

Emigration has had its effect on the fortunes of the London shopmen. A meeting of the Early Closing Association was held on Tuesday; and, according to the secretary, the men are now free agents: wages had risen; their demands for early closing had been widely listened to; and a probable meeting of employers was announced. The Association had a balance of £500 at the bank.—*Spectator*.

SCARCITY OF MEN FOR THE POLICE.—On Wednesday there were vacancies for thirty men in the police force at Scotland-yard, when only 7 were eligible for that service. This is said to be owing to the immense number of young men that have left this country for Australia, and gone to the diggings.

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.—Miss Blair, a ward in Chancery, and a rich heiress possessing between £800 and £1,000 a year, eloped on Wednesday morning from Taunton, with Garret O'Moore, Esq., of Queen's County, Ireland. The young lady, who was residing with her mother and stepfather, Captain Meagher, and who is extremely beautiful, as well as highly accomplished, is only seventeen, while the fortunate Irish gentleman is verging on forty. The affair has created the greatest excitement at Taunton, and amongst the lady's relatives in London.—*Globe*.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER OUTRAGES.—The London correspondent of the *Oxford University Herald* writes as follows:—"It is to be hoped that the fifth of November this year will show a great diminution in those absurd and often blasphemous outrages on the religious sentiments of a large portion of the community, which have been so unhappily revived on the two last anniversaries of Gunpowder treason and plot." The interest which will be elicited among all classes respecting the public funeral of the late Duke of Wellington will tend to divert the attention of even the archbishops of London streets to a more solemn and profitable subject: at any rate, one which will not inflame the ignorant bigotry of the infidel rabble. I am glad to observe that at Exeter the Dean and Chapter have already addressed an appeal to the inhabitants of that city, imploring them to desist from those disorderly proceedings in the cathedral yard which have been customary on the night of the fifth of November. The year before last, you may recollect, the Exeter outrages were among the most disgraceful of those which were stirred up by the "Durham letter of Lord John Russell; and last year, two lives were lost in the desperate commotion which took place. Let us trust that the appeal of the Capitular Clergy, too the good sense and Christian feeling of the people of Exeter, will not be without effect. If the example were followed by the authorities in all our towns, we might have good hope that customs so much "more honored in the breach than the observance" would be discontinued. The effort would steadily discourage such vulgar prejudices as are embodied in the Guy Fawkes' orgies, it would redound to their credit as Ministers of the Gospel of peace."

GAVAZZI AT A DISCOUNT.—This miserable pretender's recent second visit to Scotland has been, we have reason to know, a complete failure. The Padre's former visit to the Land of Cakes, having filled his bag with many a thousand Scotch simoleon's "brass silver and gold," the tempter allowed him to try a second effort at Sandy's pockets by returning to Scotland, and holding a further series of meetings in the principal towns; fortunately for the good folks they had now acquired some experience of the "unco" fellows' grabbing propensities. Mr. Larkin, of Newcastle, had in one of their ain churches at Dumfries painted the chief with such a graphic similitude to Auld Nick, and which description had travelled far and wide in the press beyond the Tweed, Sandy everywhere buttoned up his breeches pocket, and now wad nae give a skiver to hear a fellow gabber in a style far too braid, and awfu queer for them to understand—hence his meetings have nearly all been failures. The press which formerly painted him as an angel of light, now wad nae back. Even the witness, his former patron, disposes of his second visit to Auld Reekie in a paragraph of a dozen lines. It is curious to observe the arch impostor carefully shuns Newcastle; he hies a second time to the north, and by a circuitous rout visits the midland district; but remembering that in the once fine old Catholic town of Newcastle that there is a man who dared in open meeting to denounce and expose his tricks, he wisely keeps a respectful distance from the banks of the Tyne.

ATROCIOUS MURDER AT STOUTHRIEF. NEAR ABERDEEN.—A correspondent of the *Edinburgh Witness* states that one of the most brutal murders ever perpetrated in the north of Scotland was committed on Monday evening in a lone house at Killybrewster, about half a mile from the town of Aberdeen. About ten o'clock on that evening, a man was seen under suspicious circumstances in the neighborhood, and shortly afterwards the bodies of the inmates—an elderly woman named Ross, and a boy, her grandchild, from four to six years of age—were discovered. They had apparently been brutally murdered by means of an axe, and their bodies are said to bear the most hideous marks of violence. The supposed murderer has been arrested in his own house, Lower Denburn, Aberdeen. He is said to be a native of Skene, in the county of Aberdeen, and is about fifty years of age. A most painful sensation has naturally been created in the locality.

A SWINDLER.—There is no way so easy of access to the heart, and thence of course to the pocket of a minister of religion, no matter of what faith he be, or of a zealous lay member of a Christian church, as representing yourself as a convert to his opinions. There is no doubt something flattering to your own notions that a person should come to you and tell you that after reading, and study, and enquiry, you and you only hold the right view. This is "the soft place" through which the artful make an entrance. It may be natural to "rejoice over the repentant sinner," but those who rejoice the most over "conversions" are led to believe incredible stories, and the police cases of the metropolis show the "good living" that such fellows make who go about the country "recanting their errors" to every good-natured minister no matter of what denomination. There has been for seven weeks past in Preston, a young man living upon the bounty of one of our clergymen, on the strength of his having been a Stonyhurst student who had "seen the error of his ways," and it was discovered that the scoundrel had never been at Stonyhurst in his life. Means were taken to have him apprehended, and he was lodged in the lockup. A month's sojourn at the House of Correction under a summary conviction as a "rogue and vagabond" would perhaps do the fellow good. This exposure will we fear have but little effect so long as there is such an anxiety to obtain "converts," and such a desire to hear from students reclaimed from another faith the secrets of their former "prison-house."

A very little enquiry in the present instance would have saved the pocket of a worthy townsman to a considerable extent.—*Preston Chronicle*.

EPISCOPAL CHANGES.—There are some whisperings astir of certain rather startling changes being about to take place in the Episcopal bench. The contemplated retirement of a distinguished prelate is likely to give rise to certain important translations, one of which may affect the diocese of Oxford; while another is expected to lead to the elevation of a popular divine.—*Oxford Herald*.

ENGLAND'S DIFFICULTIES.

(From the *Dublin Weekly Telegraph*.)

Every Irishman remembers who first uttered the adage, "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity." It has an ungracious sound, but that is the fault of England, whose bigotry only yields to necessity; and, yielding to that, is deprived even of that slight title to respect which even intolerance may derive from conscientiousness. It cannot be a sense of religion; it can only be a love of persecution which gives way to the pressure of circumstances; and we despise an intolerance, proof against anything but inconvenience. So it has been, however, with England, in regard to Catholicity—for O'Connell's maxim has a wider scope of application than to Ireland. When he spoke, and even at this time, Ireland is the citadel of British Catholicity; and the penal laws, pressing upon Irishmen, were chiefly laws directed against them as Catholics; and ever since the Revolution the bigotry of England towards the Church has been in proportion to her prosperity, and her persecution has kept pace with her power. So soon as James II. was totally defeated, the Treaty of Limerick was broken by the Dutch deliverer; and directly his power was established, new penal laws against Catholics were enacted and enforced. When the Separation of America and the Revolutionary wars had weakened or frightened England, these penal laws were relaxed, and, from dread of civil war, were finally repealed by the Duke who now lies dead. But when the peace had quieted England's apprehension, and the growth of her commerce had stimulated her proud self-confidence, the penal laws were revived, and in the last year, which witnessed that climax and culminating point of England's pride and prosperity, she recommenced her course of persecution and penal legislation. It was in the year of the Great Exhibition that the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill passed. It was when, like Tyre or Babylon, she sat enthroned in earthly power as a queen amidst the nations, drunk with worldly pride and material prosperity, and blinded to her awful moral depravity and degradation—it was then she passed insolent and worse than heathen laws against the religion which had laid the basis of all that was great and good within her, and the religion of well nigh all the rest of Christendom. From her past conduct we may draw prophecies as to the future, and may predict that she will retrace her steps, and retract her hateful policy of bigotry, only when she is driven thereto by the slavish policy of apprehension and necessity. Nor are there wanting many signs to indicate that the hour of England's necessity is not far off. At this moment, when the organs of her public opinion are doing their utmost to excite feelings of hatred towards the religion of one-third of her subjects, and of nine-tenths of those of European nations, she stands estranged from all other states—the object of distrust, dislike, and suspicion—with Austria and France consolidating their power under the influence of the Church; America rapidly populating with hostile Irishmen; and Russia, with her vast legions, looming like a dark cloud, over the east. And when the war comes, which she has done her best, by her insolent stupidity, to provoke—it will be a war in which she will find her bigotry has done its worst to weaken her. At this moment, to such an extent has emigration proceeded—that while her manufacturers are crying out to foreigners to fill up the vacant places of Englishmen—the army finds difficulties in enlistment, which it never felt before. We happen to know, upon military authority, that there is a greater difficulty in getting recruits for the army, than has ever been known; and that, in Ireland especially, hitherto an unbounded resource for recruiting, this difficulty is even greater than in England. Here is a difficulty for England, which she will not so easily get over as her patriotic rulers expect, with reference to the deficiency of labor. Foreign workmen may do well enough, but foreign soldiers cannot be so procurable or desirable.

It is not easy to conceive what England could do in the next war, with regiments she can scarcely recruit, and finances she can hardly repair; for the taxation it is utterly impossible to increase, and the nation is already resolved on the repeal of the income tax, and the removal of it will leave a deficiency. What will England do in the next war, unable either to get more money or more men? We are not speaking at random in repeating this; we speak from military authority, when we declare that there is great difficulty in keeping up our army, even on the peace establishment; and every one knows that we have only maintained our finances for some years past, in a time of profound peace, by means of an income tax, which the people are clamoring to have repealed. Under such circumstances, what could England expect, in the next war, but humiliation, defeat, disaster, and disgrace? And who does not know that some of the martyred priests, especially the sainted Arrowsmith, predicted that this would assuredly be the fate of England, as preparatory to the reception of the true faith. There is a retributive Providence with nations as with individuals—crime never passes unpunished, and cruelty is certain to receive a reward. The blood of the martyrs, so profusely shed by Protestant bishops and judges, under the Tudors and the Stuarts, still cries to heaven for vengeance. It is not for men to accelerate the retribution. "Vengeance is mine; I will repay it," saith the Lord! But, assuredly, there are symptoms, on the one hand, of the approach of retribution, and on the other, of that insolence and pride which provoke it. Not even Nero nor Nebuchadnezzar ever set themselves against the Church with greater truculence than have the Whig and Tory Ministries of our own days; and not the worst excesses of Paganism have surpassed the persecuting atrocities of Protestantism. Judicious policy! which compels one-third of the people to look to the hour of humiliation or apprehension as the only season likely to bring justice from the rest! Admirable system!—which causes so large a portion of the nation, under the pressure of enmity and persecution, to expect from foreign countries sympathy denied them in their own! Truly salutary principles of government, which make one-third of our subjects feel that for the sake of their religion—and that the

religion of the rest of Christendom—they are objects of aversion and oppression in their native land. For the present fruits of this precious policy, we behold the most valuable portion of our population leaving a land they have ceased to love—our factories filling with foreigners, who have come to a land they never cared to love—our army with difficulty recruiting its ranks—and our financiers perplexed how to sustain their resources. And all this in time of peace! If the difficulties of peace are so great, what may be expected from those of war? And if the Catholics of Great Britain get nothing but oppression in time of peace, what have they to fear from war? And is it their fault that the injustice they endure drives them to anticipate the time of their country's humiliation as the hour of their own liberation? Is it they who thus put Catholicism in opposition to patriotism, or rather render it the best patriotism to lament that the country should only by disaster be convinced of the impolicy of persecution and the danger of disunion?

RELIGIOUS EQUALITY IN IRELAND.

(From the *Glasgow Free Press*.)

We are glad that a movement in the right direction has been commenced in Ireland for the reformation of one of the greatest abuses that even afflicted a nation. We do fervently hope that the agitation which has commenced will not be allowed to subside, except with the complete destruction of that huge injustice. When we consider the outrageously disproportionate application of Ecclesiastical revenues, and other funds appropriated to the support of Protestantism in Ireland, we will have a fair specimen of the equal rights said to be enjoyed by Catholics under the British constitution.

We find from a report of Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Revenues, made 16th April, 1835, that the estimated amount of the Irish compositions of Ireland was £668,888 14s. 2d.; estimated amount of the Irish Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £3,440 3s. 3d.; net amount of Episcopal revenue, on an average of three years, ending December 31st, 1831, £128,808 8s. 3d. In the space of thirty years the following sums were expended:—For Protestant Charter Schools, £741,773; for Protestant Foundling Hospitals, £399,295; Protestant Society for Disinfecting Vice, £124,721; grants to the Board of First Fruits, £595,382; Royal Bounty, £25,400. We have not here enumerated the enormous revenues of Trinity College, Dublin.

Now, if we take the entire sums granted to Charter Schools, Foundling Hospitals, the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and the Board of First Fruits, and add to this the sum of the separate items applied annually to the support of Protestantism in Ireland, we shall arrive at the astounding and apparently incredible fact, that under the free and equal laws of Britain, the state appropriates, for the support of the religion of one-eighth of the entire population of Ireland, above one hundred and seven times the sum that was annually voted to the remaining seven-eighths. The Catholics of Ireland constitute seven-eighths of the entire population, and their numbers will enable us to form some idea of the amount of their contributions to the purposes of the state. Of course, they have a right to expect a proportionate share of advantages in return. Yet when, on a late occasion, there was question of appropriating a miserable £1,200 to repair a Catholic college, it was carried with very great difficulty through this justice-loving parliament of ours by a bare majority of two, amid the growling bigotry or contemptuous indifference of the inveterate enemies of Catholics. This is an injustice to which the eyes of the community will be opened, as soon as the anti-Papal frenzy shall have subsided.

We are told that this is a Protestant country, and is, therefore, justified in not voting money for Catholic purposes. But why, then, we ask, take Catholics' money for state purposes? If Catholics are compelled to pay a proportionate share of the taxes of the state, why not allow them in return a proportionate share of the advantages? Britain is not more Protestant than France or Belgium is Catholic. Yet both these countries give a liberal allowance of the public funds to the support of Protestantism. Why does not Protestant England follow the example of Catholic France or Belgium? Or is it, that justice to all is incompatible with a Protestant constitution?

TAILORS! TORONTO TAILORS!!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, SIXTY TAILORS, COAT, PANT, and VEST MAKERS. Constant Employment, the Best Wages, and all Cash paid. Apply to HUGHES & Co., New York and Liverpool Houses, Toronto, C. W.

Oct. 22, 1852.

ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, MATHEMATICAL, DAY, BOARD, AND EVENING ACADEMY, 45 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

THIS ACADEMY being patronized by the Catholic School Commissioners enables the Principal to impart instruction in the above departments on extremely moderate terms, which he warrants to be equal (if not superior) to any school in Canada. He will resume his Evening Classes on the 1st of October next. Book-keeping, by Single or Double Entry, will be thoroughly taught by Lecture. Gentlemen desirous of studying Surveying or Engineering, will find this a good opportunity. References—Rev. Messrs. Pinsonault, Prevost, and the Clergymen of St. Patrick's Church.

September 25th, 1852.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

BY M. P. RYAN & Co.

THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on King and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood to the different Railroad Terminals, make it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure.

THE FURNITURE

Is entirely new, and of superior quality.

THE TABLE

Will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Delicacies the markets can afford.

HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge.

THE HOUSE will be OPENED to the Public, on MONDAY, the 10th instant.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Friends, for the patronage bestowed on him during the past three years, and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Montreal, May 6, 1852.

M. P. RYAN.

Mr. MALONE,

PROFESSOR, ST. ANNE'S COLLEGE,

BEGS to intimate to Parents and Guardians, that he is prepared to receive two or three young Gentlemen as Pupils, to instruct in that department of Civil Engineering, which consists of Railway Surveying, Levelling, Laying out Curves, Determining the Gradients, the Radii and Tangents of all Circles connected with Railways. Two half days in each week will be devoted to field operations, and the remainder of the week to inside work, such as Laying down Lines, Plotting, Plan Drawing, Making Sections, and Working Drawings, the Calculation of Areas, and the various Solids which present themselves in Excavations. One year is sufficient for a Pupil of moderate talent. Terms £35 currency per annum, including Board, &c., with the family.

A WORK FOR EVERY CATHOLIC FAMILY.

DE LIGNEY'S CATHOLIC LIFE OF CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES.

D. & J. SADLER & Co., have just published THE HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST, from his Incarnation until his Ascension. To which is added—THE HISTORY OF THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. Translated from the French of Father DE LIGNEY by Mrs. J. SADLER; with the approbation of the Most Rev. JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop of New York.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"We have received the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th numbers of this splendid edition of the Life of Christ. This book is translated from the French of Father Francis de Ligney, S. J., by Mrs. Sadler, a lady well known to the readers of the *Pilot*. The numbers are illustrated with engravings of the following subjects: Jerusalem, the Prodigal Son, the Wisemen's Offering, and the incredulity of St. Thomas.

The life of Christ is concluded in the 9th number and the history of the Acts of the Apostles commences, being intended as a sequel to the Life of Christ, by the same author.

We cannot too strongly recommend this book to the Catholic community."—*Boston Pilot*.

"We cordially congratulate the Catholics of the United States on the appearance of a work, at once so important and interesting, as Father de Ligney's Life of Christ. It is already widely known and appreciated on the continent of Europe, where it has long been prized as one of the most useful and devotional works. Mrs. Sadler, to whom the Catholics of the United States are already much indebted for her valuable contributions to our Catholic literature, has rendered Father de Ligney's work into our tongue with singular fidelity, and a nice regard to the original text. The work is superbly printed, and appears in parts, at the very low price of twenty-five cents per number. The steel engravings are done in the best style of the art, and are after designs by Rubens, Vandike, De Caisne Schellier, and other eminent masters of the old school. We know no Catholic publication of more general utility, and really so cheap. It has already attained a wide circulation in Europe, and we doubt not but that it will be soon found in every Catholic home in the new world."—*N. Y. Truth Teller*.

"HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST.—Sadler & Co., New York. This is a new edition of the life of our Divine Saviour from His Incarnation to His Ascension, compiled in French from a careful examination of the sacred Scriptures by the learned and pious De Ligney, and translated by Mrs. J. Sadler. The merits of this work are universally recognised, and its reputation yet increasing. This edition is elegantly translated, beautifully printed on fine paper, and illustrated with splendid engravings. The engraving in this first issue is 'The Descent from the Cross,' and is worth the price of the number."—*Philadelphia Catholic Instructor*.

"We have received the first number of De Ligney's Life of Christ, translated by Mrs. Sadler, and published by D. & J. Sadler & Co., New York, with the approbation of Archbishop Hughes. The work is held in high esteem in Europe, and has already been translated into three languages from the original French. It is issued in quarto form, printed on clear type and on fine paper.—Each number contains 64 pages, and is illustrated with a fine steel engraving. The price is twenty-five cents a number, and twelve or fourteen numbers will complete the work. We have no doubt that it will sell very readily."—*Shepherd of the Valley*.

The work is a small 4to of 736 pages, elegantly printed from new type, on fine paper, and is illustrated with thirteen highly finished steel engravings, executed expressly for the work.—It may be had in the following styles of binding:—

Muslin, gilt backs,	20
Roan, marbled edges,	25
Mitralon Morocco, gilt edges,	30
Turkey, extra,	35

A liberal Discount made to parties clubbing together, and ordering Six or more copies.

D. & J. SADLER & Co.,
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis
Xavier Streets,

Montreal, Oct., 1852.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, founded in Montreal in 1819, after having been closed since May, 1851, will be re-opened on the 5th of OCTOBER instant, at the village of St. Charles de l'Industrie.

The Director having visited the principal Deaf and Dumb Institutions of Europe, and acquired a knowledge of how Pupils are there treated, will now employ the most effective means of performing the duties devolved upon him. As he will be aided in the work of instruction by the Clerks of the Society of St. Vincent, he will be able to give a greater development to the Institution. Among other modifications, he will establish an Articulation Class for young Pupils; those altogether unable to articulate will be carefully exercised in the study of Labialogy. Adopting the ingenious methods now employed in several of the Institutions of Europe, he hopes to succeed in making many articulate distinctly, and others to catch the words on the lips, with a facility proportionate to their respective capacities. This Institution having no real endowments, nor, as yet, received the smallest aid from the Legislature, no Pupil will be admitted free. Instructions will be given during six months and a-half in the year on the following terms:—

For Board and Teaching, 5 Dollars per month, payable half-yearly in advance; when bedding, washing and mending are provided by the establishment, the charge will be 7 Dollars a month. Medical attendance and Stationery, when furnished by the Institution, will form extra charges. Pupils belonging to poor families will be taught and boarded for the moderate sum of 3 Dollars and a-half per month, without any additional charge for Medical attendance, and school furniture. Externs, unable to pay, will be received gratis.

Pupils of apparent intelligence and quiet habits, will be received at the age of eight years; those advanced in years will receive religious instructions only by the language of signs and the most essential words.

Montreal, October 1, 1852.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Cottage Conversations. By Mary Monien,	2 6
Cobbett's <i>Legislation</i> to Parsons and Laborers (being a sequel to the <i>History of the Reformation</i>), 18mo. muslin,	1 10
The Spirit of the Nation, and other select Political Songs. By the Writers of the <i>Dublin Newspaper</i> , Press; 18mo. muslin; price only	1 3
Moore's Irish Melodies, with a sketch of his life,	1 3
The Sparrow. By Paul Peppergrass, Esq.; Part 2	1 3
The Works of Bishop England; 5 vols.,	50 4

D. & J. SADLER & Co.,

Corner of Notre Dame & St. Francis Xavier Streets,
Montreal, July 21.