

DEATH OF THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Our readers and the whole Catholic world will hear with deep grief the melancholy and unexpected intelligence which we have this week to communicate. Letters have been received from Naples announcing the death, in that city, of the Earl of Shrewsbury, on the 9th ult., after a short illness. His Lordship had arrived at Palermo on the 26th October, and appeared to have suffered a good deal during his stay from the unusual oppressiveness of the weather. He was recommended by his physician to remove to Rome, and with that intention he left Palermo on the 7th ult., and arrived next day at Naples. During the night after his arrival he was seized with malaria fever which resulted in congestion of the brain. For thirteen hours and a half he lay without speech or hearing. He was attended by Lady Shrewsbury and the young heir to the title, Mr. Bertram Talbot. No further particulars have reached us, except that his Lordship received the last rites of the Church, and expired, without suffering, at half-past four in the afternoon. We need hardly beg, which we do most earnestly, the prayers of our readers for the repose of the soul of this pious, devoted, and magnificent son of the Church. His generous bounty, worthy of the great Catholic noble of England's glorious and most Christian ages; his zeal for the propagation and preservation of the Faith; his magnanimity in confessing the wonderful works of God, in defiance of the laugh of an infidel and heretical people; the widely-extended charity and piety with which this chief of the house of Talbot adorned an illustrious Catholic name—all these were virtues which constituted a character rare, indeed, in times like these, and deservedly attended with the affection and gratitude of the Catholic people. May he rest in peace.

John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, Premier Earl, and Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, was born 18th March, 1791; succeeded his uncle 6th April, 1827; married 27th June, 1814, Maria (born 21st May, 1795), eldest daughter of the late William Talbot, Esq., of Castle Talbot, Wexford. He has had issue—first, Lady Mary Althea Beatrix (raised to the rank of Princess by his Majesty the King of Bavaria); born 29th May, 1815; married 4th April, 1833, Filippo Andrea, Prince Donia Pacifici Landi. Second, John (born 27th November, 1816, died 23rd March, 1817). Third, Lady Gwendoline Catherine (born 2d December, 1817, married 11th May, 1855, Mark Anthony Aldobrandini, Prince Borghese, and died at Rome 27th October, 1840. He is succeeded by his cousin, Bertram Arthur, now Earl of Shrewsbury, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot, born 13th February, 1833.—*Tablet*.

LARGENY BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—The *Globe* of Tuesday accuses—and with evident justice—Mr. Disraeli of literary theft, in his oration in the House on the late Duke. The *Globe* proves its case by placing in parallel columns the passages from the speech from the Chancellor and those from an eulogy on Field-Marshal Gouvion de St. Cyr, written by M. Tuissier, and quoted in the *Morning Chronicle*, July 1, 1818. After perusing the original and Mr. Disraeli's paraphrase, the *Globe* proceeds:—"We will not add a word to diminish the effect that must attend the bare notice of this impudent and vulgar theft. Even while the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in the act of speaking, many of his audience must have been struck by the studied falsetto of his tone, the meretricious glitter of his rhetoric, the utter absence of that broad and genial warmth which, as one might have thought, would have been unbidden, to the lips of the eulogist of Wellington. *Elle opportunitate mortis!* At least the Duke was spared witnessing the ignominy. The Duke of Wellington had experienced the vicissitudes of either fortune, and his calamities were occasionally scarcely less conspicuous than the honours which he ultimately secured. He was pelted by a mob. He heaved the dagger of Canillon. The wretched Capeligne even accused him of pecculation. But surely it was the last refinement of insult that his funeral oration, pronounced by the official chief of the English Parliament, should be stolen word for word from a trashy panegyric on a second-rate French Marshal."

A PROTESTANT FESTIVAL.—The inhabitants of Brighton were somewhat astonished on the fifth of Nov. at witnessing the effigies, not of Guy Fawkes, but of his Holiness Pope Pius IX. and Prince Louis Napoleon, each drawn by a drakey on a separate car. The figures were nearly as large as life, and represented his Holiness as coming in all haste from Rome to place the crown upon the head of the Emperor. After levying "black mail" to a considerable amount from the Protestant population of Brighton during the day, the crowd conveyed the effigies, at a late hour of the evening, to the "Devil," a spot just outside the town on the London-road, where they burnt them with great ceremony.

PROTESTANT DEVELOPMENTS.—A great "sensation" has been created in Hull by a series of "spirit rappings" in a lonely house in Wellington-lane. An invisible hand seems to tap or scratch on the walls in divers parts of the house, and as yet the cause of the noises has not been discovered. Thousands of people assembled round the house, and the police are constantly on duty to keep order. The mortal occupants of the house are an elderly bedridden woman, her son-in-law, her daughter, and a female servant.—*Manchester Examiner*.

THE MILITIA IN FLINSHIRE.—There is a little likelihood of the requisite number of militia men being obtained in this county without recourse being had to the ballot. The dissuading ministers have been for some time engaged in dissuading their hearers from volunteering to serve. The Peace Society have also striven with great energy for the same object.

REVOLTING CRUELTY TO A YOUNG GIRL.—John Strling, carter, was charged, at the Central Police Court, on Monday, with maltreating an orphan girl, named Mary Stewart, about nine years of age. The girl had been taken into the service of Stirling from the City Parochial Board, and having displeased him by some petty delinquency he cruelly beat her, and afterwards locked her up in a press or closet, of such limited dimensions that she could neither sit nor lie down.—Here, it is alleged, the poor orphan was incarcerated for some days by her unnatural master, who, on being interrogated as to the motives which could induce him to commit such an outrage, replied, with provoking nonchalance, that he had put her into the press to punish her for some misconduct, intending to speak of her to the Governor of the Poor House, which he inadvertently neglected to do. The case was remitted to the Sheriff.—*Glasgow Free Press*.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Protestant world in England has this week been engrossed with the Duke, the Catholic world with the Doctor—I mean, of course, Dr. Newman, who is to be called up for judgment at the commencement of next week. A long affidavit has been filed by the Doctor under the advice of counsel, in which he sets forth the conduct of Achilli in challenging inquiry and exposure as to his own life by publicly maligning the character of the Catholic Clergy and religion; and also appends the *Dublin Review*, containing the article which three or four years ago, put forth all the charges made by the Doctor in his lectures. The *Review* was proffered in evidence at the trial, but rejected by Lord Campbell. It is inscrutable why it was not made a ground for resisting the rule for a criminal information, which is never granted where there has been a previous publication of the same charges without any attempt to meet them, the remedy by information being extraordinary, and adapted only to especial emergency. Dr. Newman, in referring to this, and to the conduct of Achilli in calumniating the Clergy of the Catholic Church, will bring before the court, as grounds of mitigation of punishment what ought rather to have been urged at the trial and reserved for the court, as grounds of privilege, exempting the Doctor from the onus of proving the truth of the charges until malice on his part was proved by the prosecutor. No attempt, however, is now made to impugn the trial, as it is too late for that. But the affidavit refers to the difficulties encountered by the defendant before the trial—first, in not being allowed time to procure evidence from Italy for the purpose of resisting the rule for an information; and, next, in the time for trial of the information being so long delayed (from February till July) that he had enormous expense to bear in the maintenance of his witnesses, and actually lost several of them, the very object which the prosecutor had in view in the delay he caused. Accompanying this affidavit of Dr. Newman are affidavits of medical men as to the state of his health, and the probable effects of imprisonment.—*Cor. of the Tablet*.

ANTI-CATHOLIC OUTRAGE AT PRESTON.—We read in the *Preston Chronicle* of Saturday the 13th:—"On the evening of yesterday week, shortly after nine o'clock, some malicious person or persons knocked loudly at the door of Mr. John Walker, of Avenue Colomade. Upon Miss Walker opening it no one was at the door, but she saw a flame burning as from a bottle, which rather alarmed her for a moment, she closed the door quickly. It appeared that the waiting of the door fortunately put out the light, for on Mr. Walker and other members of the family returning home, a few minutes afterwards, the bottle was picked up. It was found, on examination, to contain a quarter of a pound of fine gunpowder, in which was placed a piece of paper burned so low as to communicate with the powder.—The explosion of this quantity of powder could not but have been productive of serious consequences, perhaps even the loss of life. Frustrated in their first design the parties afterwards discharged at the door some other combustible, but less hurtful substance. Information was at once given to the police, but nothing has been heard of the parties. The only reason that can be assigned for this dastardly outrage, is, that Mr. Walker is a Catholic, and that some evil-disposed person has taken this mode of celebrating the Fifth of November, a mode of celebration that must call forth the reprobation of all classes. In the present instance, that reprobation will be universal, for there is not in the whole Catholic body a gentleman who has earned the good-will of all parties more completely than Mr. Walker."

MR. VILLIERS'S RESOLUTION.—THE TORIES.—Mr. Villiers's resolution proposes that the House of Commons shall declare, first, that the Act of 1845 was "a wise, a just, and a beneficent measure." Mr. Villiers's resolution next proposes that the House of Commons shall declare, "that the maintenance and further extension of the policy of Free Trade, as opposed to that of Protection, will best enable the industry and prosperity of the nation to bear the burdens to which they are exposed, and will contribute most to the welfare and prosperity of the people." Lord Derby, it is said, has advised his followers to vote for Mr. Villiers's motion. Will they—can they—vote for those two propositions? Will they, who have been declaring those propositions to be false, now affirm them to be true? Will they—can they—do those things?—And if the Anglo-Saxons can, for the sake of office, power, and patronage, so consign themselves to infamy, what will be the part taken by the Irish Protectionists?—what will be done by those who say they are our own representatives—by Grogan and Vance, by Taylor and Hamilton? Here, forsooth, is there a promise of conversions, such as have never been seen since "the glorious revolution of 1688," when those who wore the King's colors deserted to the King's enemies, and "heresy" was designated "virtue"—"hypocrisy" hailed as "honorable"—and "treachery" described as "patriotism." The world has been horrified to see, in a season of famine, starving wretches forgo their faith for food; but what is to be said of those who traffic away honor, fame, and reputation, for office? Jumperism has made a fearful bound. Falling in Connaught, it now thrives in Downing street, and its newest disciples are earls, knights, and "lords of high degree."—*Dublin Telegraph*.

EXTRAORDINARY SUPERSTITION AT BLACKLEY.—The peaceable and well disposed inhabitants of the pleasant village of Blackley have been thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the alleged reappearance of a ghost or "boggart." The house where this unearthly visitor has chosen to take up its winter's residence is a very old building adjoining the White Lion public-house, occupied by a person named William Whitehead, a clogger, who has resided there for the last 10 months. He states that he first heard the "boggart" about six weeks ago, when it made noises like the cackling of a hen, or the moaning whistle on a railway; and when any of the family stood upon a certain flag in the back room it screamed like a child.—Whitehead removed the flag, and, after digging a hole several feet deep, found a creaming filled with lime and bones. A village conference was assembled, and several declared that the bones were those of a human being, and that at some period a person had been murdered, and, of course, buried in a creaming. The "boggart" is heard every night in the week, and occasionally during the day. The ancients of the place declare it is "Old Shaw's wife," a woman formerly resident in the Old Hall, which stood near to the haunted building; others say its appearance is consequent upon the wickedness of some of the neighbors. On Saturday evening it made greater noise than usual, and

on Sunday Whitehead was digging nearly all day in search of the supposed spirit. The cellar steps were removed, and a very large hole nearly 16 feet long, 4 feet wide, and above 5 feet deep, was excavated—of course without success. We advise him next to set a trap; he may catch something. The family state that a few days ago the kettle (full of boiling water) was removed from the fire to the middle of the house floor. An astrologer from Manchester, with his magic books and glasses, has visited the house, and persons looked through the latter to see if they could learn whence came the spirit. An old man named George Horrox, who once resided in the dwelling, declares that on two occasions he saw the ghost in the shape of a young woman, and it occasionally made noises like the rumbling of stones. Several others gave similar accounts, and they do not hesitate to say the house has been haunted for the last 85 years. The man who resides in the building shows no symptoms of fear; on the contrary, he declares he will find out what the annoyance proceeds from before he gives in; but it is in vain to tell many of the old people that it is any thing but a "boggart" or ghost, and many families have left on that account. It is rather astonishing to see so many people in the 19th century running to visit a haunted dwelling; but numbers are attracted to the place, and the publicans and beer-sellers will no doubt reap a rich harvest from the boggart hunters. The police officer, who resides only a few yards distant, and is professionally a sceptic in all matters relating to supernatural appearances, seems likely to have his duties increased by this troublesome spirit.—*Manchester Courier*.

The "antiseptic highwayman," who, *a la* Dick Turpin, robbed Mr. Williams on the 23rd ultimo, in Dalemain Park, Cumberland, is said to be the son of the Honorable John Henry Roper Curzen, of Cheltenham, and a grandson of Lord Teynham. He had been sent to a lunatic asylum.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The Isabel, which lately arrived at Stromness, from Baffin's Bay, reports having communicated with Sir E. Belcher's expedition, and having subsequently explored Jones' and Smith's Sounds to within 11 1/2 deg. of the North Pole, but found no traces of Sir John Franklin's party.

The social and religious aspect of England presents the same heavy features of disorder, bigotry, and selfish sensuality. After all, the most scathing comment upon the "Irish turbulence and insubordination" theory, might be an exaggerated contrast between the present aims and characteristics of the English and Irish people. While the sweet, sad beauty, and stainless purity of our poor countrywomen elicited admiration even from the captious criticism of Sir Francis Head, *bonafide* and all its revolting concomitants, have long been "familiar as household words" among the "stately homes of England." While the young men of Ireland, enrolling themselves in Catholic Institutes, aim at practically influencing their lives by the element of Christianity, the religious enthusiasm of England vents itself in wreaking Catholicism at Gravesend, insulting the Sisters of Charity in Liverpool, and refusing to be sworn upon the Cross in London.

UNITED STATES.

BUTTER.—For several weeks past the price of butter has been so high as to amount to a prohibition of its use among those of moderate means. The probabilities do not favor an opinion that the present high prices of the article will continue. There is a good deal in the hands of speculators both East and West, and somebody will probably lose on it before it is consumed. We notice that prudent dealers hereabout do not seek large investments in butter at the prices at which it is now held.—*Rochester Union*.

WHAT WILL MOTHER GRUNDY SAY.—The Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph* has the following pleasing piece of news:—"The Most Rev. Archbishop has purchased the Meeting house of the Church South" on Sycamore street. The lot is 60 feet front by 200 feet deep. This building was formerly a Campbellite concern, and was the same meeting house in which the debate was held between the Archbishop and Campbell. It is in good interior repair, and lighted with gas. We expect to see a large crowd there on the day of its dedication. It will take a considerable sprinkling of Holy Water to banish—well, no matter what! Guess we won't say anything to provoke the brethren."

The Greenfield *Courier* states that Adelaide Phelps, of Northfield, has been arrested and committed for trial, on a charge of poisoning her father, by putting mercury or arsenic into his milk.

CUBA.—Is it not an outrageous thing that a party should be permitted to do what the filibusters are doing in this country? The owners of the Crescent City behave as if they were sworn allies of the pirates. Purser Smith has published an affidavit to the effect, that he is not what the Cuban authorities suppose him to be. They do not believe him, and they will not allow him to land. It would seem that the Cuban authorities are ready to receive the pirates, and that they are determined that American vessels shall carry neither men, money, arms nor letters, to and from the demagogues in this country, and on the island. Commander Porter's conduct was not approved by our government, and now Commander Davenport seems to have incurred the displeasure of the president. The story goes that the Crescent City is removed from the route. The company have been "petitioned" to remove Purser Smith but the gentlemen are obstinate. We will see what the end of all this will be. President Fillmore appears to act with more energy in this business than he did on former occasions. He can prevent the sailing of these pirates, or, at least, their landing on Cuban ground.

THE BAD LANDLORDS AND THE JUMPERS—A WARNING.

Her Most Gracious Majesty, in her speech from the throne, evidently referred to two classes of persons in this country, who have, of late years, been causing much mischief, by provoking "insubordination," and exciting "turbulence." These two classes, it is scarcely necessary for us to say, are the bad, tyrannical landlords, and the proselytising, placard-exhibiting, and infamous tract-distributing Jumpers.

Her Most Gracious Majesty has appealed to the Parliament against those wicked disturbers of the public peace, in the following terms:—

"I rely with confidence on your aid, should it be required, to restrain that unhappy spirit of insubordi-

nation and turbulence, which produces many and aggravates all of the evils which afflict that portion of my dominions."

Has not, we ask, the tyrannical conduct of landlords, by ejecting and persecuting tenants, who would not vote in accordance with their wishes, not only produced much affliction, but aggravated all the evils under which the country had previously been suffering? And have not, at the same time, the inhuman, unchristian, and outrageous attacks made by the Irish Jumpers, and Anglican proselytisers, upon the religion of the people, tended to arouse a spirit of insubordination in the country?

The mischief-makers should take warning in time. The Tories have announced that they are resolved upon pursuing "a liberal and generous policy," and Mr. Napier has declared that he will seek assistance from Parliament, if it be necessary, to put down "the bad men," who are disturbers of the peace.

Of course, such a declaration as this will be immediately followed by orders to the police to take down all placards offensive to the Catholics, to prevent the circulation of libellous tracts against the Sacraments of our Church, as well as upon nuns and priests, and to punish the promulgators and distributors of them. As to "tyrannical landlords," we hope to see a clause in Mr. Napier's Landlord and Tenant Bill, to be produced on the 22nd inst., which will make the oppression of a tenant, for voting according to the dictates of his conscience, a very grave misdemeanor, punishable not only with fine and imprisonment, but the pillory. As to the Jumpers, perhaps the old constitutional Anglo-Saxon punishment for "scolds" should be revived on their behalf—so that they might legally—*for we would recommend nothing contrary to law*—be "ducked in a horse-pond."

The pillory for bad-words, and the ducking-stool for Jumpers, duly administered by the constituted authorities, would, we are convinced, tend at once "to restrain that unhappy spirit of insubordination and turbulence which produces many, and aggravates all, the evils which afflict" Ireland at the present moment.—*Dublin Telegraph*.

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HAS REMOVED to No. 38, Sauguiset Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street, begs to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the kind manner in which he has been patronized for the last eight years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to state that he has now purchased his present place, where he has built a large Dye House, and as he has fitted it up by Steam on the best American Plan, he is now ready to do anything in his way, at moderate charges, and with dispatch. He will dye all kinds of Silks, Furs, Velvets, Capes, Woollens, &c.; as also, scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Modern Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., dyed and Watered. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted. N. B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, August 18, 1852.

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