suicide, but BECAUSE GUIBORD, THE POOR, FRIENDLESS, JOURNEYMAN PRINTER, WAS A MEMBER OF L'INSTITUT CANADIEN. Yes! christian burisl was refused him by his church and his poor bones the remnants of his mortality were obliged to be taken where? to a protestant cemetery whose doors were as wide open for their reception, as those of the Roman Catholic were closely barred. In that protestant cemetery those poor bones still remain a living, terrible protest against Rome's intolerance.

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How striking the contrast between the poor friendless Printer, Guibord, and the rich suicide, Joseph Jodoin. The one was a criminal in the eyes of his church,—the potter's field was all that was open to him,—his crime was poverty! The other, who took that which none but God has a right to take,—his life,—was buried with all the pomp and show which wealth can procure in the romish church,—the wealthy suicide was buried midst the tolling of bells, the burning of tapers and incense.—was buried in consecrated ground,—while Guibord, who died a natural death, was considered a fit subject for the potter's field; but Guibord was a Printer, a poor but honest journeyman Printer, while Jodoin was a wealthy self murderer whose blood-stained "golden fleece" was of more value to the Roman wolves than the honest unstained "home spun" of the poor, friendless, but now, enver to be forgotten Printer, Guibord.

It was in consequence of this refusal to bury her husband that the widow Guibord was forced to apply to our Courts of law in order to compel the curé and church wardens of the parish church of *Notre Dame* of Montreal to give her husband's remains burial in the Roman Catholic Cemetery.

The proceedings for this purpose adopted, were an application for a writ of mandamus ordering the burial of Guibord's remains. A prolonged argument of seventeen days took place before the Honorable Mr. Justice Mondelet, senior Judge of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, sitting in Montreal, resulting in the granting of the widew's prayer, by ordering a peremptory writ of mandamus to issue, commanding the curé and church wardens to bury the deceased within six days, and to report the execution of the writ.

The arguments of counsel and the remarks of the learned and