THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

JANUARY 23, 1878.

HE MAMMOTH.

NO MARK STRUCTS AND STUDIES IN CONTRACTOR SHE SHE SHE SHE SHE IN

JOHN RAFTER & CO. 450 NOTRE EAME STREET.

The stock of Dry Goods held at the above address comprises a full assortmenr of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the followinc price list, and for quality and value we defy competition to the trade of Canada. Remember our motto-" Value for Value Received :"

CATALOGUE OF PRICES:

Flannel Department.

Canton Flannels, 10c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 174c. 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c, 320

White Welsh Flannels, 25c, 30c, 33c, 35c, 38, 40c, 45c.

Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 171c, 20c, 23c, 25c 27c, 30c, 33c.

Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 30c, 35c, 380, 45c. Grey Flannels, 25c, 33c, 35c, 37c, 42c. Zlain colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber, all

selling at 29c and 32c. Fanoy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c, 26c, 29c, 30c 35c, 40c, 45, 55c. The 55c line measures 7-8 of a yard wide.

Rlankets For Man And Beast.

Liocke of White Blankets, selling from \$1,75 to \$6.50.

Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1,25 to \$4,00. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1,25.

Table Linen Department.

Grey Table Linen, price from 14c to 50c. Unbleached Table Linen, price from 25c to 60c. Half-Bleached Table Linen, price from 271c to 50c. White Table Linen, price from 35c to 75c. Napkins in endless variety, price from 75c per dozen.

Roller Towelling.

Heavy stock of Towelling, prices, 5c, 7c, 9c, 10c,

124c. Huckaback Towelling, price, 121c, 14c, 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain, price 8e, 12c, 14c,

16c. Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 121c, 15c, 20c, 25c each.

Bath Towels, selling at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c.

White and Grey Cottons. Horrockses White Oottons, full stock.

Water Twist White Cottons, price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, English, price from 33e.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c. Large lot of all wooi Tweeds, only 50c. Good line of liweeds, only 60c. Extra large lot English Tweeds, only 70c. Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c. Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c. Real English Buckskin, only 95c. Special lot Silk Mixed, only \$1,00. Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1,00. Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1,35. Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1,30. Basket Coatings, only \$2,20. Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2,40. Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$2,75. Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, ouly \$3,15. Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings, prices 75c, 90c, \$1,00, \$1,20, \$1,30, \$1,35. Overceatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets, Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety, price from 90c Underclothing Department. Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers, prices, 35c, 50c 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1,00.

Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers, prices from \$1,00 to \$2,00 each.

Oxford Regatta Shirts, price from 35c. Men's Tweed Shirts, price 75c. Men's Flaunel Shirts, price, 75c.

Endless variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kid Mitts, Gloves, &c., prices low.

Call early and secure the Bargains. Oct 31st-12-ly

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week 4;130. ending Jan. 12th 1878 :--3.450. Corresponding week last year :---Increase..... 680.

FEW AND FAR BETWEEN.

Dry Goods stores, whose clearing sales are few and far between, cannot but in the conres of twenty years have a large accumulation of old goods which have become worthless through long keeping, for it is acknowledged that dry goods kept over too long become extremely tender, and will not pay to make up so that

Our New Goods Reduced ARE BETTER THAN

OLD ONES GIVEN AWAY.

Our annual sale, which is now going on, consists of all this season's goods left over, therefore buyers are sure these goods have not become worthless through old age

S. Carsly's New Goods Reduced. Good quality Snowflake Dress Goods, reduced to

23c per yard, The very best quality French Snowflake Dress Geods, reduced to 36c per yard.

The balance of a new lot of Check Wincey, reduced

to 7c per yard. Union Fancy Flannel Shirting, reduced to Strong 16 c per yard.

Good All-wool Scarlet Flannel, reduced to 191 per vard.

Every Pound Reduced

Every pound of Yarn in the store is reduced, so that customers cannot buy any kind of Yarn from us without being benefited by the reduction Good American Yarn, same quality as sold by credit Stores at 75c. Our price is 50c. per lb.

Good English Fingering reduced to 75c. per lb. Every pound of Fingering is reduced.

New Silks Reduced. Good Grey and Black Striped Dress silk, reduced to

90c. per yard. Every piece of Striped Dress Silk in the Store is reduced for our Annual Sale. Good Seal Brown Dress Silk, reduced to 75c per

vard. Every piece of Plain Colored Dress Silk is re-

duced for our Sale. Our Stock of Black Silk is worth calling special attention to, as we are now offering special bar-

gains. Ask to see our good quality Black Dress Silk, which we are now offering at 99c per yard. It is as

good as sold elsewhere at \$1.25. Our price is only 99c per yard.

Every piece of Black Dress Silk is reduced for our

S. CARSLEF.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL TWO MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

CANADIAN BRANCH Head Office Montreal.

MANAGING DIRECTORS: D. LORN MACDOUGALL, Esq. THOS, DAVIDSON, Esq

DIRECTORS:

R. B. ANGUS. General Manager Bank of Montreal_ DAMASE MASSON, Esq....GILBERT SCOTT, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

All classes of Property insured at Current Rates. Special arrangements may be made for the insurance of private dwellings and public buildings

THE OKA TRIALS Continued from Third Page.

one, for incendiaries were generally very cautious in their movements. At the great St. Hyacinthe fire there had been no direct proof against the incendiary Blanchet. He was committed upon purely circumstantial evidence, and it was only after he had been convicted that he had avowed that he was the instigator of the offence. In this case there was positive proof by evidence that had been corroborated in every possible way. So strong and convincing were the facts that it did not require the eloquence of his learned friend upon the other side to befog them and prevent their doing their duty, which, if carried out, would deprive society of the dangerous presence of an odious criminal like this and relegate him to primon to undergo the punish-ment of his crimes. He trusted the jury would re-lieve themselves of all projudices or preconceived sentiments for or against the prisoner and give a verdict that would be in the interest of society. He would not say he hoped, but he was convinced that gentlemen of the experience of the jury could in their consciences de nothing else than declare that the prisoner was guilty. HIS HONOR, in charging the jury, said :- Gentle

men of the jury,-The unremitting attention which you have given to this case during all the time that has been spent in hearing the ovidence and listening to counsel has still further to be taxed while the Court is discharging the arduous duty of putting before you not the case of the Crown alone. nor that of the prisoner alone, but the cases of both parties as they have chosen to state them for themselves-the cases of both parties as they stand under the evidence, and as they bear upon each other; and this duty has to be performed net with the partial limited and comparatively easy object of making either of them apparently prevail; but with the much more difficult and important object of giving to each its proper weight, in order that law and justice may prevail. It has been the duty of the counsel whom you have heard on the one side and on the other to endeavor to show how strong a case practised advocacy could make, each from its own standpoint. It is the duty of the Court to show you from all points of view of the evidence, what is the right conclusion to be drawn. If I can succeed in doing this, it will only be with the assistance of the most candid attention on your part, and this much I feel sure I have a right to ask, this much I feel sure you will give me, for the sake of the prisoner whose fate is in you hands-for the sake of the true verdict you have taken your oaths to give, for the sake of the noblest things that life has to be lived for, and without which it is not worth the living; for the sake of truth and right, and duty, and that English justice which is the pride of the race and the main security here below for all that men toil for now, and all they have fought and died for in the past, and all they can hope to leave to their children. If any of those chords have been touched which vibrate so sensitively in free men's breasts; if artfully or designedly differences of creed or of race have been alluded to; here, now, once and for all, without again alluding to the subject in all that I may have hereafter to observe, I say with a feeling of indignation which as honest men you will share with me; these things are not for this place! Creed and race cease to be a source of pride, if they can be provoked for ignoble ends; nay, more-if they have been touched upon on either side heedlessly, or even insidiously, as one part of the proceedings might possibly lead some to imagine, I am satisfied from the character of both of the learned gentlemen on one side and the other that no one would perceive with more disgust and alarm than they any tendency to an abuse of justice from such a dangerous and misleading source; and with a feeling of pride in the administration of justice in Lower Canada I see and I say that in a case which has not always been characterized by freedom from asperity and prejudice, in so far as it has been the subject of public discussion or newspaper comment, nothing has been said or done within these walls by those concerned professionally in this trial but with fair and proper intentions, and this trial has proceeded under all the difficulties incident to the unavoidable use of three different languages without any incident in ny way regrettable except the length of time you

lead to the belief that he either set fire or was situated the Indians were collected to defend themselves from as to comfort or aid them then the jury must find him guilty. Now the case for the Crown was not only that the parties had a common object, but acted in such a way as to prevent others hindering them. The Crown said that these parties had set the fire, and had taken steps to prevent their nefarous de-sign being interrupted. The defence, on the other hand, said that the common object of the Indians was different from that, they assembled to prevent illegal arrests. This might or might not be true; but it was a matter which must be looked at with perfect fairness. The ways of the Indians were not those of white men; they were not used to acting upon their own resources to obtain a living. By a bad policy, whose responsibility was a very serious one the Indians, instead of being allowed to mingle with the white men were set aside, and told "You shall not progress." The consequence has been that they resort to primitive and hose they must be convinced that he was there for peculiar ways, which white men do not resort to, to a purpose. It they doubted that the Indians had accomplish their ends. He who, perhaps, had had an illegal object on the morning of the fire when more experience of the Indian character, than any they presented themselves with guns and axes to one here would not say that the Indians were right in their action. He did not believe that it was good advice given to the Indians to arm themselves; but done, he for one must say that they lived in times the fact of arming when the character of the Indians was considered was not so had as it would be in other places, and under different circumstances ; he could not say that the advice which led them to arm was in the strictest sense illegal, nor the emergency such as to justify their actions; but they were in a semi-savage state, and pretended that they feared arrest. Whether their pretext for resorting to arms was true or false, it was true that an apprehension existed, and on the night of the 14th he was prepared to admit that they had acted under a not unnatural impulse, that of self-defence. These reflections brought the jury up to the night of the 14th June, when most persons were in bed, but when these watchers were upon the alert. It came gradually on to the morning until, say, fifteen or twenty minutes to 4, when the cannon was fired, and soon after it was ascertained by several witnesses that fire had been put to the building. It was an important fact that the fire was not put in one place alone. This being the case, what next? The man Perrillard swears that he saw the prisoner and Anerente on the roof, one pouring a combustible on it and the other lighting a match. If Perrillard is correct in this, the prisoner is guilty; and if his evidence were unattacked, then the prisoner must be convicted. His evidence was of two kinds, and refers to the events at two separate times; to what he saw on the roof and to what he heard some days after the fire while the prisoner was confined. If neither of these should turn out to be true, that was the end of his evidence; if one should turn out to be untrue and unreliable, it was not to be inferred that the other was not true. If it were not true that Anarente and the prisoner were on the roof, it did not follow that Perrillard dtd not see the fire. Perrillard's evidence had been encountered in several ways. He is asked it he had not a conversation with Francois Karente, and the place and time is specified. He does not deny this, but denies that he said he had sworn falsely for \$50. He is again contradicted because it is asserted that he could not see the men on the roof from the place he says he was at the time; and again he is encountered by an ailbi, which suys the prisoner is somewhere else. All this had to be carefully considered, because if Perrillard's evidence were out of the case, the proof of prisoner's setting the fire with his own hand was gone. His Honor read from several portions of the evidence, and continued that his testimony was met by that of Karente, who says that it is a falsehood, and if Francois Karente is to be believed, Perrillard's testimony goes for nothing. But it must be considered whether a man of Perrillard's. shrewdness would accost a brother of the Chief and offer him a bribe. If there were only Perrillard's oath on the one side and Karente's on the other, the doubt must go to the benefit of the prisoner. You must take upon yourselves that responsibility of saying which is to be believed. If Perullard's evid-

illegal arrest. . If they were gathered for this purpose what came over them when they tried to cut the hose'? Was it to prevent illegal arrest that they prevented persons from saving the burning buildings ?. Was it to prevent illegal arrest that they raised the are against Father Lacan, who, with all the gentleness of his mission of mercy and goodness, endeavored to prevent them from cutting the hose? It was proved that one of the prisoners cut the hose, and that while doing it the prisoner at the bar stood behind him with a gun. In common sense there is not much difference between a man who sets fire to your house and him who paralyzes the arm of the good and true man who endeavors to save it. The jury must ask themselves what was the actual participation of the prisoner. If they were convinced that he had a common design with Akwerente in standing beside him when he cut the prevent the utilization of the means of putting ont the fire with not a voice raised to prevent its being which were dangerous to live in. But he was bound to say that the prisoner's presence with Akwerenie was not conclusive of his guilt; they must also find that he had gone there to prevent the extinguishing of the fire. If they had any serious doubts they would find the prisoner not guilty. They would in the discharge of this duty require great discrimina-tion and firmness. He would not say that he was apprehensive of their verdict. But people were disposed to be indulgent when they should urge them to convict. If they could think that he could be there with the Indians without having a common object with them, the matter was on their conscience and they had to take charge of it and the verdict they would render,-Gazzette.

and and a shared a start of the s

We have already stated that the jury failed to agree and were discharged, the prisoner still awaiting his trial with the others upon the other counts of the indictment.

BOSSANGE & GARDINER, MONTREAL, GENERAL MERCHANTS IN FRENCH CALF MOROCCOS, KIDS AND OTHER MANUFACTURES. HOUSE IN FRANCE : GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, 16 RUE DU QUATRE SEPTEMBRE, PARIS THE BAR. BARRY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, D 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTHEAL, JAMES KEHOE. •) BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &C. Office : Cor. Rideau and Sussez Sts., Ottawa. DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &C. No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L. C. J. DOHERTY, A.B.B.C.L JOHN D. FURCELL, A.M., B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c. No. 15 PLACE D'ARMES, Near the Jacques Cartier Bank, Montreal. Oct 10, '77 9-8m PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,) SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. Montreal. No. 1649. Mary Peacock of the City and District of Montreal, wife of William Chester alias William E Chester of the same place, Bricklayer and Builder, and duly authorized en justice (a cater en justice). ence be set aside in this matter, it must be remem-Plaintiff: bered that he gives evidence on another occasion, Against the said William Chester alias William E when he heard the prisoner recount something re-Chester. ferring to the alarm of the people at the time of the Defendant. The said Plaintiff duly authorized en justice (a cster en justice) has instituted an action for separation of

fire. It would not be fair to say that from this evidence those who carried on this conversation were guilty of participating in the guilt, or meant to commit a crime. They had been telling of what had property (en severation de biens) against

Sale.

393 and 395 Notre Dame Street. INSURANCE.

of arson he had never seen so clear a case of putting the torch and setting the fire as the present

JAMES FOLEY,	0	are necessarily kept away from your homes while		the said Defendant.
e)	LIFE DEPARTMENT.	you are rendering service to the state. His Honor	they should discuss it. Other points had been dis-	J. & W. A. BATES,
DEALER IN	Tables of rates and prospectuses may be had on applica-	continued that with these prefatory remarks he		Attorneys for Plaintiff.
DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,	tion at any of the Comyany's offices.	would at once proceed with the case before the		Montreal, 9th January, 1878. 23-6
813 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Opposite Dow's Brewery.	WM. EWING, Inspector,	Court. In the first place the prisoner had been accused alone. He had been indicted with a		PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,) In the SUPERIOR COURT
		number of others (thirteen), each of whom had		District of Montreal. for Lower Canada.
Ladies' and Childrens' Jackets	General Agents for Canada,	chosen to be tried separately. His Honor read the		The eighth day of January one thousand eight
In great variety,	Oct 31st-12-6m GEO. R. ROBERSON, Sub. Agent.	indictment, and said that on this account he had	the posibility of seeing the shed from it. It was	bundred and seventy-eight.
the large accordment of	INSURANCE.	not been able to agree with the counsel for the de-		No. 1377.
Also, a large assortment of	DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT \$50,000.	fense when he had said that the principal duty of		Duncan Macdonald of the City and District of Mont-
Gents' Shirts and Drawers.	NATIONAL INSURANCE COMP'Y	the jury was to find out whether the prisoner had set the fire with his own hand. The case of the		real, Contractor.
pnc 27, 1877 46-52		Crown was that they had not only set the fire, but		Plaintiffs;
	MONTREAL.	had taken measures so that no one should prevent	moving a few feet away from a certain point where	V6.
GTILL GOING ON!	FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.	them from accomplishing their design. His Honor	a view was brought within the diret line of visiou;	Alfred Mackay, of the City of New York, one of the
N	ALEX. W. OGILVIE, M. P. P President. HENRY LYE	quoted the statut, in effect that if two or more	Another head of the evidence had addressed itself to	United States of America, Merchant.
THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS	C. D. HANSON Chief Inspector.	persons were indicated for killing, and it be proved	the alibi or elsewhere. He had not the slightest doubt that a number of persons had seen the pri-	Defendant.
STILL GOING ON!	June 6, 1877. 1y.	the other nine were present they were all equally	soner not on the roof but classwhere at the time of	and
		guilty. This was the law enacted a hundred and	the fire. But they ought to explain the value of	Frank A. Bouth, et al. Garnishers.
2 are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE STOCK	BOOTS & SHOES.	fifty years ago, and he would not alter it if he could	I that elsewhere and show that it was impossible for i	
OF	BOOIS @ SHOES:	If in like manner prisoners were indicted for set-	the prisoner to be at the fire at the time the fire	Loranger, Loranger and Pelletier, of Counsel for
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS	T'OGARTY & BRO.,	(the hie the law did not say they must sit hecess-	I was see. It was perfect nonsense to bring in an	the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return
TA	(L	arly be actively concerned in the deed. The law	alibi when a man was only a few feet away. If a man could prove that at the time of the commis-	of Michel Jette, one of the sworn Bailiffs of this
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.	BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS,	might he all indicted together. Mr. Justice Johnson	sion of a crime in Canada he was in another coun-	Court on the writ of sarsie anet in this cause issued,
LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE	245 St Lawrence Main Street,	quoted Archbold, and went on to say that all the	try or at a place sufficiently remote for him not to be	written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be
	CORNER ST. CATHERINE STREET, Dec 5, 277 6-m	prisoners were charged as principals in the first	present, then it had value, and would be perfectly	found in the District of Montreal, that the said
THOMAS BRADY'S,		degree, and though there might be no proof that	conclusive and satisfactory. They had to deter-	Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted
	W. E. MULLIN & Co.,	the prisoners individually used in naminable material	mine that for themselves. But the evidence on that point has been, to say the least of it, most gen-	in the French language, in the newspaper of the
ane 20, 1y] 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET.	MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN	them committed aron the persons who were him	eral. Doubtless the friends of the prisoner had	City of Montreal, called Le Franc Parleur, and twice
COSTELLO BROTHERS.	BOOTS AND SHOES.	were liable to de convicted. The exem-	I come forward with their evidence believing that it	poid City colled the Thur Winning he waters to
U	14 Chaboillez Square, near G.T.R. Depot,	ple given by the law was of killing, but the ana-	would have a favorable effect; and he would not	annear before this Count and them to summer
GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE,	MONTREAL.	logy was the some. Neither was it important whe-	say that they came in the box to tell lies. Anarente	the demand of the Plaintiff within two months
(Nun's Buildings,)	WE KEEP IN STOCK BDC NAKE TO ORDER THE LATEST	ther the prisoner had poured out the inhummable	and his brother say that he was in bed all night. Karente said he had been with him until 3 o'clock.	after the last insertion of such advertisement,
49 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.	FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN STYLES.		That testimony was difficult to reconcile. They	and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the
	DOLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO.,	those who had a common design with the perpe-	must carefully weigh this, and if they thought it	period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted
NEW DAIRY BUTTER.	Remaine, e print a cos		justified hesitancy upon their part it was their un-	to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by
Received daily by Express from the Eastern Town-	MANUFACTURERS OF		doubted duty to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, and acquit him on that part of the evidence	default.
ships, very choice,	BOOTS AND SHOES,	the huilding in question, that was a real taking part	which said that his hand set the fire to the stable.	(By Order),
at the	333 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.	with the principals. The case of the Crown was	They must, however, remember that the doubt must	GEO. H. KERNIOK, 23-2 Deputy P. S. C.
EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.		undoubtedly strong by itself as to the people being	be one of intellect, not of prejudice, distinction or l	
FUROFEAN WAIGHTOODS	A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand	engaged in the gathering and as to the prisoner being	fear of the consequences of their verdict. Counsel	PROVINCE OF QUEBRC, SUPERIOR COURT.
	May 2, '77 1-38-y	engaged in the act of setting the fire or in regard	upon both sides had discussed the subject in every possible light with much power, and it was his in-	District of monthesit,)
DRIED BEEF, BEEF HAM,	DICHARD BURKE.	defence had made many strong noints which must	tention to allow the jury to determine the point for	Dame Herminie Archambault, of the City and District of Montreal mile of Charles Bardotte dit
SUGUR CURED HAMS.	Custom BOOT and SHOE-MAKER,	be set aside before the jury could decide that the	themselves. If they considered that doubts like	Lapierre, Collector, of the same place, indicially
SMOKED TONGUES,	689 CRAIG STREET,	prisoner was guilty. There was, however some-	these would not disturb them in the ordinary trans-	authorized to act herein,
PICKLED do.,	(Between Bleury and Hermine Streets) Monireal.	thing that could not be true. It could not be true	action of business, and they still believed that he	Plaintiff;
CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts,)	-:0:	that his hand had set the nie and that he was else-	was there they must do what they considered to be their duty. He had purposely confined himself to	V6,
AT THE	ALL ORDERS AND REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO	in many others the truth would be found in the $-a$	a general review of the subject because it had been l	The said Charles Bardette, dit Lapierre,
EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE	TAT STAFFORD & Co.,	medio veritas. The jury must carefully distinguish	so exhaustively discussed. But this was only in so	Defendant.
APPLES (very choice, for table use,)	W. STAFFORD & Co.,	between two things which had been set before them	far as what Perrillard had said he saw the prisoner	An action for separation as to property has been
ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet,)	WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF	with very great ability. All the prisoners might		this day instituted.
LEMONS,	BOOTS AND SHOES,	the prisoner did not participate in the fire to the	the prisoner was not that he alone committed the	DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX, HUTCHINSON
BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and	No. 6 Lemoine Street,	extent the law required he was not guilty. There	dians had followed and passed round the Preshy-	and WALKER, 21-5 Attack for Digitable
Vegetables,	MONTREAL, P. Q.	must be participation in the act. This did not,	tery in a stealthy manner. No doubt the Preshy-	
AT THE	May 23, 77. 1-41-y	however, imply that he actually participated in the	tery was fired and the temple of God destroyed by	PUBLIO NOTICE.
EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE,	MULLARKY & CO.	setting; for instance, if he watched to prevent a	the torch of the incendiary. No one had ingeni-	AT the next Session of the Legislature of the Pro-
THOMAS CRATHERN,	MULLARKY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF	surprise and was always ready to aid in the defence of the incendiaries, he was an aider and abettor.	ously suggested that they had been destroyed by	vince of Quebec, application will be made for the passing of a bill to crect a portion of the Munici-
1363 St. Catherine street.		So here, if the fourteen persons charged in the in-	considered the case Then or recercled the prisoner's	paising of a bill to erect a portion of the Munici- pality of the Village of La Cote St. Paul into a
\$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.	NO. 8 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL	dictment had a common design and proceeded to ex	participation in the crime the common design can be	separate Municipality.
50 TO 520 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.	May 2, '77. 1.38-y	ecute it, and the prisoner comported himself so as to	ac cunted for in several ways. You were told that	Montreal, 17th Dec. 1877. 20-5
	,			