

Clergy of Westminster. The Prelate said that the appointment of territorial Bishops by a Papal brief is a virtual denial of the legitimate authority of the Sovereign and people of this country. The Times reminds his Lordship that a few months ago he himself proposed, in the House of Lords, a bill for the express purpose of limiting this "legitimate" authority, and accepts his present address as a public act of contrition on the part of the Bishop. His Lordship has advised his Clergy to preach controversial sermons. What persons who are in possession have to gain by controversy is a question which may well move our wonder.

ENGLAND.

There is a much more important question to be asked than that of whether the Pope has wronged or insulted us by the appointment of a Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. It is this—whether the numbers of Roman Catholics are really increasing in this kingdom in such a proportion as to warrant fresh steps on the part of the Pope in order to provide for their spiritual teaching, encouragement, and necessities. The answer to this—and we make it with regret and shame—is, that the numbers of the Roman Catholics in this country are increasing. And we think that the first efforts of public inquiry and of resentment, ought to be directed to this great fact and to its causes, for it is quite useless our anathematizing an enemy beyond our own lakes, injustice or stupidity at home.—Daily News Oct. 24.

THE WIDOW OF LIEUTENANT WACHORN.—The miserable pittance granted to this lady by the Government will not now be her only source of dependence. The Committee for the management of the Bombay Steam Fund have presented her with a Government annuity of £25 out of the unappropriated balance of the funds in their hands. This fund was constituted by the proceeds of a public subscription, at Bombay, in 1833, for the purpose of promoting the great object of steam communication with England, and the amount raised has been appropriated, from time to time, in accordance with that design. The station-houses for the overland route across the Desert were constructed by these means.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—Thursday was the last day for receiving applications. The number during the past few days has been "perfectly astonishing." At the city of London committee on Wednesday 200 forms were returned, and an almost equal number of blank forms applied for. During the last week four clerks have been constantly employed in arranging the voluminous returns sent in. The total number of exhibitors for the city of London will considerably exceed 1,000. Westminster expects to furnish nearly an equal number. The Finsbury and South London committees have also received an immense addition to their list of exhibitors. On Thursday, the last day, no less than 1,500 additional returns were sent in from the local committees in various parts of the country.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF AN INSPECTOR OF THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—An inspector in the Post-office named Harris, has been missing since Saturday night, and, from various circumstances, foul treatment is suspected. He has a wife and four children, who have been thrown into an agonising state of suspense. A notice has been circulated amongst the City and Metropolitan Police, with instructions that every inquiry is to be made respecting the case.

At the Michaelmas Quarter-Sessions of the Cheshire Magistrates, the Reverend H. S. Joseph, champion of Chester Castle, quoted the following statistics to show that the increase of crime in this county is not so much due to want of employment and low wages as to other causes,—such as the lowness of the educational standard, the abundance of beer-shops, and the vile character of lodging-houses.

Amount of weekly earnings, from September 1849 to September 1850:—From 5s. to 10s. a week, 37; do. 11s. to 16s. do., 88; do. 19s. to 27s. do. 28; do. 28s. to 40s. do., 3; unemployed, 41; married women, 15; boys and girls doing nothing, 9; apprentices, 9; servants, 17.

In most of the summary convictions, I have not been able to ascertain what their earnings have been. From this table we see that the great majority of the prisoners could and did earn from 11s. to 18s. a week."

UNITED STATES.

THE MORMON SAINTS.—The Mormons congregated on Beaver Island in Lake Michigan, are in a state of great tribulation, and from causes which it would seem should never arise among saints. Elder Adams charged the Prophet James S. Strange with robbing, and other similar un-prophet like practices. Prophet Strange in return raised such a storm of indignation about the ears of Elder Adams, that he had to flee for his life. In the meantime Strange has been arrested, sent to Mackinaw, tried, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the county jail.—Boston Pilot.

Rev. John Sharp, a street preacher in Pittsburg, has been arrested on a bench warrant, and is now in prison in default of bail, in the sum of \$1000, the Grand Jury having found a true bill against him for slander against Leopold Sohl.—Id.

UNITARIANISM vs. CALVINISM.—The first church of Boston, the first church of Salem, and the first church of Plymouth, "Churches of the Pilgrims," are all Unitarian churches, and have been so for many years.

The oldest meeting-house now standing in New England, and probably in the United States, is now the first Unitarian church in Hingham, Massachusetts, having been erected in 1680, and is now 170 years old. Its timbers are said to be sound and firm yet.

The first church of Boston (now Unitarian) was founded in 1630—220 years since.

The second church of Boston is Unitarian. Their present church edifice is a large one.

The third church in Boston is Baptist, and was gathered in 1665.

The fourth church of Boston (the "Old South") is Trinitarian Congregational, and was gathered in 1669.

The fifth church of Boston was originally an Episcopal church, called "King's Chapel," and was organized in 1687. It has been a Unitarian church for many years.

The sixth church of Boston, in Brattle-street, has been a Unitarian church for many years. Governor John Hancock was one of its early founders. He imported the pulpit from England at a great expense, for this church. Hon. Edward Everett was at one time pastor of this church. A canon ball, said to have been fired from the British during the Revolution, struck this building. The ball was preserved, and was placed half-imbedded in the wall, near the spot where it struck, and still remains there, an object of interest to the curious.

The seventh, eighth, and ninth churches of Boston

are all Unitarian churches; the two former founded in 1714 and 1715, and the latter organized in 1727. The first building of the ninth church was a barn, converted into a meeting-house. It was in the ninth church that the State Convention sat, which adopted the constitution of the United States in 1778; and of this Society, the Rev. Dr. Channing was pastor for forty years.—New York Christian Enquirer.

AN ADVENTURE ON THE COAST OF BRAZIL.—The Hereford Times publishes a long letter addressed to the late J. Bailey, Esq., late M. P. for Herefordshire, from his brother, Lieutenant J. Bailey, R. N., who is at present employed in the Slave-squadron on the South American coast. The writer dates from Rio, the 28th of June; he thinks that what is detailed "may lead to promotion," and at any rate expresses his opinion that it ought to do so. He has taken three slaves in five days, while "Crofton has had his promotion for taking four vessels in eighteen months." The last capture seems certainly to have been a daring one. It had previously been unlawful to take slave vessels out of Brazilian ports, but Lieutenant Bailey carried out despatches from the Admiralty, ordering him to take them out of their ports, when it could be done without successful resistance. The Lieutenant heard of a "notorious fellow" lying off the port of Machabi, and determined to take him. The slaver was found ready for sea, and within pistol-shot of an eight-gun battery. While the boats were searching her, a body of soldiers marched in the battery and loaded the guns. He went in a four-oared boat to speak to the commander of the battery, and, as he went up the bank, "a fellow let fly a musket close to my head, out of a hedge." At length the vessel was steamed out "to trick them," the boats were manned and armed, and orders were given to the men not to fire until one of them was injured. "The boats dashed alongside the slaver on the side opposite to the battery, whilst a perfect blaze of muskets and rockets was going on around them, though at so cautious a distance that no one was touched. Presently, in the moonlight, we saw her sails dropped, the cables were slipped, and out she shot like an arrow. Directly she did so, bang went her first gun from the battery, which went far over the mark; and then a second, it splashed them from head to foot; a third flashed in the pan, and by that time she had run across our bows, and directly she had done so we steamed in across the line of fire, which immediately ceased; and, giving them three good cheers, as the only return for their shot, dashed off to sea together, at the rate of eight miles an hour. It was the work of ten minutes, and was done without our even snapping a cap." The gallant Lieut. adds that the "Brazilians are furious—they declare that their only treatment of us shall be the knife and musket; and their threats are not empty ones. The Riflemen had a volley poured into one boat's crew, which killed one man dead; and the whole party would have been murdered, had it not been for their own presence of mind. The 'Cornu-rant' had three men killed in the street of Rio, by being thrown out of a window. We are, therefore, close prisoners, and never think of going anywhere."

SUFFERINGS OF CATHOLICS IN CHINA.—"This persecution took its rise in October 1848, and was founded on the pretext, that the Christians were engaged in exciting revolt against the Emperor Tao Kouang. The following scene reminds us of the darkest days of ancient persecution, and of the brightest glories of the early Church:

"On the refusal to trample on the cross, they were placed kneeling on chains armed with points. The rest of the body was suspended. The hands were attached to pulleys, which were drawn in every direction, and a box encased their ankles. When the judge gave the signal, the torture commenced: the arms and the head inclined towards the feet, while the body would not fall either to the right or left. The ankles became flattened under the pressure of the box in which they were encased. While the confessor thus endured all these horrible sufferings in his members, other torturers struck him with rods on all parts of his body, crying out at the same time, 'Wilt thou apostatize?' The silence or formal refusal of the victim caused a prolongation of his sufferings, from which he was only released, when on the point of sinking under them; when the torturing instantly ceased. Some restorative cordial is then poured down his throat, and he is conveyed in state of insensibility to his prison. When he recovers his strength, he is again subjected to the same trial. A young neophyte, only ten years old, whom I love with peculiar affection as my son in Jesus Christ, has suffered this awful trial of his courage and strength no less than six times. Tender virgins have overcome their executioners. At the sight of so great virtue, the astonishments of the judges is manifested in their countenances. The crowd of spectators remain in gloomy silence, unable to comprehend the courage of the victims or the cruelty of their persecutors."—Annales de la Propagation de la Foi.

BAZAAR

OF THE 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.
 M^{me}. FURNISS, M^{me}. DRUMMOND,
 " MASSON, " BOURRET,
 " DESBARATS, " WILSON,
 " DUMAS, " COULLIARD,
 " DORION, " LEVESQUE,
 M^{me}. 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 work, 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 SADR-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 SADR-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. SADLER,
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, Poetic Literature, Geography, in English and French; Use of the Globes, Book-keeping, Geometry, Domestic Economy, Knitting, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, &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 |
| Half-board, | 7 10 0 | quarter or |
| Quarter-board, | 3 0 0 | per month, |
| Music, | 4 8 0 | but always |
| Drawing and Painting, | 1 7 6 | in advance |
| 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,—

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| 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. |
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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. SADLER, 18mo., handsomely bound in muslin, price only 1s. 3d. The prize was awarded to this Tale, by Mr. BROWNSON.

D. & J. SADLER,
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, Copras, 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:

DEGS 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 Donegana's Hotel,

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

Montreal, Sept. 20, 1850.