

legal power anywhere, to interfere with them in the exercise of their functions—save only in the Imperial government, the creator or parent of Federal and Provincial legislatures alike; and from which both derive immediately, all rightful authority that they possess. — We say immediately, because this, if a fact, is of supreme importance, and indeed conclusive as to the right, or pretended right, of the Federal Parliament to control in any manner, or to set aside the Acts of the Provincial Legislatures. These we contend hold, not from or through the Federal government, but directly or immediately from the Imperial Government. They are not therefore in any sense "Dependencies" of the first named or Federal government; but it, and they are alike Dependencies of the British or Imperial government—neither more nor less.

THE REFORMATION IN ITALY.—The Theatre, Missions, and the *Cafe Chantant* are the agents in the moral and spiritual regeneration of a United Italy. The Missions are not doing much, not indeed paying their own expenses; but the Theatres, those that is to say, in which the most obscene pieces are performed, in which the most blasphemous sentiments are the most loudly enunciated, and in which the artists wear the least clothing, and indulge in the most lascivious gestures, well atone for the deficiencies of the evangelical mission, and the failure of the tub-preacher; who is, in the eyes of a young Italian professor of the reformed faith, a far less interesting object than is a two parts undressed ballet girl enacting the role of a religieuse on the stage, and testifying publicly but indelicately against the errors of Popery. The *Cafe Chantant* also, wherein at a low price the visitor is treated with obscene songs, with very tolerable coffee, and a copious display of indecency, proves itself a valuable ally of the Mission in turning men from Rome to the "faith as it is in"—Our readers must fill up the sentence for themselves.

Obscenity and lust are the weapons whereby Romanism in Italy is to be opposed, and the Pope discomfited—and for this purpose, so we learn from all the correspondents of the English journals, the most impure and corrupting representations are nightly given in the Roman theatres under the control of the usurping government. The nature of the pieces played may be judged from a list of some of them given by the correspondent of the *London Times*, who mentions as amongst the most attractive pieces titles such as those—"Beatrice Cenci"—*The Nun of Cracoe*—*The Mysteries of the Old Police*.

Thus under the combined influences of Liberalism and Evangelicalism is Italy being reformed and renovated. The process is costly however, the taxation per head in the States of the Church having trebled, or risen from about 20 francs to 60 francs per head, since their seizure by the Piedmontese. What all this may portend it is not hard to see. Groaning under the unaccustomed load of taxation, all restraints of religion, even of natural morality openly put aside and laughed at as parts of an antiquated system, Italy of 1872 is servilely imitating the France of 1792; and the cry of its regenerated young men "The Italians don't want God anymore"—is but the echo of the shouts of the rabble who worshipped a strumpet on the High Altar of Notre Dame; and of the blood-stained *canaille* who, the other day, hunted down and shot the priests, or servants of "a chap called God." This is what Protestantism has done and is doing for Italy.

In some parts of France the Church is fighting the Internationalists with their own weapons, that is to say she is opposing Catholic to anti-Catholic organisation. The illustrious Mgr. Segur Bishop of Poitiers is at the head of a society for organising "Catholic Working Men's Unions," and the Sovereign Pontiff sends these Unions his blessing. The Internationalists are very indignant at this; their idea of liberty being that it is their right to rule, and that every one is bound to bow beneath their yoke.

The *N. Y. Tablet* understands that Dr. Brownson intends to revive his *Quarterly Review* of which the publication has been suspended since 1864. The first number of the *Revised Series* is to appear about the first of January next.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW—July, 1872.—Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The London has been late in coming to hand, but the ability of its articles atones for the delay. The annexed is a list of the contents:—1. Pilgrimages to the Shrines of England; 2. The Reign of Terror and Its Secret Police; 3. Mr. John Stuart Mill and His School; 4. Italian Painting; 5. The Revision of the English Bible; 6. The Stuarts; 7. England and France: the Customs, Manners, and Morality; 8. Competitive Examination and the Civil Service; 9. Priests, Parliaments, and Electors.

ORDINATIONS.—Mgr. the Bishop of Three Rivers, made the following ordinations in the Chapel of the Seminary of St. Nicolet on the 22nd September:—

Deacons—Rev. MM. St. Cyr, Jos. E. Bellemare, D. Fortin, A. H. Trotter and H. Julien. Priesthood—Rev. MM. Norbert Duquay, Frs. H. Cloutier and Georges Page.

On Sunday, 29th, Feast of St. Michael, the Rev. MM. St. Cyr and Bellemare were to be raised to the Holy Order of the Priesthood.

A venerable citizen whose name will long be held in grateful remembrance, and whose charities and good works cover the City, has just passed away in the 74th year of his age. We allude to the late M. Olivier Berthelet, Commander of the Order of St. Gregory, whose funeral took place on Saturday last. In another column our readers will find an obituary notice of the deceased, translated by the *Herald* from the *Minerve*.

LIBERALISM.—The expulsion from Geneva by the Liberal authorities of that City, of the Christian Brothers shows us what is the real meaning of the word Liberalism, what the object of its professors. The Christian Brothers received nothing from the public at Geneva; their schools were supported at the sole expense of the Catholic laity; no charge has been urged against the Brothers and they are exiled!

In pursuance of the edict of persecution against the Church, the Jesuits have been driven out of Strasbourg; the citizens generally manifested their sorrow at the loss of their excellent priests, and the educators of their children. The Evangelical Conference at Geneva has voted an address to their Protestant brethren styling themselves Old Catholics. M. Merle D'Aubigne has been called upon to draw up the address.

The Complimentary Dinner given on the 25th ult. by the Bar of Montreal, to M. Chervier, in commemoration of that gentleman's admission to the legal profession fifty years ago, was a very brilliant affair, and a striking testimony to the glorious career of the learned jurist—consult in whose honor it was celebrated.

A GREAT SUCCESS!—The Picnic held on the 11th inst., by the Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, was a great success. Every one was delighted, and the proceeds amounted to the handsome sum of \$1350.34.

Mrs. Scott Siddons, who is to give readings in this City, Oct. 8th, 9th, and 10th, sailed from England on the Steamship "City of Brussels" of the Inman Line, 19th Sept.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,—I had hoped that some one would ere this, have disabused your mind of the misapprehension under which it seems to labour regarding the position of the Catholics of New Brunswick, relative to the School Bill. You are, I observe, an advocate for State Rights, or Provincial autonomy; zealous however, as you may be for State Rights, or Provincial Independence, you cannot, I presume to say, be more so than the Catholics of New Brunswick. This was our chief and primary objection to Confederation. We believed that to acquiesce in the Act of the Union was, under the circumstances, to sacrifice our autonomy or Independence. We considered the right to enact our own laws, and manage our own affairs was paramount to all other considerations. We foresaw that Responsible Government must become a mere name, an abstraction, an illusion, a mockery. We had by long experience learned to know the price of liberty, and valued it accordingly.

When the die was, however, cast, and Confederation became *un fait accompli*, we had no other resolve than to submit to the inexorable decree, and endeavour to make it what its abettors said it was, an amelioration of our social and political condition. On this faith and with this hope, we united in a spirit of Christian Charity with our fellow colonists, for the attainment of the desired end.

By the Act of Union, we surrendered into the hands of the Federal Government, all our rights, privileges and prerogatives, as an independent Colony recognizing no other jurisdiction than the Crown. To them we gave the power of defining, when the authority of the Federal Government should end, and that of the Provincial begin. Their decision (The British North American Act), being once promulgated and accepted, became mutually binding on both parties. We held, therefore, that for the preservation of both, the integrity of both should be maintained inviolate. Now the British North American Act, which defines the respective rights, and privileges of each, gave to the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick, no authority to enact such a School Bill as now defiles its Statutes. The British North American Act, did grant to the Government of New Brunswick, the privilege of legislating on Educational matters, but under certain conditions and with certain reservations. It distinctly and expressly declared that the Legislature of

New Brunswick, should have no power to abrogate, annul or in any way interfere with the rights and privileges existing and enjoyed by anybody, Class or Society of Christians, at the time of such union. The Parliament of New Brunswick has therefore, we claim, gone outside the sphere of its faculties, legislated *extra vires*, broken the mutual compact, and has consequently by implication violated State Rights, or Provincial Independence.

We do not assert, but simply State the fact, that at the time of Confederation, we had and enjoyed all the rights and privileges of Separate Schools, not merely according to the spirit and practice of the law, but according to its written letter. The law authorized us to establish a School, employ a teacher, select our own books and conduct it, according to our own formula. The teacher was provided, he had the requisite number of pupils, legally entitled to his Provincial allowance, according to his grade or classification. Our indispensable condition was, that Christianity should be taught in all our Schools. "Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis."

The Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, was not only trifling with a large body of people, but with a sacred cause, when he gravely told us, after long and, I presume, serious study, that he could find no special Statute whereby the Catholics of New Brunswick had been granted Separate Schools. We did not require to consult his Honor, to obtain such information. We knew it already. The Catholics of New Brunswick had never asked for special legislation in educational matters, simply because they did not require it. The general law of the land gave them all they had a right to expect and they sought no more. We are not an obtrusive people. Our religion forbids us to interfere with the religious convictions of any man. All we ask is, that the same measure may be measured unto us, that it measures to others. Our only desire and ambition is, to educate our children, that they may love, serve and adore God on earth and enjoy Him eternally in Heaven.

I may at a future time, more particularly refer to the proofs that sustain the positions herein taken. The Fathers of our Country will, in the mean time, I hope, fill up the valleys and reduce the mountains, make the crooked ways straight, and the rough ways plain, that all may one day, whether in Confederation or out of it: "See the salvation of God."

Yours, &c.,
STATE RIGHTS.
Fredericton, N.B., 4th Sept., 1872.

The subjoined extracts are from that excellent paper the *St. John Freeman*, and show the determination of the Catholics of New Brunswick to resist to the last the infamous School Law attempted to be imposed upon them:—

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN KENT.—An extraordinary effort was made to enforce the School Law in Kent. It was known that several districts had refused to order any local assessment, and had resolved to take legal proceedings to have the County assessment set aside if possible; but little time for reflection or consideration was afforded them. It is said that the Local Government, through the Clerk of the Peace, urged the collectors to enforce instant payment of the tax by all the means the law places at their command, and that in some cases the collectors were even threatened that proceedings would be taken on their bonds unless they proved themselves earnest in their efforts to enforce payment. One widow's cow, we are informed, was seized and sold. An old Frenchman of St. Louis, when driving homewards, was stopped about three miles from his house, and his horse was seized and he was left to make his way home as best he could. The horse was taken to the Sheriff's stables and kept there for several days. A waggon belonging to Mr. James the lawyer was seized, a horse belonging to Mr. Girvan of Richibucto, a horse or some other property belonging to Hon. Mr. McInerney, &c., and replevin suits are now pending in all these cases. It was high time that an application should be made to the Judge, and that the Judge, sufficient cause being shown, should interpose his authority to protect the people from such tyrannical proceedings. Nearly all the people of the four parishes wished to join in the application, but Mr. James preferred to take the proceedings in the name of only one representative man in each parish on behalf of all the rate-payers; and on this application Judge Wetmore issued the order to stay the collection of all taxes.

We tell the people of St. John and Portland and some other places that, for the present at all events, they need not pay the School Tax, and we advise those who are opposed to the new School System not to pay the tax until it becomes absolutely necessary. The *News* says:

"The *Freeman's* counsel is evil. It is unpatriotic. It is short-sighted. It is stupid. The School Tax will certainly have to be paid in this City and Portland sooner or later, and the later it is paid the larger will its amount be. So much is certain. The Judges may, for the time, issue their injunctions, and the Supreme Court may quash the assessments not made with due legal formality, but in the issue the tax must and will be paid."

We doubt that. The constitutional question is yet to be settled, and even if the decision be adverse to the rights of the Catholic minority, yet there may be a thousand ways of escaping payment of this iniquitous tax. The *News* advises its readers to take no part in what it calls the work of obstruction. Those who approve of the new system should pay the tax cheerfully.

THE SCHOOL TAX.—In Portland a large number of the principal property owners have united in resistance to this most oppressive and iniquitous tax. With them are associated many others of smaller means who regard the impost as intolerable. The Judge's order, obtained by Mr. Weldon on Wednesday, prohibits the authorities of the town from taking any measures to enforce payment of any of the town taxes and, for the present, no one need pay either the School tax or any other tax in that town. The people were threatened with executions and warned that any attempt to resist or withhold payment would involve them in trouble and expense. They need not be apprehensive now of either. We believe that the assessment will be set aside.

In the city of St. John no attempt to enforce payment of the School Tax has been made, nor do we believe that any will be made, as the Corporation officers know that the assessment is illegal. Proceedings however will be taken in good time to have the assessment quashed by the Supreme Court. The Chamberlain is quite willing to receive the ordinary city taxes without the School Tax, and many have paid the city taxes only. Some have chosen to pay the School Tax also, and we suppose that no one will quarrel with them for having done so; but it is entirely a matter of choice, and we would emphatically repeat our advice to those in the city who are opposed to the school system:

DON'T PAY THE SCHOOL TAX.
You need not pay it, and refusing to pay it will not involve you in any trouble. About \$8,000 of the \$73,000 School tax imposed on the city was paid up to last Saturday. Some of the large tax-payers had paid and some of the smaller tax-payers whose children are attending the public schools.

The County of Gloucester has refused to make an assessment. The St. John city assessment will be quashed. The Portland assessment will be quashed. The Queen's County assessment will be quashed. The St. Stephen assessment has been quashed. The greater part of Kent refuses to put the Act in operation.

Chatham has refused to order an assessment. Many parts of Westmorland have refused to assess.

Victoria refuses to put the Act in operation. Applications, likely to be successful, have been made to quash the assessments made in Fredericton, in Woodstock, in several parishes of Albert and in other parts of the Province.

THE LATE MR. OLIVIER BERTHELET.—There has just disappeared from our society a man whose name cannot be mentioned without recalling memories of great acts of charity and services on behalf of religion, with which his life has been filled. His memory will long be held in veneration in all the charitable institutions of the city, who lose in him a benefactor who has never failed them. Mr. Olivier Berthelet passed his long life in doing good and in coming to the assistance of the sad and the miserable. He was always to be found where good was to be done, or unfortunate ones to assist. This great citizen, whom all the poor of Montreal, all the admirers of the great, will regret, was born in Montreal in 1799, being the son of Mr. Pierre Berthelet and Madlle. Vigne de Roucheville. For some years he devoted himself to business and increased the large fortune which his father had left him. About 1832 the people of Montreal sent him to represent them in the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada. Later on he was named by Lord Gosford a member of the Special Council, but he declined to accept office. For about twenty years we may safely say, Mr. Berthelet has devoted himself exclusively to acts of charity, the number of which is to be found written in ineffaceable characters in the history of the religious institutions of Montreal. His charity went outside the ordinary circle of good works, and was proportioned to his love and devotion to his religion and his country, a noble sentiment which induced him to enlist in so good a cause. Is it necessary to recall his acts of benevolence? Are they not in the memory of all of us? No one in Montreal can forget that Mr. Berthelet gave to the Jesuits a sum of \$20,000 for the acquisition of the land upon which their church is now erected; that the establishment of the Christian Brothers at St. Vincent de Paul cost him \$156,000; or that several of our convents have received \$5,000 from him. The Bishopric, we are told, has received some part of his munificence, and he has contributed in a great measure towards defraying the cost of the construction of the church of St. Joseph, erected by his liberality, and that of his family, who have ever associated with him in his good works. One cannot forget the part he took in the organization of the *Papal Zoaves*. In this undertaking he exercised all that zeal of which he has made use in carrying out every good action. His Holiness desired to acknowledge such eminent services and named him Commander of the Order of Pius the Ninth. In return for this signal mark of distinction, Mr. Berthelet sent at his own cost twenty Pontifical Zoaves to testify at Rome his attachment to the Holy See. Mr. Berthelet married, in 1836, Madlle. Chabaille, cousin of the Abbe Chabaille, Cure of Longueuil, and for his second wife married Madlle. Guy. He had one child by his first marriage. She married A. Larocque, Esq., and died a few years ago. Whilst Mr. Berthelet made a liberal use of his money when his heart showed him that there was an unfortunate one to assist, he was at the same time as economical as regarded himself. We are pleased to have it to say of this public benefactor that he dressed without ostentation, with a simplicity which no one would have expected if he had known him to be a millionaire. His name will remain as that of the greatest benefactor of our public institutions.

OVERCHARGING CARTERS.—Last Sunday, owing to the rain which fell about noon, carter's assembled outside Trinity Church, in order to offer their services in taking home the worshippers there. Their arrival appeared to be very opportune, as many of the ladies and children were not prepared for the change of weather that had taken place. But the Jehus had another object in view, as an extra charge was made for the proposed service, which was refused in several instances. As usual in such cases, gentlemen supposed they could take possession of the vacant carriages for their families and pay for them after arriving at their destination, but such was not the case, for several of the carters refused an entrance into them until the price, which was considered exorbitant, was first agreed upon. A policeman was in attendance, but he did not appear to have any authority in the matter. If it be necessary, the sooner some redressment is made of carter's fares the better, as it is to be supposed that they should advance their charges proportionately with all the other rates for labor. It is unfair of them, however, to take undue advantage, as they too often do, as in the case instanced, and on the arrival of steamboats and trains, when passengers go hurriedly in pursuit of a conveyance to take them to their destination. The owners of these conveyances usually refuse to take parties who are known to them, by saying they are engaged, but if a stranger appear in the crowd, he is invited to hire, with a view to being imposed upon, and no doubt he generally gets fished. Carters are bound to take all passengers who apply to them; and it is at their peril that they keep them haggling about the charge, which is already fixed by the Corporation tariff, and which is, or ought to be, hung up in every carriage in order at once to be appealed to. As to policemen they seem to be useless as referees in the matter. But they ought to be so far acquainted with distances in the city, and the tariff by the mile or by the hour as to give reliable information on these points when appealed to.—*Witness*.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.—Yesterday, shortly after 2 o'clock, as a detachment of the 10th Royals was proceeding to the Yonge-street station, headed by their band, to await the arrival of His Excellency the Governor-General, a fracas took place which caused some disturbance. A private in the ranks was found to be in a state of drunkenness, and he was ordered to give up his arms and fall out, but this he refused to do; force was attempted to execute the order, but the fellow struck right and left at all who came near him, and in a few minutes half-a-dozen of his comrades were sprawling in the dust. He was secured after a sharp struggle, but only for a time, as he threw himself down and tumbled those who held him over his head. Seeing him down some others of the detachment thinking he was

being unfairly dealt with wanted to leave the ranks and go to his assistance, and when prevented doing so blows were exchanged and the fight seemed to be on the eve of becoming general. Some of the officers drew their swords, but were unable to restore order, until one of them, learning that the man who had been the cause of the disturbance had been deprived of his layonet, ordered him to be left where he was until he could be arrested. Just then Captain Fleming came up, apparently with the object of soothing the man, but so soon as he put a hand upon him he received a blow on the face while another hand grasped him by the beard. He was considerably maltreated before he got free, but in the meantime order was restored to the remainder of the corps, and they marched on to the station, leaving their comrade acting like a madman in the middle of a crowd.—*Toronto Globe*, Sept. 28.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were sixteen interments in the Protestant Cemetery for the week ending Saturday September the 28th. Men, 3; women, 4; boys, 3; girls, 6. Wards:—St. Lawrence, 4; St. James, 2; St. Louis, 2; St. Antoine, 3; St. Anna, 1; East, 1; Outside limits, 3. Diseases:—Diarrhoea, 1; affection of the brain, 2; indigestion, 1; paralysis, 2; hydrocephalus, 1; convulsions, 3; consumption, 1; abscess of liver, 1; dentition and diarrhoea, 1; senility and dropsy, 1; bronchitis, 1; still-born, 1.

DROWNED.—About ten o'clock Sunday evening, at the Island Wharf, a sailor named Robert McPherson, whilst in the act of stepping on to the "Leontine" to go on to his steamship, "The City of London" fell into the river and was drowned. The river has been dragged, but the body has not yet been found. Complaints are made of the imperfect manner in which this part of the harbor is lighted.

TERREBONNE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual show of the Terrebonne Agricultural Society was held at Terrebonne on Thursday. The exhibition was far in advance of anything previous, the cattle and home productions being really magnificent. Mr. Manson, M. P., President of the society, entertained the visitors at Gauthier's hotel where addresses were delivered by the President, Mr. Chapleau, M. P., and others.— *Herald*.

FIRED PRICES.—In Lindsay, Stone-Cutters are said to be getting \$4 a day, and Bricklayers \$3.50.

A Prince Edward Island exchange says:—Notwithstanding the broken state of the weather, harvesting operations are progressing. Very few days pass without a shower of rain, but we understand that some grain has been safely housed. The harvest is unusually late; but the yield promises to be quite an average, providing the frost should keep of sufficiently long to allow the great bulk of grain time to ripen. Oats and barley will turn out better than many anticipated, and the Wheat is not so much damaged by weevil as in some other years. Potatoes look exceedingly well; and the tubers are large and already dry. Turnips also promise to be an average crop.

Died.

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.—Died on the 17th September, at Manotick Ontario, Richard Tighe, Esq., in the 78th year of his age. He was a native of Ireland. And born in the year 1794, in the County of Meath. Having emigrated to Canada in 1816, he settled in the Township of Goulbourn. Subsequently he moved to the Township of North Gower, where he resided for the last 30 years. Mr. Tighe was amongst the early Pioneers of Canada, and lived to see it attain its present proud position. He was a man widely known, and by his warm and genial disposition was endeared and respected by everyone, which was manifest by the immense cortege who thronged to pay their last respects to his memory.

May his soul rest in peace.
In this city, on the 23th September, Monsieur le Commandeur Olivier Berthelet, *doyen* of the Church Wardens of the Parish of Notre Dame of Montreal, an old and respected citizen of this city, aged 74 years. May his soul, through the mercy of God, rest in peace.

Catholic Christian, of your charity, pray for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Alex. Campbell. She was born in Lochaber, Scotland, in 1795; married in Glasgow, Ont., in 1818; became a convert to the Catholic Church in 1828, in the bosom of which she faithfully lived, and, aided by the Sacraments she peacefully died on the 26th inst., in Beaverton, Ont.; ending six years of intense suffering, borne with fortitude. May her soul through the mercy of God rest in peace.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY Evening, 7th of OCTOBER. Chair to be taken at 8 p.m.
By Order
D. GORMAN, Rec. Sec.

WANTED.—By a Lady a situation to take the entire charge of a House, the care of a young family, (the best of references given if required) apply 724 Sherbrooke Street, or 300 Mountain Street, any hour before 2 o'clock.

WANTED.—A Male Teacher, to teach in the R.C.S. S. Section No. 1, in the Township of Grattan, during the remaining part of the current year—application to be made to,
JAMES BONFIELD,
B. E. RODDEN,
M. J. KEARNEY, Trustees.
S. HOWARD, Secretary & Treasurer.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } in the SUPERIOR COURT
Dist. of Montreal. } for Lower Canada.

No. 1440.
The Seventeenth Day of June, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two.

PRESENT:
The Honorable Mr. Justice Berthelet.
DAME HENRIETTE MOREAU, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, separated as to property, of HARDOIN LIONAIS, of the same place, Trader, and by him duly authorized to the effect of these presents, and the said HARDOIN LIONAIS, for the purpose of authorizing his said wife,

Plaintiff.
ELIE LARUE, Stone-cutter, heretofore of the City and District of Montreal, and actually absent from this Province of Quebec,

Defendant.
IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Leblanc, Cassidy & Lacombe, of Counsel for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph Octave Pauze, one of the Bailiffs of said Superior Court, 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 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 "La Minerve" 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)
EUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY.
P. S. C.