

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

QUEBEC, July 10

The House met at three o'clock. A petition was presented...

AFTER RECESS,

THE PARTY PROCESSIONS ACT.

Mr. TAILLON moved that the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for the suppression of party processions be received.

Mr. SAWYER rose to a question of order. He objected to the bill being taken up in its order.

Mr. McSHANE trusted the member for Compton that the member for Montreal East had obtained permission of the House to take up the bill out of its order.

Hon. Mr. IRVING, who had arrived in the meantime, called the attention of the House to the fact that they were approving a bill that allowed Freemasons to walk in procession.

The report of the committee was received. Hon. Mr. IRVING said the bill could not be read a third time that evening.

Mr. TAILLON asked if the member for Megantic wished to object to the bill being read a third time that night.

Mr. McSHANE wished to know what objections the member for Megantic had.

Hon. Mr. IRVING said he objected to act under a menace. As he was coming down to the House, he saw a placard calling a mass meeting to force the House to pass the bill.

Messrs. McSHANE, LORANGER and TAILLON expressed a hope that the member for Megantic would not persist in his objection.

Hon. Mr. IRVING said if he were the only member who objected, he would not stand in the way.

Hon. Mr. CHURCH—Then I object.

Hon. Mr. IRVING said he objected to the bill being allowed to pass, because he did not believe the House had the power to pass it.

The third reading was fixed for Friday.

July 11.

The House met at 3.10 p. m.

Mr. TAILLON moved that bill 26, for the suppression of party processions, be taken up.

Mr. McSHANE rose to make a similar motion.

Mr. TAILLON said the member for Montreal West ought to understand by this time that his conduct was ridiculous in the extreme.

Mr. McSHANE said he was surprised to hear such language from the member for Montreal East, who, he asserted, never had the slightest intention of pushing on the bill after he had arranged with the Premier to take up the bill out of its order.

Hon. Mr. LANGELIER here complained about an editorial in the National, charging him with having, in his speech on the party processions bill, favored the abolition of the procession on St. Jean Baptiste's day.

He explained that what he had said was the effect of the proposed bill would be to do away with the procession on St. Jean Baptiste's day. He complained of being treated in such a manner by a newspaper that passed for liberal.

Mr. TAILLON responded to the Hon. Mr. Langelier, and stated that the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands had deceived the House, and in so doing had lied House.

Half an hour was then occupied in taking down the words of the member for Bonaventure, at the request and to the satisfaction of the Provincial Secretary.

Mr. LORANGER called attention to an article in Leclair, charging him with being concerned in the petition against the member for Three Rivers. He contradicted this, as he had done the day before, when a similar assertion was made by the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Mr. McSHANE then complained of the correspondence in the Star, charging him with regarding the party procession bill. He denied this, and affirmed that the bill having proceeded so quickly to its present stage, was owing to his having written to the Premier that unless he were allowed to proceed with the bill, he would not return to the House.

Mr. TAILLON said the member for Montreal West had not only covered himself with ridicule, but had made the bill appear ridiculous also. Mr. TAILLON then pressed his motion concerning the Party Procession Bill. He explained there were some amendments in the bill adopted the other evening that required alteration; he therefore moved the House into committee of the whole on the bill.

The House went into committee of the whole, and, on motion of Mr. TAILLON, the amendments to the 4th clause of the bill were struck out. The part struck out reads as follows:—

"Nor to any procession of any association or society incorporated by a charter recognized by the laws of this Province, nor to any procession of any educational institution or temperance association, or Freemasons or Oddfellows."

The committee reported the bill. Mr. TAILLON moved the third reading of the bill.

Mr. LORANGER moved in amendment. "That it be resolved that the bill is not within the competence of the House, and that it is not calculated to attain the ends desired."

He said there were other members of the same opinion as himself, and it had been deemed right that they should place on the Journals of the House a record of their dissent. He then proceeded to cite from the British North America Act and other authorities, to show that the Act was unconstitutional.

Hon. Mr. IRVING believed that if Orangemen insisted on celebrating the day to-morrow, it was because they had a right to celebrate it, and if allowed to do so quietly, would never attempt to do so again. He would vote for the amendment, because he considered the House had no right to entertain the bill.

Mr. TAILLON thanked the House for giving precedence to the bill. He had no doubt, but that the House had jurisdiction in the matter, and argued at length in support of his assertion.

The vote was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Lynch, and resulted as follows:—

Yeas—Boudin, Cameron, Church, Gagnon, Irvine, Joly, Lafontaine, Langelier, (Portneuf), Lovell, Lynch, Marchand, Mellic, Racicot, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer—16.

Audet, Bachand, Beaubien, Bergevin, Bertrand, Blais, Caron, Champaiga, Champagne, Chapleau, Charlebois, Chauveau, Desautels, Deschenes, Duckett, Dupuis, Fortin, Gauthier, Houde, Laberge, Lafontaine, (Napierville), Lalonde, Lavalee, Lecavalier, Lorranger, Magnan, Martel, McShane, Murphy, Paquet, Picard, Poirier, Rinfret, Robillard, Shehyn, St. Cyr, Taillon, Tarte—38.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NOTES.

A candid milk-adulterator at Sittingbourne, Kent, has a card in his window—"Milk and water sold here."

A humane gentleman by the name of Brady is trying to raise funds in Dublin for the establishment of a home for destitute dogs.

Ice is regarded as a prime necessity at Bombay, and the supply is obtained from America, being shipped chiefly from Boston.

The New Zealand Government has announced its readiness to give a bonus of \$5,000 for the first 500 tons of beetroot sugar produced in the North and Middle Islands.

A cordon of police is placed round the Imperial printing office at Berlin to prevent any tampering with the printers engaged in preparing the official reports of the Congress proceedings.

Even Denmark is troubled with Socialism, and one of the most conspicuous features of the recent celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of a constitutional monarchy in that country was a "Socialist monster meeting."

An express train was recently stopped by a band of brigands near Barcelona, in Spain, and the passengers were stripped of all their valuables. They stopped the train by turning on the danger signal, and then went through it with revolvers in their hands and "cleaned out" the crowd.

M. De Paula Marquez, of Marseilles, has discovered a remarkable process for preserving meat. It is dipped for a few seconds in a solution, and will then keep for years, all its flavor and freshness being restored by a plunge into cold water. The nature of the solution is not revealed.

There is a report of a remarkable spread of Christianity in the district of Tinnerelly, British India, 16,000 persons having in seven months placed themselves "under instructions with a view to baptism." But the Madras Mail throws doubt upon the report, saying that the first news of the affair came from London.

Some time before the departure of Lord Beaconsfield for Berlin he received a letter from Lionel de Rothschild, asking him to use his efforts in the Congress "in favor of placing every religious denomination on the same footing of equality in the countries for the better administration and for the regulation of which the Congress is now about to meet," and especially to endeavor to secure the removal of the disabilities under which the Jews suffer in Roumania and Servia. Assurance was given in reply that the matter would "receive due consideration."

The Greek residents of London lately signed an address to the King of Greece, expressing their loyalty and their sympathy with the Greek cause in consequence of the deplorable condition and endless suffering of their brethren "doomed to live under an oppressive alien yoke." They also express the hope that the Berlin Congress would see that "there can be no durable peace in the East while the majority of our race are subjected to a cruel and intolerable bondage, and they will unanimously decree the liberation of the whole Greek race, and complete the work of 1832."

Of the Cabinet Ministers, thirteen in number, who took the oath of allegiance to the new Sovereign on the morning of the 20th June, 1877, twelve are dead, viz.—Lord Melbourne, Mr. Spring Rice, Lord Cottenham, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Duncannon, Viscount Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Lord Clarendon, Lord Minto, Sir John Lubbock, Lord Holland, and Mr. Poulett Thomson. The only survivor is Earl Gray, who as Lord Howick was the Secretary of War. Of the members who composed the House of Commons at that date, eight only are now left in that assembly—Lord George Cavendish, Mr. Cowper-Temple, Sir Philip Egerton, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Christopher Talbot, and Mr. Villiers.

The Shah of Persia has been assailed in Paris with a shower of bills left unpaid at his previous visit. His reception in London will be even warmer, for the number and extent of the unpaid accounts among West-end tradesmen caused such a scandal that the matter was brought up in Parliament on various occasions, and our Foreign Office was also annoyed severely. Several letters of remonstrance from important tradesmen were addressed to the Foreign Secretary, and by him forwarded to the Shah. Most of the debts were contracted by members of Shah's suite, but the credit was obtained by using the Shah's name. The Persian Monarch has been posterized by the Paris duns that he has given order for all bills to be paid on proof of indebtedness.

TEMPERANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The progress which Ireland is making in habits of temperance may be inferred from the following official statement of duty paid on home-made spirits, intended for home use:—In 1877 duty was paid in the United Kingdom on 29,888,176 gallons, which was 62,112 gallons less than in the preceding year. The decrease is exclusively due to Ireland. In England there was an increase of 19,951 gallons; in Scotland, an increase of 493,110 gallons. The whole number of gallons destined for consumption in England was 16,853,982; in Scotland, 6,987,189; and in Ireland, 6,947,905.

It will thus be seen that England consumes less in proportion to population, than either Scotland or Ireland, while Scotland, with a population much less, consumes absolutely more than Ireland, and more than a third of the quantity consumed in England. The latter country, makes it up in beer, wine and other liquors.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A Vienna special despatch announces that a commercial and railway convention between Austria and Servia was signed on Tuesday. This agreement is made in view of the approaching occupation of Bosnia. The Austrian naval reserves will shortly be summoned, and officers have already been ordered to join their ships.

Aleko Pasha, Prince Vlogorides, formerly Turkish ambassador at Vienna, is again mentioned in many quarters as candidate for the throne of Bulgaria.

A Berlin despatch reports that Congress has exempted Servia and Roumania from payment of arrears of tributes to the Porte. Tributes will, henceforth, cease.

Berlin, July 13.—The Congress held its last sitting to-day. All the plenipotentiaries and other members were present in full dress, as at the opening of the Congress. The proceedings commenced at half-past two, and ended at four o'clock. The treaty was signed by all the plenipotentiaries alphabetically. The secretaries attended previously at one o'clock to affix the plenipotentiary seals to each copy of each signature. Andassy warmly eulogised Bismarck's presidency. Bismarck thanked the plenipotentiaries for their indulgence, and the proceedings terminated with great éclat. This evening at Whitehall Palace, the Crown Prince Frederick William congratulated the illustrious statesmen upon the realization of his hopes, and that the blessing of peace had crowned their efforts. He declared that Germany's co-operation can be relied on for all that tends to secure and preserve this great benefit. He drank the health of the plenipotentiaries, who on this memorable day had signed the Treaty of Berlin. The only absentee from the banquet were Lord Beaconsfield and Gortschakoff. The German Official Press publishes long pens rejoicing and triumphing in the signature of the Treaty of Peace.

LONDON, July 13.—The treaty of peace contains fifty-eight articles. The Times version, which is declared at Berlin to be unauthentic, contains fifty-seven articles, and makes no mention of two important questions, namely, the Dardanelles and Armenia. It is probable it was from an early copy obtained before the final revision. Its first twelve articles relate to Bulgaria, which it constitutes an autonomic tributary to the principality under the suzerainty of the Sultan, with a Christian government and national militia. These articles further regulate the election of the Prince by notables at Tirnova. They arrange for a provisional government previous to his election, and lay the basis of his government after his election. Articles 13 to 21 inclusively relate to the new province called Eastern Roumania, east of the Balkans, which is placed under the direct military and political authority of the Sultan, with, however, a Christian Governor and in a condition of autonomy. The administration and the Governor is to be appointed by the Porte, with the assent of the powers for five years. Article 22 fixes the Russian occupation at nine months from the signature of the Treaty of Berlin. Article 23 provides for the Austrian occupation and the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Articles 24 to 30 inclusively relate to Montenegro, 31 to 39 to Servia, 40 to 54 to Roumania and the Danube, 55 and 56 to Greece and Crete, and 57 to religious equality in the Turkish Dominions.

BUCHAREST, July 14.—At a secret sitting of the Chamber, Minister Bratiano stated that the Government, while reserving the historical right of Roumania, had resolved to accept the Dobruja and fulfil the decisions of the Congress in regard to the Jews.

BELGRADE, July 14.—The Servians have posted a strong detachment on the Drina Frontier, to enforce neutrality on the Servians, if, as apprehended, a guerilla warfare is commenced by Bosnia and Herzegovina against Austria.

Count Armstrong started for Vienna on Saturday, and Lord Beaconsfield left to-day. LONDON, July 14.—The points in the Berlin Treaty additional to those sent last night are: Bulgaria is limited on the south by the Balkans and no member of a European dynasty is to be Prince. The Prince shall be elected by the population and confirmed by the Porte and Powers. The provisional organization shall be directed by the Russian Commissioners, assisted by the Consuls of the Powers. The Provisional Government shall not last over nine months.

Tribute to the Porte shall be settled by the signatory powers at the end of the first year of the new organization. Mussulmans who have removed from the Principality, can retain their real property, allowing it to be administered by other parties. The Turkish-Bulgarian Commission shall be engaged for two years with the regulating of matters relative to the transfer of state properties and religious foundations. The Articles fixing the frontiers are not given. The Sultan shall fortify the frontiers of Roumelia, employing no irregulars and quartering no troops on the inhabitants.

A native gendarmerie shall preserve internal order, in the composition of which account shall be taken of the religion of the inhabitants and where stationed. The officers to be named by the Sultan. The Governor may call on the Turkish troops if menaced. The European Commission shall determine in three years the powers of the Governor, and the judicial, financial and administrative requirements of the Province. The Russian army in Bulgaria and Roumelia shall not exceed 50,000. The independence of Montenegro is recognized. Antivari is annexed to Montenegro, but no fortifications shall be constructed except to protect Scutari. Montenegro shall have the right of the free navigation of the Drina, but have no flag or ship of war. Antivari is closed to the war ships of all nations. Spizza is incorporated with Dalmatia. The Consuls of Austria shall protect the mercantile flag of Montenegro, the latter adopting the Dalmatian maritime code. Montenegro shall evacuate within twenty days the locality beyond the new limits of the Principality. The Servians shall be allowed fifteen days to evacuate the territory now in the new limits. Tribute to Servia shall be capitalized at a rate of capitalization to be arranged by the Powers with the Porte. The independence of Roumania is fixed. Roumania gives back to Russia that part of Bessarabia taken under the Treaty of Paris, and Roumania receives the Dobrujscha, also territory south as far as Tine, starting east of Silistria and joining the Black sea south of Mangolia. The lines of boundary, and water division shall be fixed by the European Commission and the Danube Commission respectively. The tribute shall be capitalized at a rate to be arranged by the Powers and Porte.

The Danube is to be free to the commercial ships of all nations; the fortifications are to be dismantled on its banks, but ships of war shall not enter it. The Commission of the Danube, in which Roumania and Servia shall be represented, is maintained. The removal of obstacles which the iron gates and catenacs cause to the navigation of the Danube is entrusted to Austria and Hungary. The rectification of the Greek frontier is handed over to Turkey and Greece for settlement between themselves. If they cannot agree they may call upon the Great Powers to act as arbitrators.

The Porte engages to apply in Crete the plan of Government of 1868. Analogous regulations adapted to local requirements shall be introduced into other parts of Turkey. Perfect liberty of religious belief is accorded in all the Provinces. The Provinces are each to bear their proportionate share of the Turkish public debt. All international arrangements concerning the Provinces to remain in force. The right of official protection is accorded to the agents of the Powers in Turkey and the Holy Places; with their religious and charitable establishments.

The rights conceded to France are expressly reserved, it being understood that the status quo, with respect to the Holy Places, shall not be seriously affected in any way.

A fashionably-dressed man went into Hunt and Roskill's large jewelry store in Bond street, London, selected articles worth \$4,000 and tendered a thousand pound note in payment. Mr. Roskill ascertained that the note was a forgery. Just as he was about to summon assistance, a cab was drawn rapidly up and two men in police uniform hurriedly entered saying that the man was an old offender of whom they were in search. Directing a porter to place the jewelry in a cab and to come along with them as a witness, the men in uniforms said that they would inform the firm when their attendance would be required to press the charge. Then they drove off with their prisoner, leaving the jewellers loud in their praises of the proficiency of the police. Next day, however, their porter, brutally beaten, returned with the information that the two supposed police officers were thieves in disguise.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

No. 2075. The Third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

PRESENT—THE HONORABLE JUSTICE RAINVILLE. HENRY MORGAN and JAMES MORGAN, both of the City and District of Montreal, Merchants and heretofore Copartners, doing business together there as such, under the name and firm of "HENRY MORGAN & CO., Plaintiffs,

vs. THEOPHILUS H. CUSHING, heretofore of Montreal, and now of parts unknown, Trader, Defendant.

AND—CHARLES B. CUSHING, of Montreal, Insurance Agent. Tiers Saisi.

IT IS ORDERED, on the petition of the Plaintiff, such Comands, with and without, in and as much as it appears by the return of P. O. Cert., one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, written on the writ of seizure, that the Defendant hath left his domicile in the City of Montreal, and cannot be found in this District of Montreal; and that the Defendant is the proprietor of a newspaper inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of this City called L'Aurore, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of this City called The True Witness, and that the Defendant is 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 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.

T. LAMONTAGNE, Deputy C. C. C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA.

No. 77. The Third Day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

IN VACATION. JAMES SHANKS EVANS, of the City and District of Montreal, Proprietor, Plaintiff,

vs. JAMES DOYLE, of the said City of Montreal, Wholesale Grocer, Wine and Spirit Merchant, carrying on business there as such under the name and firm of "JAMES DOYLE & COMPANY," Defendant.

AND—ISIDORE THIBAudeau, of the City and District of Quebec, ALFRED THIBAudeau, of Montreal, England, and JOSEPH SAIBRE THIBAudeau, of the said City of Montreal, Merchants and Copartners, carrying on business as such at Montreal aforesaid, under the name and firm of "THIBAudeau BROTHERS & CO.," Tiers Saisi.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Monk & Butler, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Michael Evans, one of the Bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of seizure, after judgment in this cause issued, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; and that the Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the said City, called L'Aurore, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called The True Witness, has 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 notice of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court.) HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, P. C. C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA.

No. 699. The Third day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

IN VACATION. THE "MECHANICS' BANK OF MONTREAL, a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated and having its principal office and place of business at the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiffs,

vs. SARAH EDWARDS, of the City and District of Montreal, spinster, ALLE MAJEURE et usage de ses droits, and GEORGE BURWELL, heretofore of Montreal aforesaid, and now residing outside this Province, but having property therein, Defendants.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Monk & Butler, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Michael Evans, one of the Bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; and that the Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called L'Aurore, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called The True Witness, has 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 Defendants 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.) HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, P. C. C.

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IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Monk & Butler, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Michael Evans, one of the Bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; and that the Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called L'Aurore, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called The True Witness, has 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 Defendants 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.

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IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Monk & Butler, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Michael Evans, one of the Bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; and that the Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called L'Aurore, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called The True Witness, has 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 Defendants 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.

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A fashionably-dressed man went into Hunt and Roskill's large jewelry store in Bond street, London, selected articles worth \$4,000 and tendered a thousand pound note in payment. Mr. Roskill ascertained that the note was a forgery. Just as he was about to summon assistance, a cab was drawn rapidly up and two men in police uniform hurriedly entered saying that the man was an old offender of whom they were in search. Directing a porter to place the jewelry in a cab and to come along with them as a witness, the men in uniforms said that they would inform the firm when their attendance would be required to press the charge. Then they drove off with their prisoner, leaving the jewellers loud in their praises of the proficiency of the police. Next day, however, their porter, brutally beaten, returned with the information that the two supposed police officers were thieves in disguise.

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T. LAMONTAGNE, Deputy C. C. C.

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