

IN MEMORIAM.

TO THE MEMORY OF MRS MARY ELIZABETH ANDERSON, WHO DIED JAN. 17, 1877.

Oh! say what potent spell
Lurks deep in that cold clay,—
Causing the stoutest heart to swell,
As it taketh a lingering fond farewell
Of a face once bright as day.

The eye is sunk to rest
So lovingly that shone;
The hand that we so lately press'd
Is clasp'd across her gentle breast,
Now lifeless as a stone.

So sinks the god of Day
In the cold embrace of Night;
Yet he speedeth on his glorious way,
And in the early morning ray
Will show again his might.

Then why should we despair?
In God's rest she departed:—
And often shall ascend the prayer
To MARY EVER BLESSED AND FAIR,
Who heals the broken-hearted.

January 20, 1877. A. G. G.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE BIBLE.

At the present time there arc about five hundred different dialects in the world, and about one hundred different languages, and the Bible has been translated into about one hundred and fifty dialects, of these fifty being Eastern. The first Italian translation of the Bible was in 1292. It could not have been sooner, as the Latin language was the most generally used up to this time, and it was only then that the Italian language began to have a separate and independent existence. This was followed by another translation in 1477. In the short space of seventy years after the invention of printing the Scriptures in the language of Italy passed through no fewer than thirty editions, under the very auspices of the Popes, and by the approval of the Inquisition. What is true of Italy is equally true of other nations. The first German translation was in 1486. This passed through sixteen editions before 1534, the year in which Luther's translation was published. The first Spanish version occurred in the reign of Alfonso the Wise, and another version, rendered necessary by the fluctuation of the Spanish language, appeared in 1405. This version passed through several editions before 1534. The first French version dates back as far as the eleventh century, but did not include the entire Bible. There are several manuscript copies of the Psalms belonging to the 12th century, but the first version of the entire Bible into French was in 1487, and before 1546 it passed through no less than sixteen editions. The first Flemish version was published in 1210 and before 1534 it passed through seven editions. We have a Slavonic version printed at Cracow in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and a Swedish version published in 1279. The first Teutonic version was by the Order of Charlemagne, and a second version which appeared in 1486 passed through sixteen editions before the year 1534. The Douay Bible was translated from the Latin Vulgate by four English priests, who settled in Rheims during the persecutions to which Catholics were subjected in the reign of Elizabeth. The New Testament was published first at Rheims in 1582. The entire Bible translated into English appeared in 1610 at Douay, and was revised by Dr. Challoner in 1760. The first country in Europe in which the Bible was published after the invention of printing was Italy, and the last place in Europe to publish the Scriptures in the language of the people was the Western Isles of Scotland. After the good Dr. Johnson visited the Hebrides he complained there was no translation of the Scriptures in Gaelic. This letter was sent to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel the reluctant permission to have the Bible translated into the language of the Hebrides.

THE POOR BEFORE THE ENGLISH REFORMATION.

Before the Reformation, the Poor were maintained by the Clergy, besides what was contributed by the voluntary charity of well-disposed people. But there was no such thing as poor-rates, or a tax for the poor. The Bishops and Clergy, as well as secular as regular, kept open hospitality for the benefit of strangers and travellers, and the poor of the neighborhood; and were so obliged to do by their foundations. They had almshouses for the relief of the poor, and infirmaries for the sick, maimed, or superannuated, with officers appointed to attend them. They employed the poor in work, which is the most charitable way of maintaining them. It was they who built most of all the great cathedrals and churches of the nation; besides the building and endowing of colleges, and other public works of charity and common good. They bound out to trade multitudes of youths who were destitute; bred others to learning of whom some grew very eminent; and gave portions to many orphan young women every year. They vied with one another in these things. What superstition, or conceit of merit, there was in it, we are not now to enquire; I am only telling matter of fact. And God did bless these means to that degree, that the Poor were no burthen to the nation; not a penny imposed upon any layman for the maintaining of them; the Clergy did that among themselves; they looked upon the Poor as their charge, as part of their family, and laid down rules and funds for their support.—Leslie's (Protestant) "Divine Right of Tithes."

THE GREEK FAITH.

The Greek Church believes in the Divine presence in the Eucharist. It denies the authority of the Pope, and maintains that the Roman Catholic Church is not the only true Catholic Church. It acknowledges no Vicar of Christ upon earth, like the Pope; disclaims infallibility, works of supererogation, and indulgences. It rejects Purgatory, but admits of prayers for the dead; and forbids all kinds of carved images, but permits paintings. It denies auricular confession to be a divine command, but practices confession, attended with absolution and sometimes penance. It admits the seven sacraments, but baptism is performed by the immersion of the body three times in water, and the communion of both kinds is practiced with leavened bread, and the wine is mixed with water. The anointing of the body is allowed to all sick persons as a means of restoring them to health and purifying them from their sins. The secular clergy are permitted to marry but once, and only a virgin; laymen are allowed to marry only three times. The Greek like the Catholic Church, accepts tradition as well as the Bible, but differs from the Catholic Church in maintaining that the Holy Ghost proceeds only from the Father and not also from the Son. The clergy are divided into two classes—the higher and the lower, the former comprising patriarchs, metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops, all of whom are chosen from among the monks, and must live in celibacy. The other class of clergymen are the monks, or black clergy—a name they derived from the color of their dress—and the secular, or white clergy. The lower secular clergy are the archpriests, priests, deacons, hypo-deacons, and lectors. The monks, as well as the nuns, follow the rule of St. Basil. The total number of persons belonging to the Greek Church is estimated at about 66,000,000; of whom about 49,000,000 are in Russia, 12,000,000 in Turkey, 3,500,000, in Austria, 900,000 in Greece 180,000 in the Ionian Islands, 125,000 in Montenegro, and about 3,000 in Prussia.

TITLES.

A correspondent desires us to inform him what authority there is for designating a religious brother or sister "Reverend." In answering this question it might be well to say a few words of church titles in general.

Titles are sanctioned by church usage, by popular custom and by the laws of states. Church titles were fixed and everywhere the same. She calls a priest "Reverend," a bishop "Most Reverend" an Archbishop "Most Reverend and Illustrious." "Very Reverend" or as they have it in Latin now "Admodum Reverendus" is an absurd innovation. An Archbishop is sometimes addressed as "Amplissimo tua," a cardinal as "Principe; the Pope as "Papa." By the way many do not know what P. P. stands for. It signifies Papa and nothing more. A priest of a religious order is called "Father." Some of our canonical jurists have invented the title "Your paternity." We hope it will never gain permanent lodgement in our tongue.

The English-speaking world have adopted the form of titles sanctioned by English law and etiquette. These forms now everywhere prevail where the English language is spoken, and it is bad taste to say the least, to trample on those common canons of courtesy. Speaking English we call every priest "Reverend;" and may we say it, every priest "Father." This general designation is of Irish origin; but who have a better right to dictate terms to English-speaking Catholicity than the Irish who preserved it?

In America we call archbishops "Your Grace," but are shocked at the designation of "My Lord" when addressed to a bishop. Now there is the same authority to say "My Lord" to a bishop as to address an archbishop as "Your Grace." If we reject either, we must abolish both. The republic has appropriated the titles "Your Excellency" and "Your Honour, and why not the American Church adopt "Your Grace" and "Your Lordship"?

Now we will answer the question propounded by our correspondent. Christian Brothers and brothers and superiors of female religious orders are called "Reverend by neither law nor custom recognized in this country. It is French to style either "Reverend;" and would be French if we addressed them with a double "Reverend." The true Parisian will say the Reverend Reverend," when addressing a letter to a religious mother. When writing English we should call a Brother, "Brother," a Sister, "Sister," a mother, "Mother." Where "Reverend is applied exclusively to designate priest or clergymen, it would be dangerous to apply this title to laymen or those whose simple vows permit them to return at any moment to the world.—Western Watchman.

THE HUMAN SKIN.

The experiments of two ingenious shoe makers are now exciting much attention among the curious, the result being the production of good leather from the skin of a human being, and the manufacture of a handsome pair of boots from it. The skin was taken from the heart, stomach and back of a man in a dissecting room, who had died suddenly from accident, and upon whom decay had not yet begun to act. It was placed in a solution of hemlock and white-oak bark, used in tanning, and in three weeks from the first steeping appeared as the upper leather and legs of the boots in question, the soles being made of cow skin. The tanning created a light brown color, and the leather proved somewhat warmer than calf-skin and more porous. It appears that after allowing for the necessary waste the skin of an average-sized man will make two pairs of boots, including the soles, but the latter would not be sufficiently hard for economical use.

TEMPERANCE & INTemperance.

New York, with a population approximating 1,000,000, has 5,700 saloons, or one to 175 of its inhabitants. Chicago, with nearly 500,000, population, has about 2,000 saloons, or one to every 250 inhabitants; Boston, with 300,000 inhabitants, has only 1,200 saloons, or one to every 251 inhabitants. Cincinnati, with about 325,000 population, and its large German beer-drinking element, comes pretty close to Baltimore, with 1,100 saloons, or one to every 155 inhabitants; and Philadelphia shows with a population of about 800,000, 2,700, or one to every 206 of its inhabitants.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE

TRUE WITNESS,

SECOND EDITION,

"LA COMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE,"

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS :

A NARRATIVE OF

THE IRISH CONTINGENT

FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

BY

M. W. KIRWAN,

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Captain Kirwan has given, in the work now before us, a simple and interesting narrative of the fortunes of the Irish Company during the disastrous French campaign. None could have qualifications for the task of chronicling the vicissitudes experienced by the gallant little corps than its able and accomplished commandant. The tale is told with earnestness and vigour, yet withal there runs through it a vein of humour which betrays the nationality of the writer. The style is graceful and graphic, and even those who disapprove of the enrolment of the corps for the French service will sympathise with the story of its hardships and difficulties, its trials and dangers, so touchingly narrated by Captain M. W. Kirwan.—Irish Times.

"An admirable epitome of stirring events, which must prove deeply interesting to a numerous circle of readers. We can honestly congratulate the author and the public on the manner in which the volume has been produced.—Freeman's Journal.

"All through this interesting work—the style of which is graceful and graphic, and which we expect will soon be in the hands of thousand of young Irishmen, and will be read amid breathless attention by many a heartstone in Ireland—the author exhibits a fine soldierly spirit, and a good deal of that capacity for producing effective word pictures of such stirring scenes as he has gone through. The pictures drawn in this volume of the sufferings of Irish soldiers during the terrible winter of 1870-71, are truly heartrending, and should be read by all who desire to have a clear conception of the realities of a soldier's life in time of war. Nowhere are the utter disorganization and incapacity of the French 'Commissariat' more clearly brought out than in those pages. This volume is, on the whole, a record of Irish chivalry, Irish endurance, and Irish bravery, of which this country may well be proud, and for which Irishmen will feel grateful to the patriotic and gallant Captain of 'LA COMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE.'—Nation.

"The ease and dash of the true soldier are apparent in every line of this lively narrative. In

the style which is fresh and fluent, we can trace the hand of a man who can command language as well as men, who, unlike Myles Standish, can write as well as fight. Men never suffered greater hardships or endured greater privations than the Irish Company of the Foreign Regiment during the late War. The frost bit their shaggy feet; they were often almost devoured by hunger, and their bed was generally the snow sludge, and mud, and several inches deep. But in the midst of all this, the Irish soldiers never lacked the spirit of their race. Whoever reads Captain Kirwan's account of "LA COMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE," will feel himself all the better for having made the acquaintance of men, who were, with a few exceptions, high exemplars of honour and self-sacrifice; and those who still survive to recount the hardships of the campaign will feel that they owe the author a debt of gratitude for having carefully collected and eloquently recorded the Reminiscences of an adventure full of romance.—Irishman.

"An interesting book, full of animation, and portraying with a masterly power many of those characteristics which distinguish our countrymen in situations of difficulty and danger. Captain Kirwan proves himself not less ready with his pen than his sword, and one cannot rise from a perusal of his book without feeling a thrill of pride that Ireland can produce such men as himself and those who followed him through the stirring, but disastrous, events which he so ably describes.—Ulster Examiner.

"This book, which we have perused with a careful avidity, is really one of the best of the class we have seen issued from the Press. It has the true dash of the soldier about it, its style being easy and graceful, possessing none of that painful ruggedness which distinguishes the generality of many latter-day publications. It also has an especial interest attached to it by its being a truthful, authentic, and detailed account of the hardships and privations, endured with characteristic and heroic fortitude by the Irish Company, which followed and partook of the fortunes of the French Army. The Author's vivid description of the severe outpost duty, his account of some few prominent characters, his familiar narrations of the terrible conflicts in which they were prominently engaged, will, from the first, seize the attention of the reader, and lead him on through moving incidents of food and field.—Tuam Herald.

"Captain Kirwan's interesting book proves that the men that followed him were in reality of the stuff that a soldier's made. They underwent without a murmur privations absolutely distressing, even to be read of, in the depth of a rigorous winter; they were badly clothed, and all but famished, and yet they answered the bugle note, which sounded for action, with joyful alacrity, and from the officers commanding the division they won again and again the warmest praise.—Tipperary Free Press.

"Exceedingly lively and graphic account of the Irish Company of Volunteers, written and published in excellent style.—Roscommon Messenger.

"There is, throughout this lively narrative, the dash of soldierly candour and simplicity, and the book may be read as a faithful sketch of the partaken by our countrymen in the late Franco-German War.—Mayo Examiner.

"Captain Kirwan's book is a capital work, brilliant, racy, entertaining. We and must do him and his men the justice to say, that under the most trying difficulties, dangers, and hardships, they gallantly upheld the honour of Old Ireland. We feel proud of the brave Captain and his men, and would that the honour of our country was in their keeping under such dreadful trials and terrible disasters.—Wexford People.

"Full of dashing and glowing description of the formation and exploits of the Irish Company of the Foreign Regiment in the service of France during the War of 1870-71. The narrative—for such it may be called—is exhaustive in detail, and the inevitable monotony attendant on the life of a soldier, when "off duty," is relieved by the gallant young Captain introducing, here and there, occasional flashes of true Irishman wit and quick repartee.—Carlow Post.

THIS PAPER is kept on File at the Office of N. W. AYER & SON, ADVERTISING AGENTS, 733 SANBORN STREET, PHILADELPHIA, who are our authorized agents, and will receive Advertisements at our Lowest Cash Rates.

THIS PAPER is kept on File with GEO. P. TROWELL & Co., ADVERTISING AGENTS, 41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, where Advertising Contracts can be made.

THIS PAPER is kept on File by E. N. FRESHMAN & BROS., ADVERTISING AGENTS, 186 W. FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI, O. Estimates Furnished Free. Send for their Manual.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. T. J. DOHERTY, B.O.L. C. J. DOHERTY, A.B.C.L.

ST. PIERRE & SCALLON, ADVOCATES, No. 6 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. [16-6m]

JOHN HATCHETTE & Co., LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE,) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET MONTREAL. [37-52]

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT. UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, AND THE DIRECTION OF THE REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.

STUDENTS can receive in one Establishment either a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches usually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Education, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, and the French and German Languages.

TERMS. Full Boarders, per month, \$12.50 Half Boarders do 7.50 Day Pupils do 2.50 Washing and Mending do 1.20 Complete Bedding do 0.60 Stationery do 0.30 Music do 2.00 Painting and Drawing do 1.20 Use of the Library do 0.20 N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be allowed to attend the College.

Address, REV. C. VINCENT, President of the College, Toronto, March 1, 1872

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS will be received for the Masonry, cut stone work, carpentering and joining necessary for the construction of School A House, Durham St., St. Mary's Ward, Montreal, on account of the Commissioners of Roman Catholic Schools of Montreal, up to the 3rd FEB next at 4 P.M.

The plans for this building may be seen on application at the office of A. Leveque, Esq., 38 St. James St., from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. The tenders should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Commissioners, Commercial Academy St. Catherine St.

The Commissioners are not obliged to accept the lowest or any tender. Montreal 28th Jan. 1877. 24-3

AGENTS for the DOMINION.

CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

Table listing various Catholic periodicals such as New York Tablet, Freeman's Journal, Catholic Review, Boston Pilot, Dublin Nation, Weekly News, London Tablet, Register, New York Catholic World, Messenger Sacred Heart, London Month, Dublin Review, and American Catholic Quarterly, with their respective prices.

JUST PUBLISHED:

Catholic Almanacs for 1877.

Table listing Catholic almanacs for 1877, including Sadtler's Catholic Directory, Irish American Almanac, Catholic Family Almanac, and Haverty's Almanac, with their prices.

THE FAITH OF OUR FATHERS,

being a plain Exposition and Vindication of the Church Founded by Our Lord Jesus Christ: by Rt. Rev. James Gibbons, D.D., Bishop of Richmond, and Administrator-Apostolic of North Carolina.—The following is a part of contents:—

Table of contents for 'The Faith of Our Fathers', listing chapters like Infallible Authority of the Church, Infallibility of the Popes, Sacred Images, Purgatory and Prayers for the Dead, etc., with page numbers.

The Voice of Jesus Suffering to the Mind and Heart of Christians. A Book on the Passion, by a Passionist Missionary Priest, cloth, 12mo., 605 pages. 1 35 Free by mail on receipt of price.

D. & J. SADDLER & Co., Catholic Publishers, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1865,

Gilmore & Co., Attorneys at Law, Successor to Chipman, Hooper & Co., 629 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. American and Foreign Patents.

Patents procured in all countries. NO FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office Extensions before Congress, Infringement Suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. SEND STAMP FOR PAMPHLET OF SIXTY PAGES.

United States Courts and Departments. Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of war-claims before the Executive Departments.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension, many now receiving pensions are entitled to an Increase. Send stamp and information will be furnished free.

Claimants, whose attorneys have been suspended will be gratuitously furnished with full information and proper papers on application to us. As we charge no fee unless successful, stamps for return postage should be sent us.

United States General Land Office.

Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining Pre-emption and Homestead Cases, prosecuted before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

We pay cash for them where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

Mail Contractors and Others.

We act as attorneys for such in procuring contracts, making collections, negotiating loans, and attending to all business confided to us. Liberal arrangements made with attorneys in all classes of business.

Address GILMORE & Co., P. O. Box 44. Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1876.

I take pleasure in expressing my entire confidence in the responsibility and fidelity of the Law, Patent and Collection House of GILMORE & Co. of this city. GEO. H. B. WHITE, (Cashier of the National Metropolitan Bank.)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal, } No. 370.

Dame Caroline Ploude, Plaintiff; Auguste Grundlor, Defendant.

The Plaintiff has the Seventeenth day of January, instant, instituted at the said Court an action en separation de biens against the Defendant, her husband.

Montreal, 23rd January, 1877. ERNEST DESROSIERS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, } Dame Maria Jane Wyne, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of John Paxton of the same place, Trader and manufacturer, and duly authorized a ester en justice for the purposes of this suit. Plaintiff; and The said John Paxton, Defendant.

An Action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 10th January 1877.

DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDEUX, HUTHINSON & WALKER, 23-5

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. STURSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 19-12m.

COSTELLO BROTHERS, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings), 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

GRAND LOTTERY, TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE GREY NUNS OF MONTREAL.

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop Gratianopolis.

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS. President Honorary—His Worship, Dr. Hingston, Mayor of Montreal.

Vice Pres.—H. Judah, Q.C., Pres. Savings Bank; C. A. Leblanc, Q.C., Sheriff; J. W. McGowan, M.P.P.; A. W. Ogilvie, M.P.P.; C. S. Bodier, Jr., Esq.; R. Bellemare Esq.; N. Valois, Esq. Treasurer—Alf. Larocque, Esq., Dir. Sav. Bank Secretary—Roy. M. Bonissant, P.S.S. EACH TICKET, 50 CENTS.

LOTTERY PRIZES.

- 1. 1 Lot of ground, near the Village of Chateauguy, south-east side of the river, 45x120 ft., with a handsome stone residence, valued at \$1,200 00
2. 6 Lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine (St. Olivier Street) each valued at \$550. 3,300 00
3. 5 Lots at Point St. Charles (Congregation Street) each valued at \$450. 2,250 00
4. A double action Harp, handsomely gilt, valued at 400 00
5. A beautiful Gold Bracelet, set in diamonds, valued at 100 00
6. "Ecce Homo," a fine Oil Painting, said to be the original work of Carlo Dolce 100 00
7. A strong, useful Horse, valued at 100 00
8. 2 Lots of \$60 each (1 French Mantel Piece Clock, and 1 Gold Watch) 120 00
9. 7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1 Bronze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1 Lace Shawl, and different articles of vertu) 280 00
10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, different articles 250 00
11. 20 Lots from \$15 to \$20 each, different articles 350 00
12. 30 Lots from \$10 to \$15 each, different articles 375 00
13. 40 Lots from \$6 to \$10 each, different articles 320 00
14. 50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles 250 00
15. 75 Lot of \$3 each, different articles 225 00
16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles 300 00
17. 200 Lots of \$1 each, different articles 200 00

600 Amount of Prizes \$10,120 00

100,000 Tickets.

The month, day, hour and place of drawing will be duly announced in the Press.

Tickets can be procured at:—The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Dufresne. The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Revs. M. Bonissant, and Tambareau.

The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy Street. Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St James Street, and at its different Branches—St. Catherine, 392; 466 St. Joseph, and corner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets. At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame Street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal, } for Lower Canada.

The Sixteenth Day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-seven.

No. 1280.

PRESENT: The Honorable Mr. Justice PAPINEAU.

"La Societe Canadienne Francaise de Construction de Montreal," Plaintiff;

vs. Omer Piche, of the City and District of Montreal, Contractor, et al, Defendants.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of M. E. Charpentier, Esquire, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Prosper Archambault, one of the sworn Bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant, Omer Piche, has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "Le National" and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called the "True Witness," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court.) GEO. H. KERNICK, Deputy P. S. C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal, } for Lower Canada.

The Sixteenth Day of January, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven.

No. 1632.

PRESENT: The Honorable Mr. Justice PAPINEAU.

"La Compagnie de Pret et Credit Fonciera," a body politic and duly incorporated according to law and the Statutes in force in this Province, doing business and having its place of business at Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Plaintiff;

vs. Octave Laplante, Photographer, of the Town of Beauharnois, in the District of Beauharnois, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of M. E. Charpentier, Esquire, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Charles Rapin, one of the sworn Bailiffs of the Superior Court for the District of Beauharnois, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Beauharnois, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal called "Le National" and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called "The True Witness" be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court) GEO. W. KERNICK, Deputy P. S. C.