

On Thursday, the 4th inst., the Provincial Legislature of Quebec was opened by the Lieut. Governor, who delivered the following speech:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am happy to meet you for the first time and to welcome you, at the opening of this third session of the second Provincial Parliament, and I ask with confidence your assistance and advice on the administration of the affairs of our Province.

During the previous sessions on the recommendation of my honorable and distinguished predecessor, you took into consideration such subjects of legislation as seemed to you to be the most urgently required for the welfare of the country.

The activity you have displayed and the care which you have taken in preparing laws on such matters as, by our constitution, are placed under our control, afford the assurance that you will continue to perform your duties with the same good will during this session.

The last Provincial Exhibition furnishes a striking proof of the prosperity of our agricultural and industrial institutions and the working of the laws on agriculture, arts and manufactures shows that they are founded on a wise principle and one adapted to our wants.

I regret to say that a considerable number of our fellow subjects have thought proper to leave their country and establish themselves in a foreign land. We all desire their return and I am sure that you will aid, by means as energetic as circumstances will permit, those amongst them who may wish to settle on our public lands.

If it is desirable to seek to restore to their homes our fellow-countrymen who have left us, it is equally our duty to encourage colonization, and thus put a stop to the emigration of our population. I think it right to suggest that one of the means to be adopted in order to obtain this favorable result would be to assist our municipalities, as much as possible, in improving our highways of communication.

The liberal policy inaugurated, under my predecessor, by the Government, in relation to the construction of railways, shall be continued to the extent which our means will permit.

Immigration has already during several sessions occupied your attention, and, if encouraged with discrimination, it will bring to this country a select class of agricultural laborers, skilled artisans and workmen who will contribute to the increase of its riches.

During last session you passed a law to facilitate the deciding of contentions as to the validity of elections, and you also gave your attention to a measure relating to the election of members of the Legislative Assembly, but without coming to any definite conclusions. You have no doubt occupied yourselves with the consideration of this subject during the recess. A bill on elections will be submitted to you, and I am convinced that you will give it the most careful study, for there are few matters which are so intimately connected with our rights, our liberties and our constitutional privileges.

In the course of last winter the Court House of this city was consumed by fire, and a considerable number of important documents were destroyed. The Government appointed a Commission to enquire into the causes and extent of the disaster and to suggest means of providing for the loss of the archives, registers and records. This Commission has made its report and a measure to that effect will be presented to you.

You will also have to give your attention to subjects relating to judicature and public instruction, and to measures connected with the public weal of this Province.

My Government have claimed the ownership of the land and buildings which constitute the Jesuit Barracks property at Quebec, and which were in the hands of the Federal Government. I am happy to be able to inform you that we are now in possession of the buildings.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The public accounts will be submitted for your examination, and the usual subsidies will be asked for the different branches of the public service and for the public charities.

The Federal Government having assumed the surplus debt, for which, under the constitution, we were liable, the difficulties between Ontario and Quebec on this point no longer exist. This act of legislation places at our disposal additional resources which should be of great use to the Province.

The assets enumerated in the fourth of the schedules annexed to the "British North America Act," have still to be divided and distributed between this Province and Ontario. It is desirable that in the settlement of this question a friendly understanding should be arrived at, and to attain that end every effort will be made.

You will be called upon to vote the necessary sums for repairing the Jesuits Barracks, with the view to the transferring of the public Departments to that building.

Notwithstanding several unforeseen expenses and although considerable sums have been paid out for the different branches of the public service, the balance remaining in the hands of the Treasurer on the first of July last was still more considerable than in the previous year.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In discussing the various measures which will be submitted to you and the different subjects which may appear worthy of your attention, I am convinced that you will be animated by that spirit of loyalty and devotion to Our Gracious Sovereign, which has always characterized your proceedings, and that you will display a sincere attachment to our institutions for the purpose of maintaining harmony and a good understanding amongst all classes of society. I pray that Divine Providence may bless your labours and crown all your undertakings with success.

We copy from the Montreal Gazette of the 5th inst., a letter from A Member of the Sanitary Committee, on the subject of the Small-Pox Hospital, and in reply to an article on the same subject, that was published in the Gazette of the 2nd, and which contained some erroneous statements with respect to the Hotel-Dieu. These the writer of the annexed letter indicates; and he shows that the Hotel-Dieu is not the recipient of a government subsidy, except in so far that it receives from the Bishop of Montreal a government allowance, that is made to the latter for the special benefit of the Irish Catholics, but which Mgr. de Montreal has transferred to the Hotel-Dieu for the purpose of maintaining therein a special ward, known as the St. Patrick's Ward, for the benefit of Irish Catholics.

The following is the letter in the Gazette:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.
Sir,—In yours of 2nd inst., there appears an article headed "Hospital for Small-Pox." I crave your leave to tender some remarks upon that article.

You say that the Hotel-Dieu receives a Government grant; and that, according to Act 24, Vict., c. 24, it is bound to extend relief to small-pox patients.

The truth is, that the Hotel-Dieu has never been subsidized by Government. Since 1855, a grant in favor of Irish immigrants has been made to Mgr. the Bishop of Montreal, and this grant His Lordship has appropriated to the St. Patrick's Hospital. Until 1861 this institution formed a distinct establishment, though under the management of the Sisters of the Hotel-Dieu. At that date the St. Patrick's Hospital was transferred to the wards of the Hotel-Dieu; but still maintaining its distinct existence, and supported out of its particular funds. Though under the same roof as the Hotel-Dieu, the St. Patrick's Hospital is entirely separate from the first named, and the Government grant in no manner affects the Hotel-Dieu. So that, in fact this establishment receives nothing from the Government, and is bound by no conditions, but this, however, does not prevent it from extending its care even to small-pox patients.

As to the St. Patrick's Hospital it may be as well to remark that the grant was made by Government to Mgr. the Bishop of Montreal for a special purpose and is not, therefore, either in letter or in spirit, limited by the Act 24 Victoria.

You demand the erection of one sole hospital to which the victims of infectious diseases may be admitted, without discrimination of race or creed. I gladly admit the generosity of your idea, though at the same time I consider the project of two hospitals, one under the Hotel-Dieu management, the other under that of the General Hospital, as equally generous, and as better adapted to meet the exigencies of the case.

Both of these institutions are well prepared, by many years experience, to discharge the necessary duties. Would it be the same with the perfectly novel institution that you ask for? And does it not strike you that the work would be done more economically by old experienced institutions, such as the Hotel-Dieu and General Hospital, than by a newly erected institution depending on the Corporation? To speak of the Hotel-Dieu alone: The service of that hospital is performed gratuitously by the sisters, who ask no wages, but, on the contrary, offer to make good out of their own pockets any deficiencies of the city grant.

But above all must be taken into account the repugnance of Catholics to go to a hospital where the fitting consolations of religion must be wanting to them. The priest in a civil hospital might of course visit the sick and administer the sacraments. But who would watch over them with the mother's tender care or the sister's affection? Who, seated at their bedside, would speak to them the words which soothe and strengthen? Who would pray for them at the last supreme moment? Who would suggest to them those pious aspirations to God which form the most precious treasure of the departing soul?

I know not, sir, whether you be aware of it, but these consolations, impossible in a civil hospital, are so dear to a truly Catholic people that the want of them must always alienate them. In such an institution as you propose you would see none but those indifferent Catholics who frequent the General Hospital. A civil hospital would, then, never meet the wants of two-thirds of our Catholic population.

This fact is worthy of your serious consideration. I am convinced that you have no desire to impose on Catholics an institution to which they are averse and which would outrage their most sacred feelings. I have the guarantee of this in the loyalty which to this day has already characterized your journal, and won for it the respect of, sir,

Your obedient servant,
A MEMBER OF THE
SANITARY COMMITTEE.
Montreal, Dec. 3rd, 1873.

THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.—Dec., 1873.—This is a new, and well edited Temperance organ, which we have much pleasure in recommending to the favorable notice of the Catholic public. It is published at New York by Messrs. O'Brien and Mahony, of whom the first named is national secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. We wish him all success and prosperity; and judging from the journal before us, these he richly deserves, and will, we think, command.

A WARNING.—The danger of disturbing ancient cemeteries is strikingly shown in the report of the Commission appointed to ascertain if possible the cause of the outbreak of Plague which for a long period has committed great ravages in Persia. The Commission after careful investigation, have attributed it to the disturbing of the soil of caves in which were buried the victims of an outbreak of the same disease, some forty years ago.

The Witness is in error in saying Dr. Cummins is the first Protestant bishop who has seceded from the Anglican denomination. He surely must have heard of Dr. Ives who, a few years ago, throw down his Protestant bishopric, and became a Catholic.

HAPPY ITALY.—From a despatch dated Rome, 1st Nov., and quoted by the Montreal Herald, we learn that in less than forty days 6,000 Italians have left their native land for Monte Video to seek "not fortune, but bread." It is added that for several years emigration has been steadily increasing.

BISHOP FABRE AT THE CAPITAL.
(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 4th, 1873.
The Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, Mgr. Fabre, arrived at Ottawa on the evening of Nov. 27th, and was received at the Railway Station by a deputation of French Canadians headed by the Mayor and Dr. St. Jean, President of la Société St. Jean Baptiste. A procession was formed and marched to the music of the Canadian Band to the Episcopal Palace, where Mgr. Guigues and his clergy awaited the visiting Prelate, and received him fraternally.

Shortly afterwards the two Bishops and their suite proceeded to the College, to assist at a Concert in honor of St. Cecilia, the patroness of Music. The President, Father Tabaret, led the way to the hall, and on entering, the party was cheered lustily by the students and a numerous audience. The Hon. Messrs. Letellier de St. Just, Christie, and D. A. McDonald were present, and occupied chairs near their Lordships. To an address from the students, Mgr. Fabre replied in English and French, expressing the happiness his visit to the Capital afforded him, and paying a tribute of affection and esteem to the venerable and saintly Ordinary of the Diocese. He exhorted his young friends to grow in piety as

they advanced in years, to be in all things faithful to Mother Church, and he pointed to O'Connell as a model practical Catholic, whether at home among his co-religionists in Ireland, or abroad among the Protestants of England. The name of the great Liberator was, of course, received with deafening applause. The musical entertainment was all that could be desired; several songs were rapturously encored, and the Band performance was much admired. At a seasonable hour the Seiree was brought to a close, their Lordships retiring, as they had entered, amidst the plaudits of the assemblage.

DEDICATING ST. ANNE'S CHURCH.

Towards nine o'clock on Sunday morning, His Lordship dedicated the Church of St. Anne, lately erected on St. Patrick Street, in the north-eastern extremity of the city. A large number of Revd. clergymen were present, amongst others, Rev. Mr. MacCarthy of Williamstown, Piche, of Lachine, and Trudel. After the ceremony Monsigneur celebrated Mass, and then addressed the congregation in both languages. His words went home to the hearts of all present, and in response to his appeal to their charity, a handsome collection was raised.

In the afternoon, His Lordship officiated at Vespers in the new Church of Notre Dame de Hull, and delivered a short instruction to the faithful. He was then entertained by the Oblate Fathers until his return to the Cathedral, where he presided at a meeting of the Sodality of St. Anne. On the following days he called on the different Convents and educational establishments, and was cordially welcomed by all.

During his stay, Mgr. Fabre, by his complaisance and amiability, endeared himself to the Catholics of Ottawa, and on his departure he carried back with him to Montreal, and to the illustrious Bishop Bourget, the love of the pastors and the people of this Diocese.

HOME RULE MEETING.—Last Friday evening the monthly meeting of the Montreal Home Rule Association was held in Toupin's block. E. Murphy Esq., proved his assertions at the last meeting concerning the Irish Catholics, by reading extracts from historians, one from Taylor's (Protestant) Irish History, being to the effect that during the reign of Queen Mary, when her inquisitors had driven many Protestants out of England, a number of them found refuge in Ireland, where they were protected by the Irish Catholics. Various other instances of a like kind were given. He concluded an able address on the subject, by saying he knew once there was Home Rule for Ireland the Irish Catholics would desire and give the fullest religious liberty to all her inhabitants.

Mr. Phoenix spoke eloquently on behalf of the cause. After some discussion, it was resolved to increase the monthly rates from ten to twenty-five cents.

Mr. Murphy also approved of their holding public meetings at which well-known and attractive speakers would draw a good audience. Then the claims of the Home Rule Society could be advanced and meet with a gratifying response.

Several persons cut their names and paid their dues, when the meeting closed.—Witness.

HARD TIMES IN MONTREAL.—STAGNATION IN THE LABOR MARKET.—The hard times complained of this winter all over the United States, from the cotton rollers of New Orleans to the lumbermen of Wisconsin and Michigan, and from the factory operatives of the New England States to the Chinese laundrymen of California, have naturally been felt in the Dominion. This fall and winter, mechanics and laborers of all classes have been crossing into Canada in quest of work, but it is to be feared with very little success. This is especially the case in the larger cities, such as Toronto and Hamilton, while the arrivals in Quebec Province are also large. Since the advent of winter some of the manufacturing firms have either reduced the number of hands, or have reduced wages or working hours.

Messrs. Ives & Allen, founders, Queen st., have reduced the wages of about one-third of their employees between 5 and 15 per cent, and their stove foundry is closed up. Mr. George Brush, of the Eagle Foundry, has discharged some men and reduced his rates of wages on the average of 20 per cent. In the Gilbert engine works wages have also been reduced some twenty per cent. In the Bartley works the same reduction has been made or will take place. All these firms state, however, that this lowering brings wages only to the old rates before the exceptionally high wages were paid last summer.

In the foundries of Mr. Clendinning, William street, a reduction of about 12 1/2 per cent in wages has been made all around, while the machinists, pattern-makers, labourers, etc., are working eight hours. The proprietor has discharged none of his skilled hands.

The Robertson lead works are also expected to shut down shortly, as is the rule every winter. Several factories on the canal are closed for the lack of water power; others have put their men at piece instead of time work.

OTHER BRANCHES OF TRADE.

Among the saw-mills and wood factories a slight reduction has taken place in wages. The depression in trade, combined with the early closing of navigation, has been felt severely by labourers, who are seeking any sort of work at low wages. Business in the ship-yards does not promise to be extensive, so that the prospects in trade generally point to a hard winter for the labouring classes in Montreal. In fact, the majority of labourers and unskilled machinists and workmen are now out of employment, while the shutting down of so many large factories in the United States has sent numbers of skilled hands over here looking for employment; and our manufacturers, seeing the value of their help, have, in many instances, availed themselves of their services to the detriment of Canadian workmen.

We are informed that in the large manufacturing jewellers' establishments, trade is as brisk as usual, with a demand for good artisans.

LUMBERMEN.

There has been such a stagnation in the lumber trade that lumber merchants have not hired so many men for the woods this season as formerly, and wages of the employees have been reduced from 40 to 50 per cent.—Witness.

An Ottawa paper says typhoid fever is making headway among the children in that city, and in some cases grown up persons have been stricken down with it. It is a mild form of typhoid, however, and many deaths, as yet, have not resulted from it. A kind of intermittent fever is also reported, but there have been no fatal results.

Five hundred and eighty-five immigrants arrived in Toronto during the month of November.

The immigration returns of the United States for the present year have been published, and they furnish some interesting statistics. The total number of immigrants was almost half a million, of whom 275,792 were males, and 184,011 females, being an increase of 54,097, or 13 per cent, over the immigration of the fiscal year 1872. The largest increase from any country was 25,734, or 18 per cent, from Germany, while from England the excess over the previous year was 5,037, or 7 per cent, and from Ireland 8,612, or 12 per cent. The increase from France was nearly 59 per cent, being 6,317 in 1872, and 14,798 in 1873. We observe that the Department is making special efforts to attract the people of the north of Europe to the United States, and this in connection the officials bear testimony that no emigrants from continental Europe have been more valued or more warmly welcomed than those

who have come from Scandinavian countries. It will be remembered that this Dominion has for some time past been seeking to attract the people of those countries to Canadian shores, and with considerable success. The U.S. official report does not appear to publish the immigration from Canada during the past season—a point to which the Department has devoted special attention in years gone by. The truth is that the balance is on the wrong side for our Republican neighbors, and instead of Canadians pouring into their cities for employment, not only such Canadians as have settled there, but many American born citizens themselves, are flocking to our cities in search of that employment which they cannot obtain on the other side of the lines. Nothing shows more conclusively the prosperity of Canada than the healthy activity apparent in our cities in spite of the American financial panic, and the people of the mother country should note these facts.—Montreal Gazette.

OBITUARY.

Of your charity pray for the soul of Mary Chisholm widow of Surgeon Major Stewart Chisholm, Royal Artillery, Deputy-Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, who departed this life at Charleston House, near Inverness, Scotland, on the 7th Nov., in the 79th year of her age, fortified by all the last rites of Holy Church.—Jesus, Mercy: Mary, help.—R.I.P.

BLACKWOODS EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—Nov. 1873. The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The Parisians is the title of the first article in which the writer gives a vivid description of the aspect presented by Paris on its receipt of the news of the disaster of Sedan. The second article is on *Temper*, and is followed by a strange story, *The Missing Bills; An Unsolved Mystery*, in which the supernatural element figures largely. The other articles are *New Books; De Mortuis; Poems* by W. W. N., and a political article; *The Liberal Party and National Education*.

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MARRIED.

On the 29th Nov., by the Rev. J. E. Maguire, Chas. H. Maguire, Esq., son of the Hon. Justice Maguire, to Emma, second daughter of M. G. Mountain, Esq.

DIED.

At the residence of her father, in Stanbridge Ridge, on the night of the 1st instant, Elizabeth McNamara, the eldest daughter of Edward McNamara and Nory Tonghy, of the County of Clare, Ireland, aged 21 years, 7 months and 27 days.—May her soul rest in peace.

On the 3rd instant, Timothy Donohue, late grocer, of St. Paul street.—R.I.P.
In this city, on the 4th instant, Bridget Agnes Fogarty, wife of Michael Ronayne, aged 44 years.—R.I.P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Flour & brl. of 196 lb.—Pollards..... | \$3.50 @ \$4.00 |
| Superior Extra..... | 6.25 @ 6.40 |
| Extra..... | 6.10 @ 6.20 |
| Fancy..... | 0.00 @ 0.00 |
| Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs..... | 0.00 @ 0.00 |
| Supers from Western Wheat [Welland] | |
| Canal..... | 0.00 @ 0.00 |
| Supers City Brands [Western wheat] | |
| Fresh Ground..... | 0.00 @ 0.00 |
| Canada Supers, No. 2..... | 0.00 @ 0.00 |
| Western Supers, No. 2..... | 0.00 @ 0.00 |
| Fine..... | 5.00 @ 5.10 |
| Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)..... | 0.00 @ 0.00 |
| Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)..... | 0.00 @ 0.00 |
| Strong Bakers..... | 5.90 @ 6.20 |
| Middlings..... | 4.50 @ 4.80 |
| U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs..... | 2.70 @ 2.80 |
| City bags, [delivered]..... | 3.00 @ 3.05 |
| Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs..... | 1.05 @ 1.12 |
| Lard, per lbs..... | 0.10 @ 0.10 |
| Cheese, per lbs..... | 0.11 @ 0.11 |
| do do do Finest new..... | 0.11 @ 0.12 |
| Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs..... | 0.36 @ 0.38 |
| Outmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs..... | 4.90 @ 5.00 |
| Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs..... | 0.02 @ 0.05 |
| Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs..... | 0.72 @ 0.74 |
| Pork—Old Mess..... | 00.00 @ 17.50 |
| New Canada Mess..... | 18.00 @ 00.00 |

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------|------|
| Wheat, fall, per bush..... | \$1 18 | 1 26 |
| do spring..... | 1 12 | 1 14 |
| Barley..... | 1 18 | 1 20 |
| Oats..... | 0 40 | 0 41 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|------|----------|
| Peas..... | do..... | 0 58 | 0 60 |
| Rye..... | do..... | 0 70 | 0 70 |
| Dressed hogs per 100 lbs..... | | 5 50 | 6 00 |
| Beef, hind-qrs. per lb..... | | 0 04 | 0 05 1/2 |
| " fore-quarters..... | | 0 02 | 0 03 1/2 |
| Mutton, by carcass, per lb..... | | 0 05 | 0 05 1/2 |
| Chickens, per pair..... | | 0 25 | 0 40 |
| Ducks, per brace..... | | 0 40 | 0 60 |
| Geese, each..... | | 0 40 | 0 60 |
| Turkeys..... | | 0 50 | 0 80 |
| Potatoes, per bus..... | | 0 40 | 0 50 |
| Butter, lb. rolls..... | | 0 24 | 0 26 |
| " large rolls..... | | 0 20 | 0 23 |
| " tub dairy..... | | 0 20 | 0 23 |
| Eggs, fresh, per doz..... | | 0 20 | 0 23 |
| " packed..... | | 0 18 | 0 20 |
| Apples, per brl..... | | 2 50 | 3 00 |



THE REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE and BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will be held in ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, next SUNDAY EVENING, December 14, at 6.30 P.M. THE LECTURE (which will be by an eloquent preacher) will commence at 7 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present as a RE-NEWAL of the TEMPERANCE PLEDGE will take place.

By Order, SAMUEL CROSS,
Secretary.

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Dec. 12, 1873. 17-3m

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A MALE TEACHER, holding a Second Class Certificate, for the R. C. Separate School, being established in Almonte, Co. Lanark, Ont. Duties to commence on 5th January 1874. A liberal salary will be given. Application with references to be made to JOHN O'REILLY, Sect-Treasurer.

Not 27. 1873. 16-4
CANADA
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
DAME MATHILDE LA-
LANDE, of the Parish and
District of Montreal, wife of
No. 2565.
SOLOMON ERIGE DELA-
PLANTE, of the same place, Shoemaker, duly
authorized in justice to the effect of these presents,
Plaintiff.
vs.
The said SOLOMON ERIGE DELAPLANTE,
Defendant.
An action en separation de biens has been instituted
in this cause, returnable on the Thirtieth of August
last.
TRUDEL & TAILLON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. 16-6

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of CHARLES ROCH,
Insolvent.

I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE