

Now that the sun of truth has arisen with unclouded lustre o'er the walls of old England, we may look for more of the clergy and laity, possessing wisdom and courage enough to burst the bonds that bind them, and casting away those habiliments of legislative State religion, bid adieu for ever to that mock light which so long encompassed them, in order to shine forth in future in the broad splendor and vital effulgence of the God of truth, beholding themselves renewed like the eagle, or as new-born babes of a tender mother, holding out her breasts to nourish them, telling them that through those conduits, those heavenly pipes, the grace of her sacraments will flow abundantly into their souls.

Whilst every good Catholic must rejoice at the nomination of Cardinal Wiseman, as Archbishop of Westminster, and at the establishment of the different Catholic Bishoprics in England, hailing these facts as the unequivocal declaration of the restoration of England to the rank of a Christian nation, the Protestant journals are giving vent to their impotent rage, at what they term the presumption of the Pope.

"The Times is foremost in denouncing the Bull as an audacious and conspicuous display of pretensions to resume the absolute spiritual dominion of this island which Rome has never abandoned, but which, by the blessing of Providence, and the will of the English people, she shall never accomplish." "The spiritual aggression is to be met with due vigor by the British Government, not in England, but in Italy." "Whatever may be its reluctance to add fresh elements of discord to the present agitated condition of Europe, it still is prepared to support Mazzini and Garibaldi in a crusade, unless the Pope recal Condottiere Wiseman.

"It will probably be found that enormous as this assumption of power by a foreign Government undoubtedly is, it is not expressly at variance with any statute now in force, though this may form the subject of further investigation. But in these days the main importance of such an act is in its effect on public opinion, which may either reduce it to its proper proportions of arrant absurdity, or exalt it into more importance than it deserves. We hope that its effect will be to bring home more thoroughly to men's minds the degradation of that allegiance to Rome which submits the most sacred interests of life and society to a Power which we would not intrust in temporal concerns with the authority of a parish vestry; and that this step of the inveterate assailant of the Church of England may remind the whole Protestant body in this nation that our own divisions have given the chief signal of encouragement to the aggressions of Rome."

"The Morning Chronicle thinks that the Pope is deceived in his estimate of the strength of Catholicism in this country. Among the middle classes the Roman Church has few adherents, while the shifting mass of Irish immigrant laborers forms the bulk of its poorer congregations. It may be that circumstances will arise in which the Pope and his advisers will regret their hostility to the most conservative and peaceable Power of Europe. We deprecate dissension with our Roman Catholic countrymen, but, in questions relating to the States of the Church, it may be convenient hereafter to be relieved from embarrassing obligations of political friendship or alliance."

"The Morning Post thinks that the point at issue is not religious, but political. 'It is not a war of Roman against Anglican creed; but it is the validity of the power of the Bishop of Rome against that of the Queen of England.' The Morning Herald and Standard are very indignant, and recommend extreme measures. The Daily News, the latest born, but the last that can be spared, of the daily press, is convinced we are to resist this proselytising invasion 'not by persecution or proscription, but by uniting the efforts of liberal Protestants and liberal Catholics for maintaining the local rights and independence of both churches, and for establishing and extending education and educational institutions, for the purpose, not of inculcating mere dogmas, but of strengthening and enlightening man's reasoning faculties and solid information.—Medieval Catholicity can only be revived amongst a generation socially divided and religiously instructed, as were the people of the mediæval age, that is, amongst an ignorant lower class, a barbarous and feudal noblesse, and a middle class ignorant and dependent. We have few of these elements. But there remain some scattered soils, where ignorance and pride lie deep, and where the mediæval seed may still produce crops. Let us hasten to plough and to enrich them. With careful cultivation we need not fear the nature of the crop."

"The Rev. W. B. Ullathorne, R. Catholic Bishop at Birmingham, writes to the Times, declaring that the Bull is simply an act 'between the Pope and his own spiritual advisers, who are recognised as such by the Emancipation Act.' An increase of bishops, he says, was needed, and this could not be made except by the Pope, 'nor without a new territorial division.' The change is the result of frequent and earnest petitions from the Catholics of England, and it has been made in America and in our own colonies, 'without exciting a clamor.' The rev. gentleman, asserting that 'it is difficult for the uninitiated to comprehend the technicalities of a papal document,' contends that the entire measure 'has been one of liberality and concession on the part of his Holiness,' and that the Pope has transferred from his hands, 'into ours, the local episcopacy,' literally giving them self-government, 'retaining only his supremacy.' The letter concludes:—'It is as unfair to confound this boon of liberty to the Catholic Church in England with ideas of aggression on the English Government and people, as it is to confound the acts of Pius IX., as Pope, with the notion of his temporal sovereignty.' For my part, engaged as I have been in the negotiation throughout, I know that no political objects are contemplated in it. It was an arrangement much needed by the Catholics of England for their spiritual concerns, and I am, with all English Catholics, thankful for it, and I have no fear or alarm, for consequences."

The Plymouth Journal sketches the congregation of the Puseyite church at Shevocke, where the churchwardens and the clergyman are at variance. "There was the priest—for minister we must not call him; then two little holy boys—not yet half old enough to guide the plough—dressed in remarkably dirty surplice, the school-master, two gentlemen, and another boy. All these were within the chancel. Outside there were five females and one little boy. These comprised the whole congregation—a large one, however,

compared with the congregation at the Puseyite chapel at Horrabridge, where the incumbent occasionally does duty to himself alone."—Weekly News.

A CLERICAL BILL STRICKER.—Clergymen do now and then accountably forget themselves, and degrade their sacred office by the wildest vagaries. Some time ago, a laborer, living at Appleton, a village near Warrington, was left a widower with three infant children; his wife on her death-bed made a request, that, if ever he should marry again, he should marry her sister. A fortnight ago, the man did marry the sister, the ceremony being performed at the parish church at Warrington. Almost immediately afterwards, the clergyman of the neighboring village of Strutton, the Rev. R. Greenall, became cognisant of the fact, whereupon he issued and caused to be placarded on the walls, a document commencing thus:—"Caution.—Whereas John Cooper, of Appleton, by false representation of his place of residence, has entered into marriage, at the parish church of Warrington, with the sister of his late wife, which marriage is by the laws of the land null and void. Any offspring arising therefrom will be base-born and illegitimate." The placard then proceeds to give "warning" that no two persons can be married out of their own parish; and that persons making false representations as to their places of abode will subject themselves to the penalties of perjury, &c.—Weekly News.

PROTESTANT EDUCATION.—Here is a paragraph for the Lancashire Public School Association.—At the Quarter Sessions held at Dorchester on Tuesday, the report of the chaplain of the goal, which was read in open court, contained the following facts under the head of "Statistics of crime:—"That there had been 828 committals during the present year. Out of 828, into whose religious and moral condition he had closely inquired, I find that 267 had never attended any place of divine worship, either in the churches of the Establishment or Dissenting chapels, and 361 had never learnt to read. Out of 749 who could repeat the Lord's Prayer, 386 had not the slightest notion of its meaning; and out of 622 who could repeat the Apostles' Creed, 137, or nearly one-fourth part had no knowledge of the nature, the work, or even the name of Christ."—lb.

NUMEROUS BURGLARIES IN THE PROVINCES.—The provincial papers from all parts of the country contain accounts of burglaries; almost suggesting the existence of a "vast conspiracy," such as the French journals so delight to unveil.—lb.

About 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the Boston and Maine Railroad Freight Depot was destroyed by fire.—In less than fifteen minutes after the first discovery, the whole of this extensive brick building was wrapped in flames, which raged with terrible fury in consequence of the mass of combustible matter which it contained. The loss cannot be less than \$100,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The Depot contained a large quantity of goods on the floor, besides a loaded train of cars which came in during the evening, and another loaded train ready to go out—both of which comprised about 14 long cars, or 28 short ones—all of which were entirely destroyed.—Boston Pilot.

WELL DONE, ST. LOUIS.—The number who have taken the pledge from the great Apostle of Temperance, in St. Louis, is about NINE THOUSAND.—lb.

One of the whiskey makers down the Ohio Canal, has shipped east a lot of "Jenny Lind whiskey." Nightingales don't need barrel organs.

We see by communications in the Boston papers that the late American visitors to this city speak in flattering terms of the appearance of Montreal, its public buildings, its wharves, and its beautiful drive round the mountain, all which have been generally admired by them. Every one of them was agreeably disappointed when they came here, expecting Montreal to be anything but a fine city. The writer of one of those communications, who put up at Ryan's Eastern Hotel, 231, St. Paul street, speaks in high terms of the accommodations and moderate charges of that House. We can from experience confirm this account of the Bostonian traveller, and inform visitors that if they put up at this Hotel they will find everything in excellent order, and a capital table, at the very low charge of one dollar per day.—Transcript.

Births.

In this city, on the 3rd instant, Mrs. T. Kelly, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 8th instant, the lady of Léandre Brault, Esq., of a daughter.

Died.

In this city, on the 7th instant, Caroline Emeline, daughter of Mr. C. D. Proctor.

At the Presbytere of Lobinière, on the 9th instant, aged 49 years and 9 months, after a lingering illness, which she endured with great resignation, Miss Marie Faucher, sister of Mr. le Curé, of that parish.

BAZAAR

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the ANNUAL BAZAAR, of this Society, will take place in the month of DECEMBER, under the direction of the following ladies:—

THE LADY OF HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

- Mme. FURNISS, Mme. DRUMMOND,
- " MASSON, " BOURRET,
- " DESBARATS, " WILSON,
- " DUMAS, " COULLARD,
- " DORION, " LEVESQUE,
- Mme. DESCHAMBEAULT.

The Committee hope, that already several ladies have prepared articles for the approaching Bazaar, and that from the present time, up to the period when the Bazaar shall take place, every one will employ her leisure time in little works of utility or ornament, and remit them to the hands of the Ladies who have kindly undertaken the superintendance of the Bazaar. The severity of the season now rapidly approaching, and the great amount of destitution which prevails around us, are sure guarantees that all will, according to their abilities, contribute to this undertaking, which offers to the Society the only resource for the relief of the poor.

The place and day of the Bazaar, will be announced in a subsequent advertisement.

Montreal, 6th Nov., 1850.

City papers are respectfully requested to insert the above, gratis.

TO THE CATHOLICS OF CANADA!

THE CHEAPEST WORK ever printed is SADI-LIER'S NEW and CHEAP EDITION of BUTLER'S LIVES OF THE FATHERS, MARTYRS, and other PRINCIPAL SAINTS.

The Work is well printed from large type, and is substantially bound, in 4 vols.: price, only £1.

Clergymen, Religious Houses, Colleges, Public Libraries, or any person buying SIX COPIES at a time, will get them at FIFTEEN SHILLINGS a copy.

It is unnecessary to recommend this Work. Its merits are known to Catholics throughout the world. Some four years ago, we printed a fine illustrated edition, and sold about six thousand; but we find it does not meet the wants of the millions of Catholics, who are scattered far and wide through the United States and Canada. For that reason we determined upon printing this cheap edition, so as to place this invaluable Work within the reach of the poorest Family in the country.

We also publish an illustrated and illuminated edition of the LIVES OF THE SAINTS, containing twenty-five fine steel engravings, and four illuminated titles, which is superior to any edition of the Work ever printed.

Remember, when purchasing either the cheap or the illustrated edition, to bear in mind, that SADI-LIER'S is the only edition containing a preface, by the late Dr. DOYLE, and the LIVES OF THE SAINTS canonized since the death of the author, being the only complete edition published.

D. & J. SADI-LIER,
179 Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, Oct. 23, 1850.

BOARDING SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES,

(CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.)

BYTOWN.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Bytown and its vicinity, that they will instruct Young Ladies placed under their care, in every branch becoming to their sex. The Sisters engage, that every thing in their power will be done to contribute to the domestic comfort and health of their pupils; as well as their spiritual welfare. They will likewise be taught good order, cleanliness, and how to appear with modesty in public.

The position of the town of Bytown will give the pupils a double facility to learn the English and French languages. As it stands unrivalled for the beauty and salubrity of its situation, it is, of course, no less adapted for the preservation and promotion of the health of the pupils. The diet will be good, wholesome and abundant.

TUITION.

The branches taught are, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, both French and English; History, ancient and modern; Mythology, Polite Literature, Geography, in English and French; Use of the Globes, Book-keeping, Geometry, Domestic Economy, Knitting, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, &c., &c., &c.

Lessons in Music, Drawing and Painting, will be given; and, if desired, the pupils will learn how to transfer on glass or wood. They will also be taught how to imitate Flowers and Fruit, on wax: but these different lessons will form an extra charge.

TERMS.

Board,	£15 0 0	Payable per quarter or per month, but always in advance
Half-board,	7 10 0	
Quarter-board,	3 0 0	
Music,	4 8 0	
Drawing and Painting,	1 7 6	
Washing,	2 0 0	
For articles wanted during the year,	0 8 3	

[This is to be paid when entering.]

Postage, Doctor's Fees, Books, Paper, Pens, are charged to the Parents.

No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of the month, except for cogent reasons.

DRESS AND FURNITURE.

No particular dress is required for every day, but on Sundays and Thursdays, in summer, the young Ladies will dress alternately in sky-blue or white. In winter, the uniform will be bottle-green Merino. On entering, every one must bring, besides the uniform dresses,—

- Six changes of Linen,
- A white Dress and a sky-blue silk Scarf,
- A net Veil,
- A winter Cloak,
- A summer and a winter Bonnet,
- A green Veil,
- Two Blankets and a Quilt, large enough to cover the feet of the Baudet,
- A Mattress and Straw-bed,
- A Pillow and three Covers,
- Three pairs of Sheets,
- A coarse and a fine Comb,
- A Tooth and a Hair Brush,
- Two Napkins, two yards long and three-quarters wide,
- Two pairs of Shoes,
- Twelve Napkins,
- A Knife and Fork,
- Three Plates,
- A large and a small Spoon,
- A pewter Goblet,
- A bowl for the Tea.

REMARKS.—Each Pupil's Clothes must be marked. The dresses and veils are to be made conformably to the custom of the institution. Parents are to consult the teachers before making the dresses.

All the young Ladies in the Establishment are required to conform to the public order of the House; but no undue influence is exercised over their religious principles.

In order to avoid interruption in the classes, visits are confined to Thursdays, and can only be made to pupils, by their Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters, Uncles, Aunts, and such others as are formally authorised by the parents.

There will be a yearly vacation of four weeks, which the pupils may spend either with their parents or in the Institution.

All letters directed to the Pupils, must be post-paid. 22nd Oct., 1850.

MONTREAL CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 233, St. Paul Street.

C. GALLAGHER, MERCHANT TAILOR, has for Sale some of the very BEST of CLOTHING, warranted to be of the SOUNDEST WORKMANSHIP and no humbugging.

N. B. Gentlemen wishing to FURNISH their OWN CLOTH, can have their CLOTHES made in the Style with punctuality and care.
Montreal, Oct., 19th 1850.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale by the Subscribers, J. "WILLY BURKE," or, *The Irish Orphan in America*, by Mrs. J. SADI-LIER, 18mo., handsomely bound in muslin, price only 1s. 3d.

The prize was awarded to this Tale, by Mr. Brownson.

D. & J. SADI-LIER,
179 Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, 3rd Oct., 1850.

RYAN'S HOTEL,

(LATE FELLERS.)

No. 231, St. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the Public, for the patronage extended to him, and takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has made extensive alterations and improvements in his house. He has fitted up his establishment entirely new this spring, and every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him by stopping at his house.

THE HOTEL IS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

Within a few minutes walk of the various Steamboat Wharves, and will be found advantageously situated for Merchants from the Country, visiting Montreal on business.

THE TABLE

Will be furnished with the best the Markets can provide, and the delicacies and luxuries of the season will not be found wanting.

THE STABLES ARE WELL KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC,

AS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS,

And attentive and careful persons will always be kept in attendance.

THE CHARGES WILL BE FOUND REASONABLE.

And the Subscriber trusts, by constant personal attention to the wants and comfort of his guests, to secure a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been given to him.

M. P. RYAN.

Montreal, 5th September, 1850.

GROCERIES, &c.,

Wholesale and Retail.

THE Undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he still continues at the Old Stand,—

Corner of MCGILL and WILLIAM STREETS,

where he has constantly on hand a general and well-selected assortment of GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, consisting in part of:—

SUGARS—Refined Crushed and Muscovado
TEAS—Old and Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Hyson, Twankay and Twankay of various grades, Souchong, Pouchong and Congo

WINES—Maderia, Port and Sherry, of different qualities and various brands, in wood & bottle
LIQUORS—Martel's and Hennessy's Brandy, De-Kuyper's Gin, in wood and cases, Old Jamaica Rum, Scotch and Montreal Whiskey, London Porter and Leith Ale

FLOUR—Fine and Superfine, in bbls.
SALT—Fine and Coarse, in bags

MACKAREL—Nos. 1 and 2, in bbls. and half-bbls.
HERRINGS—Artichat, No. 1, and Newfoundland

Cassia, Cloves, Allspice, Nutmegs, Indigo, Cop-pers, Blue, Starch, Mustard, Raisins, Macaroni, and Vermicelli

All of which will be disposed of cheap, for Cash.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

August 16, 1850.

EDWARD FEGAN,



Boot and Shoe Maker,

232 SAINT PAUL STREET,

OPPOSITE THE EASTERN HOTEL.

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal support afforded him since his commencement in business, and also assures them that nothing will be wanting on his part, that attention, punctuality and a thorough knowledge of his business can effect, to merit their continued support.

On hand, a large and complete assortment, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Low, for Cash.

Aug. 15, 1850.

JOHN M'CLOSKEY,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Clothes Cleaner,
(FROM BELFAST.)

No. 33 St. Lewis Street, in rear of Donegan's Hotel.

ALL kinds of STAINS, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., CAREFULLY EXTRACTED.

Montreal, Sept. 20, 1850.