded, and unmistakable as to its import, is not binding upon those who have the power to break it, and set it aside when in their opinion "the necessities of the case," that is to say their interests, dictate to them to do so. Under such circumstances this treason or violation of faith, (for the United States Constitution is of the nature of a treaty or compact, and its violation therefore necessarily implies treason or breach of faith) "is right," according to the *Globe*; and by the same authority, a King of Naples who should revoke a Constitution by him granted to his subjects is a perfidious perjured tyrant, whilst Andy Johnson may trample upon a Constitution mutually agreed to by the party in the State which he represents, as well as by that to which he is opposed, and yet remain an honest man. In a word it is lawful to lie and perjure oneself in behalf of democracy and Liberal principles.

But the "necessities of the case" require it; without this violation of the Constitution "reconstruction" upon terms which would secure to the North the fruits of their victory would be impossible. True. But the argument is morally worthless, unless the moral necessity of reconstruction can be proven. For though the *Globe* may not recognise it, the obligation to respect the terms of the written Constitution, or treaty, betwixt the several sovereign and independent States of which the Union was composed, is a moral obligation which cannot be set aside or annulled by one party thereunto, for any political, military or material exigencies whatsoever. There is, there was no moral obligation or necessity on the Northerners to coerce the Southerners into a Union which the latter detest: and the necessity which the *Globe* pleads being a purely material necessity, a necessity moreover which the Federals have imposed upon themselves, cannot be urged in extenuation of violating the terms of the Constitution, or treaty betwixt themselves and the Southern States. "Necessities of the case" forsooth! This is the invaluable plea of the despot, of the knavish bankrupt when he makes a fraudulent disposal of his property, of the murderer when he cuts the throat of him whom he has first robbed, and whose evidence he wishes to stifle.

And who is to be the judge of the "necessities of the case?" Who, if under any conceivable circumstances it be right to violate the express terms of a Constitution, or treaty, shall decide when those circumstances have occurred, when that exigency has arisen? It is a matter which amongst Protestants must be left to private judgment; and private judgment for private judgment, one man's private judgment is as good as that of another—that of a Southerner is as good as that of a Northerner. But it is absurd to talk of "rights" and justice in connection with the case at all. As "the necessities of the case" is the tyrant's and the rogue's plea, and is therefore most appropriately pleaded by the *Globe* in behalf of Northern democracy, so also the sword is the only arbiter in the case betwixt North and South. The question no longer is, what are the rights, respectively, of the litigants; but, what are their respective mights? what is the thing which the balance of their mutual forces can compel them to observe towards one another? To this complexion must it always come at last, in all ages and in all communities. So also would it be with this Lower Canada, in case of Confederation and a "written Constitution." So long as adherence to that Constitution suited the policy or interests of the stronger party, so long, but no longer, would it be observed. But when the time should have come, as come most indubitably it would, when the stronger party, conscious of their strength, should take it into their heads that "the necessities of the case," i.e., the urgencies of their political position, dictated to them the course of violating the written Constitution in their own behalf, and to the prejudice of their weaker neighbors, violate it they would, and without remorse; whilst some *Globe* of the day would be found to justify the proceeding in terms like these:—

"But it may be urged that this is contrary to the Constitution. Well, it may be, but for all that it is right."—*Globe*.

**ARREST OF BARREAU.**—The public will learn with pleasure that the perpetrator of the horrid murder at Laprairie, mentioned in our last, was arrested on Sunday last at Kingston. He confessed his guilt, and some of the stolen money was found in his possession.

For the last week strange stories of his having been seen in Montreal have been in circulation; and so late as Sunday last, information was given to the Police that the murderer had been seen near *Bout de L'Isle*. Of course that was untrue, and the object of these stories seems to have been to put the police on a false scent. The following are the details of the villain's capture:

Kingston, June 5th.—Stanislas Barreau, the Laprairie murderer, arrived in this city yesterday morning in the disguise of a preacher. He reports having walked from Pointe Claire by night, and sleeping in the woods during the day. He stopped at a small tavern in the outskirts of the city, kept by one Hibbard, where he passed some gold coins of 1812, which aroused suspicions. Information was given to the police, and the arrest was made without trouble. At first the prisoner denied being the person, but a few minutes after the arrest he made a full confession. He had in his possession when arrested 20 gold sovereigns, 10 Mexican silver dollars of dates 1812 and 1818, with some small change, a carpet bag and some clothes.

We have been requested to make public the following facts with respect to the murder of Daniel Fitzgerald, in the village of Osciola, on the night of the 21st June, 1864. We comply with the request, not vouching however for the truth of the allegations, but demanding merely an investigation thereinto.

The deceased Daniel Fitzgerald, on the night above indicated, had been drinking in company with John Carmichael, John and Malcolm McIntyre and some others. The whole party broke up after having together partaken of liquor, and took the direction of Fitzgerald's house. On a fence in front of his house, the whole party sat down; and at the instigation of Carmichael, one of the party was sent back to the tavern for more liquor.

During his absence Mrs. Fitzgerald came out of the house to call her husband in. McIntyre ordered her off, and some angry words passed, when M. McIntyre struck her with a stick, but the other McIntyre interfered. Then it seems that Carmichael, and the deceased Fitzgerald, left the place where they had been sitting, and walked along the side of the fence together. Near the door of the house stood a daughter of Fitzgerald, then about 13 years of age; and she deposes that there seemed to be a quarrel betwixt Carmichael and her father; that the latter told Carmichael to be off; then she saw him—Carmichael—seize a large bullet from the fence, and menace her father with it. She was frightened, and moved a little distance away, but turning, she saw her father in the act of falling, with a groan. She ran into the house to the other children. Mrs. Fitzgerald, who was at hand, cried out "murder; don't kill him altogether," and running, alarmed the neighbors. Malcolm McIntyre rushed to the spot where the wounded man was lying; he found Carmichael standing by the body, and tried to pull him away; whereupon he, Carmichael, made a kick at the body of Fitzgerald, cursing, and bidding McIntyre to let him go. In the meantime a crowd had assembled, and though some efforts were made to restore animation to the body, it soon appeared that Fitzgerald was dead. Carmichael swore that he would serve McIntyre as he had served Fitzgerald, if ever he dared to reveal what had taken place.

A Coroner's Inquest was held. It was proved that the deceased had come by his death through violence, and blows inflicted on his head with a blunt instrument. The Jury found that the deceased came by his death by the hands of John Carmichael; and the Coroner issued a warrant for his apprehension, drawn up however in such a loose style, that it was afterwards set aside, and Carmichael discharged. The Crown has taken no subsequent action in the matter; and Mr. Michael O'Brennan, a near relative of the murdered man, who was absent when the events above recorded occurred, is taking steps to have the accused arrested and put upon his trial, but finds himself baffled at almost every step by the apathy and ill-will of those whose duty it is to bring the guilty to justice. The murdered man was an Irish Papist: the man accused of the murder is said to be an Orangeman. Hence the trouble.

We intentionally abstain from further details, but there is enough to justify us in demanding an investigation. There is in the first place the *corpus delicti*, the body of the murdered man. In the next place we have the positive testimony of one person as to the guilt of Carmichael; and this evidence is to a certain extent corroborated by that of the McIntyres. We do not of course assume Carmichael's guilt, for till convicted he has the right to be spoken of as innocent. The deceased's daughter may have been mistaken; or the killing of Fitzgerald may have been an act of self defence, in a drinking row; or fifty other hypotheses may be started compatible with the accused's innocence. But certainly there is a *prima facie* case against John Carmichael, amply sufficient to justify the deceased's friends and surviving relatives, in demanding that the accus-

ed be put on his trial before the country; and amply sufficient to warrant some of our representatives in bringing the case before the legislature at its next session, in order to elicit the reason why for twelve months a man accused of murder has been allowed to go at large, and why no steps have been taken to bring him to a trial before a jury.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Corwall, May 29th, 1865.

Sir,—My respect for a man now no more induces me to ask of you the kindness to insert the following in your valuable paper:—

Christopher McRae, Esq., merchant, Strathglass, in the County of Stormont, died at the early age of 39 years, on Friday, the 26th inst., at the hour of 1 p.m., at the Hotel Dieu, in the City of Montreal, of a malignant Typhoid fever which he bore with Christian resignation, leaving a sorrowing wife and five young children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband, a tender father, and exemplary and virtuous companion. In a prostrate condition he was taken to the Hospital, where he lingered for forty days before he breathed his last. His disconsolate widow feels the more grieved that she was not able to attend him during his last moments, to nurse him and to soothe his pillow; but she consoles herself when she knows that he had every rite the Catholic religion affords; that he was under the charge of the reverend and charitable Sisters of St. Joseph, whose attentions to his spiritual and bodily wants could not be surpassed; for they were there night and day watching over him, uttering pious ejaculations, exciting him to sentiments of piety and administering such cordials as his skillful Physicians advised. I would make mention of the name of one particularly of the Reverend Sisters, whose vigilant watching during the last nights of his ailment was almost charity in the extreme, were it not that I would fear to offend the modesty and humility of one whom I consider a saint upon Earth.

The deceased was highly respected in the community in which he resided. He was a Justice of the Peace, Captain in the Militia, Postmaster of Strathglass, represented the Township of Roxborough in the Township Council for about 13 years, to which office he was at different times returned against his will, and three times refused a seat in the County Council.

He was buried at St. Andrews in the County of Stormont, where a large concourse of friends of different denominations, showed their last tribute of respect for the deceased by following his remains to the grave.

A SUBSCRIBER.

In our obituary of to-day will be found the death of the Very Rev. Alexander McDonald of Mabou, Vicar General of this Diocese. The blank thus made and the loss to be endured will no doubt be best known where most severely felt within the circuit of his large and extensive parish, which for the last 23 years had been the field of his sacerdotal and parochial duties. The well-known virtues and character of deceased will render his loss to Cape Breton generally one that we can well and truly appreciate. As a more extended than a passing notice will be due to the memory of the deceased, we cannot go to press without tendering to his numerous fold of parishioners and friends our heartfelt sympathies and condolence under the all-wise dispensations of an all-ruling Providence.

It is also our painful duty to announce the demise of another priest, Rev. Hugh McDonald, who died, after a brief illness, on the 16th inst., at his residence in Little Bras d'Or, Cape Breton. Deceased was a native of this County, and well-known throughout the Diocese, having for several years been Parish Priest in different missions. He was possessed of brilliant talents and accomplishments; and his premature death is a source of much grief to his many relatives and acquaintances.—*Antigonish Casket*.

The accounts of the growing crops which reach us from all parts of the Province, and from Upper Canada, are most encouraging.

Mr. Laughlin Laughlin has kindly consented to act as Agent for the True Witness in St. Catherine de Fosseambault and vicinity.

Mr. P. Doyle, Arcade, Toronto, is authorised to receive any monies due to this Office for subscriptions in Toronto and vicinity.

**BLACKWOOD FOR MAY.**—Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women; and Piccadilly, an Episode of Contemporary Autobiography, are continued in the present number. The other papers are—Sir Brook Fossbrooke, Life of Sterne, The Rate of Interest, To a Lark, The State and Prospect of Parties, Messrs. Dawson Bros. are the agents for Blackwood and the four Reviews.

**WESTMINSTER REVIEW.**—The April number of Westminster, the American re-print edition has been received by Messrs. Dawson, Brothers. The contents are as follow:—1, The Positive Philosophy of Auguste Comte; 2, St. John's Gospel; 3, The State of English Law—Codification; 4, Modern Novelists—Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton; 5, Parliament and Reform; 6, The Canadian Confederacy; and notices of Contemporary Literature. The article on confederation is interesting and instructive, and its appearance in the Westminster is proof of the ability of the writer, who, it is said, is a young gentleman residing in Toronto.

**REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.**—The Ottawa Citizen in its issue of Tuesday has the following:—"We have the highly gratifying intelligence to announce to our readers this morning that the government has positively determined upon removing to Ottawa in the middle of October. Instructions have been received by the contractors, through Mr. Braun, Esq., Secretary of the Department of Public Works, to push the works to such a state of completion as to be fit for occupation at that time. The City of Ottawa's Gas Company has been also advised that their tender for supplying illuminating gas for the Public Buildings, has been accepted by the department; and the company is requested to have the pipes laid and every necessary arrangement completed in connection therewith by the 15th of October."

It is stated that Prince Edward Island refuses to send delegates to the Convention for the Union of the Maritime Provinces.

**MAN DROWNED.**—Monday evening about six o'clock a young man, named Francois Fremont, of St. Ignace, was drowned while fishing from Molson's wharf.

**CUSTOM HOUSE.**—There is a great deal of discussion both in and out of the Custom House as to who is likely to be the successor to the late Mr. Holmes. The general opinion is that a death vacancy should be filled by the next in authority, thus giving a promotion to all under. Certainly no person can be more fitted for the post than Mr. Lewis, who has served in various departments for the last twenty-five years, and very often has had to officiate as Collector, and who has always given great satisfaction to the public. The chief object of any person entering the public service is that, by energy and talent he may rise to the highest step on the ladder, and we do not see why the Custom House should be an exception. In Great Britain it is invariably the rule to promote the next in office to the Collectorship in all cases of death. We do not know whether the authorities who will control this appointment, will consider as we do, that the man who has worked faithfully in a subaltern position in a public department has a claim to promotion. If they shall decide in the negative, we hope that they will regard favorably the application which we understand has been made by Mr. Augustus Deward, whose appointment would, we are sure, secure to the Government a faithful servant, who would moreover be highly popular with the merchants engaged in the trade of the port.—*Montreal Herald*.

**THE EMIGRATION FROM CANADA.**—The Prospect in the States.—From the reports brought by our exchanges from many parts of the Province it appears that the emigration of Canadians to the United States goes on as briskly as ever; and it is alleged that many of those who have left the country have gone with the intention of remaining permanently in their new homes. The *Courrier de St. Hyacinthe* says:—"At Acton and Roxton a large number of houses are closed; families emigrate by ten or a dozen at a time. Nearly the same thing may be said of Stukely, Ely and Waterloo. According to the statements of reputable persons, such desertions were never seen in those townships. It is estimated that one-third of the population of these localities is going to the United States. The greater portion of those who are going, it is added, have no intention of returning. The *Perth Courier* reports that large numbers are leaving that part of the country to settle permanently in the States. 'Some have left their farms behind them to seek homes on the more fertile plains of the West, but the chief portion are young men, the 'honest and sinew' of the country, who are leaving home to seek for the means of living in a foreign land. We understand that over one hundred able-bodied men passed over the E. & O. Railway during the week, all bound for the States, and many more are making preparations to go as soon as possible.' Other papers speak in similar language of the movement in their respective localities, and some of them, we regret to see, indirectly encourage the people to desert the country. And this in face of the fact that there is at present in the States little, if any more demand for labour than there is in Canada. A western contemporary is credibly informed that there are now hundreds of Canadians in the American cities who are scarcely able to eke out an existence, so difficult is it to obtain employment, even at low wages. Many of them, it is said, bitterly regret having left their comparatively prosperous homes, keenly realizing the truth of the old adage that 'all is not gold that glitters.' Employment is no doubt at present difficult to obtain in Canada, but it is not more plentiful in the States. The stoppage of the war has caused a suspension of many branches of manufacturing industry, and wages have rapidly fallen.—Farm laborers can now be had for fifteen or twenty dollars per month, who but a short time ago could command thirty or forty. Men who would not work for two dollars a day are now glad to get half the amount. Thousands of mechanics have been discharged from the navy yards and other public works, thousands of operatives from the factories and machine shops, and thousands are now vainly seeking employment in the various cities and towns of the country. To increase this glut of labor, the emigration from Ireland and other countries abroad has set in with an impulse scarcely ever equalled before, and an immense number of foreigners are only awaiting intelligence of the re-establishment of peace in order to emigrate. The prospects of the Canadian emigrants are therefore anything but encouraging, and if certain journalists, instead of writing up the facts as they exist, and endeavor to dissuade the people against leaving their homes, they might prevent much disappointment and misery.—*Transcript*.

**EMIGRANTS.**—On Thursday afternoon, two hundred emigrants passed through Toronto on the Grand Trunk railway on their way to the Western States.

It is stated that in accordance with a suggestion of the Montreal Board of Trade, a preparatory meeting of the Canadian delegates to the Detroit Convention will be held in Toronto about the middle of the present month. The delegates have already arranged a plan of action, and it is highly desirable that the representatives of the virtuous Boards of Trade in Canada should meet and decide upon such a course as may be necessary to guard and promote the interests of this country.—*Transcript*.

The St. John's *Courier* laments the great influx of the youth, and even the enterprise, of the Province of New Brunswick into the United States. It remarks:—"Every day we hear of enterprising young men emigrating to the United States. Shipbuilders, miners, mechanics, tradesmen and farmers, the bone and sinew of the land, are leaving us in scores; and the same is true of the population of all the Provinces."

**HOARDING MONEY.**—Alluding to the folly of hoarding up large sums of money, a practice very common amongst farmers and others, the *Union Nationale* mentions that amongst the money stolen from Mr. Mequin was a sum of \$200 in old French gold pieces, earned in 1812 by the grandfather of Mr. Mequin, junior, and kept ever since in the house of his father. If the compound interest of this sum is computed, it will be found that these \$200 in the space of the 53 years that they have lain unproductive, would reach now the sum of about \$7,000, (calculated at 7 or 8 per cent.) There is also the continual danger of the cupidity of some wretch tempting him to commit a crime like that which has just shocked the community.

**THE REV. N. BURNS' QUID PRO QUID.**—It is said that the Rev. R. F. Burns, of St. Catharines, has received a call to a pastoral charge in New York, with a salary of \$5,000.—*Hamilton Times*.

And it was to qualify himself for his \$5,000 a-year salary that this Mr. Burns, at a New York religious meeting, expressed the pleasure it would give him to see President Davis on the gallows. We heartily congratulate his late congregation at St. Catharines on the fortunate circumstance of his removal from over them, and we pity the New Yorkers who are doomed to sit under his bloodthirsty doctrines.—Should at any future time Mr. Burns lose the respect of the New Yorkers, as he has that of all Canadians, we respectfully suggest that he abstains from coming back to this country; and that as hanging people give him such intense gratification, he apply for the office of States hangman.

**THE GRAB.**—The *Huron Signal* learns that the grab is working considerable mischief in the grain fields in various parts of that county, some farmers having had acres cut down clean and clear.

Died.

In this city, on the 3rd instant, Agnes Evaline, daughter of M. Ronayne, Esq., aged one year and five months.

At St. John Chrysostom, County Chateaugay, on Saturday, the 27th ult., Julie Leduc, wife of Louis Pominville, and mother of the Rev. L. L. Pominville, Pastor of said Parish, aged 58 years and eight months. Requiescat in pace.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 8, 1865.

Flour—Pollards, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Middlings, \$3.85 to \$4.10; Fine, \$4.45 to \$4.67; Super, No. 2 \$4.65 to \$5.00; Superfine \$5.10 to \$5.30; Fancy \$5.75 to \$5.85; Extra, \$5.90 to \$6.00; Superior Extra \$6.25 to \$6.50; Bag Flour, \$3.80 to \$2.50.  
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.55 to \$4.75.  
Wheat—U. Canada Spring \$1.02 to \$1.07.  
Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.30 to \$5.32; Inferior Pots, \$5.55 to \$5.60; Pearls, in demand, at \$5.50 to \$5.55.  
Butter—Store packed in small packages at 16c to 18c; and a lot of choice Dairy 00c.  
Eggs per doz, 15c.  
Lard per lb, fair demand at 00c to 00c.  
Tallow per lb, 11c to 12c.  
Cut-Meats per lb, Bams, carressed, 9c to 10c; Bacon, 00c to 00c.  
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$20.00 to \$21.00; Prime Mess, \$17.50 to \$20.00; Prime, \$15.00 to \$20.00.  
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$10.00 to \$10.50.  
Hay, per 100 bundles \$11.00 to \$12.00.  
Straw, \$4.00 to \$5.00.  
Beef, live, per 100 lbs \$5.50 to \$6.00.  
Sheep, clipped, each, \$4.00 to \$5.00.  
Lamb, 3.00 to 4.00.  
Calves, each, \$5.00 to \$6.00.

#### MISS LAWLER'S DAY SCHOOL.

MISS LAWLER respectfully informs the public that she still continues her SCHOOL on the Corner of M'CORD and WILLIAM STREETS. She sincerely thanks the public for their kind patronage towards her, and hopes by her strict care and attention to her pupils to merit a continuance of the same.  
All the Elementary branches necessary to complete a good English Education will be taught, including Piano-forte, Music and Fancy Work.  
June 9 1865. 1m.

THE LAMP has now the Largest Circulation of any Catholic Periodical in the English Language. It contains this week a New Story of great interest, entitled "KATE ASHWOOD." Sold by Barnes and Lambert, E. J. Farrell, and all Booksellers. Dublin: 41, Middle Abbey-street.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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Good Japan Tea, at 2s. 9d. per lb.  
Mixed Tea (Green and Black), at 2s. 6d.  
Bright Sugar, 5 1/2d.  
Coffee, 1s.  
Dried Apples, 5 1/2d.  
Raisins, (first quality), 6d.  
With a general assortment of Fresh Groceries at equally low rates.

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April 30, 1865.

#### COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C. W.

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

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

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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, 1861.

#### DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.  
Jan. 17, 1861.