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## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—DEC. 5, 1873.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY FOR ENGLAND .- The determination of the Archbishop of Westminster and his 12 suffragans to establish, with as little delay as possible, a Catholic University for England, is understood in well-informed circles to be due to the direct and repeated representations of the Pontiff himself. It appears that for several years past complaints have reached the Pope from the Catholic nobility and gentry of England that their sons were wholly deprived of the advantages of a University education, inasmuch as they were excluded by Papal decrees from the ancient seats of learning at Oxford and Cambridge, while no University had been founded to which the Catholic laity might resort without fear of danger to their " faith or morals." The resolution to found an English Catholic University was unanimously passed by the Provincial Synod held a few weeks ago at St. Edmund's College, near Ware, Hertfordshire. The first rector is to be Monsignore Capel, who, in conjunction with the Senate and the Bishops, will form the governing body ; and it is a significant fact that a considerable majority of the members of the Senate will consist of laymen, belonging to the noble, professional, and mercantile classes. One important part of the scheme is that the existing Catholic colleges and seminaries in England, such as St. Marie's Oscott, St. Edmund's College, Ware, the Jesuit College at Stonyhurst, and St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, are to be affiliated to the new University. Scotland, which as far, as Rome is concerned is governed ecclesiastically by "Vicars Apostolic," and not by a regular hierarchy, will not be directly represented in the projected University, which is to belong exclusively to England and Wales, although it is confidently anticipated that many educated youths from France, Belgium, Germany Poland, and other continental countries, to say noth ing of the United States, will be induced to enroll themselves among its alumni. With regard to the course of study it will, with some necessary exceptions, be co-extensive with that of the University of London. The details of the scheme remain to be settled, and it has not yet been decided whether the "local habitation" of the University shall be in the metropolis or in one of the great provincial centres. The important questions of raising the requisite funds and of granting degrees have likewise been deferred for future consideration. It has, however, been resolved that the University shall not resemble a monastery or ecclesiastical seminary. The students, instead of being wholly secluded from society, will be brought in contact with the world, and will be lodged in houses of residence under the direction of lay tutors.

PROGRESS IN GLOCCESTERSHIRE -There is no sufer evidence of the rapid strides of Catholicity among Englishmen than is found in the progress of our little missions, which are now so numerously spread throughout the country. Of these one of the most thriving and successful in the west of England is at Stroud. Not many years ago a Catholic was scarcely to be heard of in the district; now the congregation numbers between two and three hundred, and all of these with the exception of about a dozen, are converts.

Preparations are making in London for a performance of Professor Glover's cantata "St. Patrick at Tara," at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanoversquare, before Christmas, under the patronage of H. R. H. Prince Arthur.

At the close of a sermon in Exeter Hall, on Sunday, Dr. Parker, the well-known dissenter, said :-"I cannot but hope and believe that in less than soven years I shall preach in Westminster Abbey or in St. Paul's Cathedral ?"

AN ENGLISH WRITER ON HOME RULE. - Professor Thorold Rogers, in a letter on the Home Rule question, declares his opinion that a moderate share of self-government, in the shape of a local Parliament, dealing with purely local questions, is a necessity: but he would revise rather than cancel the Act of Union.

The Congregational Union, sitting at Ipswich, has declined to take part in any united action of Churchmen and Nonconformists, with a view to repress Romish practices in the Church, holding that the existing anarchy in that body is a further reason for disestablishment and disendowment.

ter, England, the following warning :- "Remember how puerile, how full of bitterness it is possible to friends, your names are all known; if you trespass in these fields, or touch my rabbits, you will be pro-secuted according to law." Here follows the name of a clergyman-one of the richest in the district. It appears that some parsons can quote both religion and law, when doing so will preserve the treasure they have laid up on earth.

gold. Thus it has been shown to be the constant &c., to defraud their customers by selling them as our contemporaries have calculated how soon a milk-dealer who adds water to the milk he sells can recoup himself for a fine. But we have not as yet seen the computation made by any one of the enormous gains acquired by these frauds to the ' merchant-princes of England," who are never fined ! Surely it is high time that such anomalias should cense; it is more than time that the rich and ple-thoric merchant-prince of England shall be compelled to respect the rules of honesty and plain dealing, and disgorge some of the wealth he has acquired by the infamous means of flaud, forgery, and adulteration.

DR ELLICOTT AND THE RITUALISTS .- The Protestant Bishop of Glocester and Bristol is "a duck of a crnment had limited itself to withdraw all aid from man"-he is meekness and suavity personified-the Catholics who would not submit to its rule; and in sort of person who, if kicked down three pair of other respects had dealt with them by the ordinary stairs, would quietly turn round when he reached laws of treason or conspiracy, there would be noththe bottom and sweetly inquire whether you meant ing to complain of. But we can hardly believe our anything personal-at least, so think and so say his eyes, when we read in the English papers such letadmirers. We are not amongst the admirers of Dr. Ellicott, and we think just the contrary. To speak honestly our mind, we have no belief in that sort of gentleness which, besides being merely surface deep, actually hides ferocity; neither were we ever taught to consider an executioner merciful because he could smile benignly whilst putting his victim to death. Did not Dr. Ellicott not very long since recommend that those men who dared to speak of the pitable condition of the agricultural labourer should be 'ducked in a horse-pond?" We fancy the recommendation will be found amongst some of his charges." The Bishop of Glocester and Bristol has been "charging" the clergy of his diocese most triumphantly-a very knight-errant of the English Establishment has he proved himself to be. He has gained the praise of an anonymous writer in the Times, and, as the whole staff of that powerful journal consider the Anglican Church as a mere human institution entirely under the control of the state as to what it shall teach men about this life and the next, Dr. Ellicott (as a bishop) must feel the compliment deeply. We have said that he has been charging " his diocese-the word, however, is not ours, and in the present instance is most badly chosen and inapplicable. A "charge" means something vigorous and to the point; in the old dictionaries it is said to be an "onset, an attack, a signal to fall apon enemies." But the trumpet of Dr. Ellicott gives an "uncertain sound," and his " charge" would not startle a colony of mice. But then he is so mild, you know, he cannot help it; he is a "sympathizing mediator," and walks in the via media; he will op-pose Ritualism " firmly and consistently;" it is "a duty of the Church and her rulers ;" but he will use moral influence" and "quiet persuasivo moral force ;" he will "call upon the Ritualists of his diocese to obey the law;" if they decline to listen to his request, then " he will place a copy of his letter in the registry of his diocese !" What a Boanerges what an Apostle ! He says that he thinks it to be the duty of the Protestant Church and its rulers to put down Ritualism as a "counter-Reformation movement," and the only way in which this wouldbe successor of the Apostles is going to act against

what he believes to be a dangerous heresy is that e will "place a copy of his letter in the registry of his diocese." And he was really serious, and was not " poking fun " at his audience when he said this ; and yet there is such a ghastly comicality about it it is so much like a piece of Dean Swift's concealed sarcasm, that it is difficult to banish altogether the notion that Dr. Ellicott might not, after all, have been indulging in a terrible satire against the imbecility and criminal weakness of his bench of bishops by act of parliament, whom the Timeritself denounces as prelates who " in general condemn the principles of the Ritualists and connive at their practices. But the Bishop of Glocester and Bristol is not the tame boiled rabbit with onion sauce" that he would have us to believe; there is still a spice of the "old gentleman" in him, which shows itself if sufficient pressure be applied. At the Bristol Cathedral, for instance, on Sunday last, he preached, and the subject of his eloquence was "the Church of England-does she believe in confession ?" And it There is now posted in some fields near Doncas- was really quite remarkable to observe how spiteful, Sabbath day to keep it holy. Beware! my be, even when one finds fault with "extreme reluctance" and "obeys the call of duty meckly. Perhaps it may be allowed us, without the risk of incurring the charge of treason, to call attention to the peculiarity of his lordship's logic. His argument against Confession was this :- Christ's wordswhose sins ye shall forgive," etc., could not apply to Confession, because "in the Protestant Ordination Service no allusion was to be found to confession or to the receiving of confession." Therefore, because the English heretics of the sixteenth century omitted from the Ordination Service all allusion to Confession, the plain words of our Lord and the unanimous interpretation attached to them for nineteen centuries are false; and yet almost immediately efterwards, with that paltering and imbecile hesitation and want of fixity and rule which is the brand of the English heresy, Dr. Ellicott went on to say :-In the case of one sick in body or soul-one with burdened conscience-the Church of England allowed, and indeed advised, the confession of sin to her authorised minister." And five minutes before making this statement the bishop had spoken as follows :--- "What is gathered from our formularies on the subject of Confession, and on confession to a minister of God's Word? The articles distinctly exclude penance or absolution, and indirectly disavow any benefits connected either with one or the other." What in the name of all the gods at once" does the man mean? Newdegate accused Whalley of acting on the side of the Catholic interest ; the sepulchral member for Peterborough has such a vocation for making Protestantism ridiculous that his damaging zoal might well excite the suspicions of those of his party who possess just as much malice but more brains. Will not the "charge" of the Bishop of Glocester seem to some of his tribe very much like an attempt by a traitor within the camp-a "Jesuit in disguise"-who by a clever but pretendedly unconscious exposition of the follies, the inconsistenies and the contradictions of the English Establishment may more thoroughly effect its ruin ?-London Universe. THE EDUCATION QUESTION-At this moment the education question occupies a large portion of pub-lic attention in Great Britain. When Parliament meets the first battle will be fought between the Secularists and the Denominationalists-in plainer terms, between those who want to exclude religious instruction altogether from schools subsidized by the State and those who insist, and rightly insist, as they desire to preserve the Christian character of the nation, that religious instruction and secular education shall go hand-in-hand. Oddly enough, however, among the British Protestant Denominationalisti were found this year, during the last session of Parliament, some of the most vehement opponents of the claims of the Irish Catholics to a denominational University. This shows how for bigotry warps the adgment, and how rushly men sanction unjust laws that react upon themselves. The Times is aware of the great depth and great length and width of this anti-Catholic prejudice in England, and hence its persistent representation that one of the objects of the advocates of Home Rule is, to hand over to Cardinal Gullen supreme control over the education of Ireland. The Home Bulers contemplate nothing of the sort ; the Cardinal has no such desire ; what the Irish Frelates want, and all they demand, is that there shall be in Catholic Ireland a Universite

practice of manufacturers of bobbins, reels of thread, faith and morals, the former of which is hourly and seriously imperilled in Queen Elizabeth's Anglican bobbins containing 100 yards of thread, bobbins which only contain 50 yards of thread! Some of mixed Colleges and University.—Weekly Register.

The London Spectator says :- The effects of the new German persecution laws on the Roman Catholic Church in Posen, seem likely to be very disastrous. The Prince Archbishop of Posen, (Monseigneur Ledochowski,) has been repeatedly fined for appointing priests without the assent of the Government, and it is now stated that his salary from the State has been withdrawn, and that the fines will go on accumulating till all his private means are exhausted and he is compelled to go to prison. That a State should withdraw a State salary when it believes any minister of religion to be striking at the roots of the authority of the state is only fair, and we have always said that if the German Govters as that of the Times' correspondent's at Berlin, published last Thursday, in which the proceedings of the Government, which, as it is admitted, are likely enough to end in depriving the Catholics of Posen of all those religious observances and consolation-to them, we suppose, involving more than life, eternal salvation itself-are spoken of with sym-pathy and approbation. What would be thought if we attempted the same sort of work in Ireland ?and with the same laws of the German, we should certainly have the same sort of work in no time,-Or would it really be a popular measure in 1873 to do all in our power to deprive the Irish of the consolations of that faith which we restored to political equality with our own in 1869?

"NEWDEGATE OR NEWGATE."-What does Mr. Newdegate want? Is he anxious to become the proprictor of that cap and bells which for some years has been the peculiar ornament and glory of the intellectual member for l'elerborough? Mr. Newdegate has been speaking in public at Coleshill, and his subject was his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster. It was dangerous ground for such a man to venture upon, but "fools rush in," &c.; " the proverb" as Hamlet says, "is somewhat musty." Mr. Newdegate cannot for the life of him see what it is that his grace particularly objects to in the heap of dull senseless rubbish which he (Newdegate) was not ashamed to cast at the feet of his admirers on the occasion in question. There are many things that Mr. Newdegate cannot or will not see; as regards the first we pity him-in reference to the second we cry shame upon him. Let us try and help him through his present mental difficulty He writes thus to the Times :- " I spoke at Coleshill to the following effect. Dr. Manning, in a sermon, lauded the conspirators of the gunpowder plot. He stated that Guy Fawkes Garnet and the Jesuits, although they were arraigned as culprits in the dock now stand arrayed in bright robes." His grace, we need hardly say, did nothing of the sort. He never alluded to conspirators or to Guy Fawkes. He spoke only of the Jesuit martyrs of 300 years ago who were butchered in England by that blood-bespotted she-wolf Elizabeth; by her successor, the drivelling booby debauchee King James; by the cropped-cared, round-head rascal and treaty-breaker Cromwell, and afterwards by that foul pack of sub orned villains who stand out conspicuous even amongst the unparalleled infamy of the reign of the coward voluptuary, the second Charles. It would be useless to put history to a man like Newdegate; he belongs to a party which starts by objecting to facts and any record of them-it is found to be such an inconvenience in their vocation. Thus, were we meekly to suggest that Guy Fawkes did not make his appearance in the reign of Elizabeth, as Mr. Newdegate seems to think, very likely he will answer us in the hackneyed phrase of bones amongst the "niggers"-" How do you know ; were you there?" We have no more that concerns us at present with the star of Warwickshire-the orator of Coleshill, except this : For years he has been aiming at "high game"-he has all the will, but,

tain a high-class education without danger to their in an Edinburgh paper published on the same day, which had in fact prematurely printed a full account of the proceedings, thus rendering it unnement, delivered his address without offering any explanation of the mystery referred to; but unfortunately, when he had concluded, up jumped a bill. poster and inquired of the speaker how it hapto believe that Mr. Baxter himself could have furnished that journal with a copy of the undelivered unnatural curiosity, "could be know that the inhabitants of Arbroath were to receive him with port which occasioned so much bewildement. Mr. velled. He had, he said, written, "a considerable portion" of a speech, but not exactly the same speech he had delivered that night, and sent it to planation, and on the subject of the "cheers and applause" he was silent. The whole thing was, he said, "an awkward contretemps," and there can be no doubt that on this point Mr. Baxter was perfectly correct "- Pall Mall Gazette.

THE POTATO DISEASE --- Among the many matters that demand consideration in connexion with this subject, one at least should have attention now, for the longer it is delayed the less satisfactorily will it be disposed of. It is quite certain that the same stock grown on the same land for several years in succession does considerably deteriorate, and as the vigour of the plant declines it becomes more and more susceptible to the influence of unkind weather. It will generally be found that in a year of disease the sorts regarded by the cultivator with interest as novelties turn out the best; while those that have been grown on the same spot for several years suffer most severely. It will be observed that the novelties ustally come from a distance, and, irrespective of their intrinsic merits as varieties, they have this peculiar advantage-that they were raised on a different soil, and to some extent in a different climate, from that they are next to depend on for subsistence. At this season of the year cultivators can better find time to settle the little matters that arise out of these considerations than is possible in the busy days of spring. In many cases exchanges might be made of parcels of seed between persons residing in districts remote from each other, and on soils distinctly differing in constitution. Generally speaking, the best seed for strong soils is that mised on peat and bog lands, and seed of excellent quality may be obtained from dry calcareous soils and newlybroken sandy pastures. It is very much the practice of traders, who have to provide largely of seed potatoes for their customers, to send certain sorts to growers occupying such lands, in order to secure vigorous stocks for cultivation the next season on strong productive lands. The seed so obtained produces a cleaner crop in a bad season and a heavier rop in a good season, than seed of the same sorts that has not enjoyed a change of soil for many years. Hence purchased seed is, as a rule, botter than that of the same sorts home-grown ; and hence, to sceure the same advantage at the least possible cost, we advise growers to make exchanges, as the writing of a few letters and the cost of railway carriage for the parcels would in most cases comprise all the trouble and expense of the operation.-The Gardener's Maga-

Of all the queer uses to which tomb-stones have been put, the queerest is that of libelling the liv- tide of American civilization. Within the last An English Court-the Consistory Court of ing. Wells-has just now under consideration a case in which the libel lies in this verse inscribed on a certain tomb-stone; "To the memory of ----. Neglected by his Doctor, Treated cruel by his Nurse, of these Evangelists are of Swedish extraction, bu Ilis brother robbed his Widow, Which makes it all the worse." Not appreciating this frank and touchthank Grd, none of the power possessed by some | ing statement, the "brother" has summoned the others who have gone before him, leaving their widow into court to show cause for the libel. If their own townspeople a series of missionary efforts however deadly

## UNITED STATES.

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WORKING WOMES-WHAT CAN BE OON. (-Tho only very extensive and long-lived organizations of cessary for Mr. Baxter to take the treuble of address-ing his constituents. Mr. Baxter, however, undis-turbed by the uproar which followed the announce-by these organizations in the way of chainy, education by these organizations in the way of charity, education and propagandism, is perfectly astorishing Their existence for centuries and their progress at the present day afford proof that woman can organize and govern when properly directed. There are poster and inquired of the speaker now it may and govern when properly directly. There are pened that Mr. Baxter's speech appeared in the Daily thousands of women entrolled in these tura terms *Review* before it was delivered, "with cheers, loud sociales or orders; and these organizations are in alselves to the material and moral wants and intellectual requirements of the progressive civilization of speech, for "how," asked the bill-poster with not the world. They are missionaries of the most cffective character, teaching by example and practice more than by words. What is the secret of their cheers and loud applause?' and here the speaker success and permanency? Is not this question handed to Mr. Baxter himself the miraculous re- | well wo th study ? When we see Low (flicient organized bodies of women can be made, does it not Baxter's explanation leaves the mystery still unra-become us who are interested in the vexed question of woman's work and wages to examine the practical operation of a system which provides for so many women while succes fully throwing them into ora newspaper in the county, but how it got into print | ganized bodies governed by codes of laws and rules on Friday it. - cad of Saturday he could not for the whose utility has stood the test of time? Could we life of him s.v. As to the appearance of the Pro- not modify and apply those laws to meet the devosts introductory remarks, he could give no ex- mands of the masses of working women in this country ? Can none but Roman Catholic women unite and or, anize? Is it necessary that all such organizations should be composed of women bound by a vow of celibacy? Have not American women sufficient incentives to induce them to form co-operative organizations with laws framed to meet the material and moral wants of workers in the ranks of labor, trade and intellectual cflort, organizations as varied, carnest and effective as the orders for women in the Roman Catholic Church ?- Nork Fork Sun.

> A STRANGE PROCLIMITY .- There is more truth than poetry in the following from the Catholic Advecate. One of the hardest things honest men have to bear in this world is to see preference given in matters of business to rogues and rascals. The best men and women are the most easily gulled. This is seen every day. In nine cases out of ten, when a truly good man wishes to invest his money in lands or stocks or merchandise, he asks advice where he should not, and if proffered, condemns the advice he should take. We have seen so many instances of this that we have censed to regard it as analogous. The truly good of our day are as "simple as doves," but they are sadly lacking in that other concounitant of wisdom, the "cunning of the serpent." They are slow to confide in their friends, and they betray a most wonderful alacrity of disposition to fall into the lures of charlatans and time servers. The honest and painstaking tradesman, the artificer who would feel degradation in palming off on his customer an inferior or inspective specimen of handiwork ; any one, in fact, who has lands or stocks, or merchandise to sell, and who is not a sharper, has precious little chance as things go to compete with the empyrics in trade. Polish and show, varnish and veneering, shoddy and tinsel, these bear off the palm in the world of trade. It is an indisputable fact that the best meaning among men and women are the most readily gulled. We are inclined to think it is a dispensation of Providence to keep them from falling into the sin of pride. If this be not the case, we are at a loss to account for the phenomenon,"

The followers of Brigham Young being unable to find the promised land which their great leader held out to them, and fearing doubtless the aggressions of the American Gentiles upon their saline territory, have set themselves to work more dilligently than ever to make proselytes among the people of the old world, who having emigrated to this side would help them most efficiently to withstand the westward three weeks no less than twenty one. Mormon missionaries have landed on the shores of Albion with a view of converting and transplanting the people t the more genial soil of the territory of Utah. Mo are natives of the British Isles. Immediately on landing they scattered to the districts in which they were severally born. They will then begin among hideous memory nailed to the pillory of retent- the case should be decided in favor of the defendant, for the propagation of their helief. Some of them less history But his Grace of Westminister!- it would make a very comfortable precedent. What intend to remain a year, during which time they pause, O Newdegate ! consider what you are doctor however deadly and docing would done to are precedent. about; if prudence and modesty be not qualities help the undertaker? What gamp would have the favour of the cause. Others will remain for six and dosing, would dare to are expected to preach with ceaseless activity in months, and some will return in about six months. Another batch of "Mormon missionaries" is shortly expected. What an impetus would there not be given to the settlement of the country if the different religious bodies of Canada would only put their shoulders to the wheel? In this way they would not only be excellent colonization agants but would materially increase the standing and importance of the denomination to which they belong .- Herald. A DANNURY INCIDENT .---- When a woman puts three mackerel to soak over night in a disl pan whose sides are eight inches high, and leaves the pan on a stairway, she has accomplished her mission and should go hence. This was what a Division-street woman did Friday night :- Filled the pan at the pump, and then left it standing on the steps to the stoop while she went into the next house to see how many buttons would be required to go down the front of a red ingote. And a mighty important affair that was to be sure. And there was her hushand tearing through the house in search of a handkerchief, and not finding it, of course. And then he rushed out into the yard, wondering where on earth that woman could be, and started down the steps without seeing the pan, or even dreaming that any one could be so idiotic as to leave it there. Of course he stepped on it; or, at least, that is the supposition, as the neighbors who were brought out by the crash that followed, saw a horrified man, and a high dish-pan, and three very demoralized mackerel shooting across the garder, and smashing down the shrubbery. And he was a nice sight, was that unhappy man, when they got him on his neet. There wasn't a dry thread on him, and his hair was full of bits of mackerel, and one of his shoulders was out of joint, and his coat was split the whole length of the back, and he appeared to be out of his head. He was carried in the house by some of the men, and laid on a bed, while others went after a doctor, and sixteen women assembled in the front room, and talked in whispers about the inscrutable ways of providence, and what a warning this was to people who never looked where they were going .-Danbury News, One of the soldiers sent out against the Modocs received a letter from his wife containing the following touching and beautiful sentiment :-- "And if anything should happen to you, do make some arrangement to have your hair recovered and sent on. It is the exact color of mine, and I can't get a pair of curls of the right shade anywhere here." Anything new in the way of an obituary notice is a relief-something like this for instance from a Nevada newspaper: "The many friends of Bill. Thompson will regret to hear that he was hashed up by a catamount the other day on Nixon's Hill. while lying in wait to shoot a Chinaman," "This is always a world of disappointment," philosophically concludes the Nevada newsman. A preacher of a Nashville church who, mentioning a young lady's decease, touchingly alluded to. her as "one of the brightest jewels that ever glitter. ed in the diadem of an earthly home: one of the purest stars that ever gleamed upon the frontlet of our social skies: one of the sweetest flowers that ever bloomed in the garden of earliest association," has had his salary increased by four dollars a month, half cash and the balance in cordwood,

BRITISH MORALITY .--- " WE THANK THEE, O LORD, FOR THAT WE HAVE AN OPEN-BIBLE: LET US PRAY."-The law-makers of Westminster resemble very much those persons who strain at a gnat and swallow a They have passed some laws which make camel the adulterations of certain articles an offenceothers they have excluded from the category of crime. It is very well that those who put water into milk should be fined-but on what principle are the manufacturers of Manchester who put size and clay into calico left untouched? Why, in fact, are small offenders, mere retailers, punished when the "merchant-princes" are allowed to defraud the public, as they please, in order to heap the money of the humbler classes into their own over-flowing coffers? Is not their offence all the more glaring because of their position-all the wickeder because of the absence of the temptation of poverty? Yet no man lifts a voice to condemn them, no legislator brings in a bill to inflict punishment upon them, no magistrate can rebuke them from the Bench. Nay, that venerable gentleman, Mr. Bright, has never shown the least anxiety to deliver the workingman from these harpies who sell to him articles fraudulently adulterated. But, if a purchaser, in return for such articles handed in a piece of money, alloyed with tin after the same manner, he would be straightway brought up, condemned, and sentenced to penal servitu le. A workingman, say, enters a shop and purchases shirting guaranteed to weigh eight pounds and a quarter for a certain length. It is found to weigh that amount. He pays for it. But when this piece is boiled and washed, the unfortunate purchaser will discover, if he weigh it again, that now it weighs only six pounds and a-half! One fourth of its weight is gone. Where? Let him look into the vessel in which it was boiled and he will find the water thick and discolored-thick with glue and size, and discolored with china clay and other fraudulent additions. This is one way in which the unfortunate purchaser is defrauded. But the ways are many, for ingenuity, which is prompted by the greed of gold, is subtle and inexhaustible. Look at those flannels, those blankets which you purchase. How heavy and thick they seem! But be sure, before you try them, that they have not been salted-ay, salted, in order that as salt attracts moisture, the moist blankets and flannels may have a greater weight, and a greater density. If a too confiding purchaser wraps himself up in these, he may wake up some morning with the pains of rheumatism piercing every joint. If he be a man upon whose labor a family is depending for its daily food, his wife and children may suffer hunger, and be driven to the workhouse, while lie bemoans his fate in an hospital. But apparently, no one cares, whilst the "merchant-prince" can add to his fortune some additional thousands a year. These fraudu-lent practices grow, without cessation, day by day, year by year-and the legislature which condemns retail-traders has no word of censure for these wholesale adulterators. Naked fraud itself does mot altogether foreign to your tribe, weigh this matter a little before you fall deeper in. You may live yet to thank us for this disinterested advice, though now you shake your ventable head in true Protestant dissent .- London Universe.

THE SCOTCH MINISTER AND THE FRENCHMAN'S SUN-DAT PASTINE .- A correspondent of the Aberdeen Free Press mentions the following story :- A good old minister in the south of Scotland was much distressed-as well he might-by the conduct of a sporting foreigner, who had taken lodgings in his neighbourhood during the shooting season. This pagan foreigner not only absented himself from church, but actually enjoyed his favourite passime on the Sabbath day as on other days. One Sabbath morning, as the good minister was pacing his study in much trouble and perplexity, his beadle entered. He immodiately despatched him with a polite message to Monsieur, requesting him not to take out his gun and dogs on the Sabbath day. "Well John," said the minister on his return, "were you in time?" "Jest i' the nick o' time sir," answered John; "I jest met him o' doo-stap wi' his gun ower his shooter, " Well, what did he an' his twa dugs at his heels.' say !" "Oh, sir, he's an uncommon ceevill spoken gentleman, an' speaks oor language no that ill, though a wee bairnlie leke. Weel, when I gied him your message, he lookit real sorry lik. He set awa' his dugs, an' pat up his gun, an' he said to me that if he had only kenned 'at it was an annoyance to such a respectable gentleman as you, an' to mysel' as well, he wad never hae dunc't." "Well," demanded the minister impatiently, for it was past ringing time, "what did he do next?" "Weel," answered John, "he just took doon his fishin' rod 'an his basket, and gaed awa' doon to the waterside."

A REMARKABLE SCOTCHWOMAN -- The Scolsman announces the death of Mrs. Janet Hamilton, the Coatbridge poctess, whom it describes as one of the most remarkable Scotchwomen of the present century. Janet Hamilton was the daughter of a working shocmaker, and although without education, the mother of a large family-she married at thirteen-and for many years towards the close of her life, totally blind, yet contrived amid circumstances scemingly so adverse from first to last not only to store her mind by self-culture, but to produce poems and various other writings of no ordinary merit. About two months ago a number of Mrs. Hamilton's admirers. among whom were Lord Dalhousie, Lord, Home, Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell, and Sheriff Bell proposed to raise £100 to present to Mrs. Hamilton, but her death has rendered fruitless the kind design, except so far as it has shown how many and warm friends she possessed. Mrs. Hamilton was in her 78th vear.

A SPEECH AT SECOND HAND -A most painful and puzzling incident occurred on Friday night at Arbroath, when Mr. Baxter addressed a meeting of his; constituents in the public hall at that place on the state of political affairs. The proceedings opened by a few introductory remarks from Provost Muir, who occupied the chair, and Mr. Baxter was about to begin, when a flaxdresser in the hall called atten-tion to the axtraordinary fact that not only the address Mr. Baxter was about to deliver, but also the affright them, provided its hands are filled with where the Irish Catholic youth shall be able to ob- Provost's introductory remarks, had already appeared of eels.

courage to rul soap in invalid eyes, and season gruel with snuff? What brother, however fond of his dear departed kinsman's property, would take it at the expense of the tombstone's truthfulness? We are inclined to think this forlorn widow's idea a rather clever and ingenious one.

A QUAIST CEREMONY .--- In accordance with a very incient custom in connection with the Shrievalty of London and Middlesex, and one which is always observed on the eve of the festival of All Saints, Henry de Jersey, the Secondary of the City of London; Mr. Nelson, the City Solicitor; and one of the under sheriffs, attended before the Queen's Remembrancer on Friday, and filed and recorded, in answer to a royal warrant, the accounts of the sheriffs for the past year. After this a proclamation in these words was made :- " Tenants and occupiers of a piece of waiste ground called 'The Moors,' in the county of Salop, come forth and do your service." The City solicitor upon that stepped forward, and cut one fagget with a hatchet and another with a bill-hook. The usher then proclaimed :- " Tenants and occupiers of a certain tenement called . The Forge,' in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, come forth and do your service." In reply the City solicitor again presented bimself, and counted six horse shoes and sixty-one nails. The Queen's Remembrancer said "Good number," and the ceremony which had lasted but a few minutes ended.

LONDON, NOV. 25 .- The Daily Telegraph compares the Virginius with the Trent affair, although it fears that the rumoured ultimatum of the American Government would be fatal to peace, still it thinks that President Castelar, in view of the internal troubles of Spain, could honourably follow the example of President Lincoln and grant the demands of the United States

A drunken fellow wandered into a Sunday-school and took a seat with the primer scholars, when the teacher thus accosted him: "Why, James, do you bnow what condition you are in? "Yes, ma'amin the gall of bit'ness an' bonds of 'niquity. Ask me some hard questions."

"NO A DAY FOR WHISTLIN'."-The late Doctor Macadam used to tell of a tipsy Scotchman making his way home of a bright Sunday morning, when the good folk were wending their way to the kirk. A little dog pulled the ribbon from the hand of the lady who was leading it, and as it ran away from her, she appealed to the first passer-by, asking him. to whistle for the poodle. "Woman !" he retorted. with that solemnity of visage which only a drunken Scotchman can assume, "woman, this is no a day for whistlin'."

PUTRID FISH .- An enormous quantity of bad fish has been seized at Billingsgate during the past four months by the officials of the Fishmongers' Company. In July 801 tons were condemned; in Au gust, 54 tons, 12cwt.; in September, 63 tons 12cwt.; and in October, 105 tons' 9cwt, making in all 304 tons 3cwt. ' The fish numbered 880,220; is addition to which there were seized two bushels of cooklek 10 of mussels, 3 of oysters, 349 of periwinkles, 66 of spruts, and 221 of whelks; Scwt. 101b; of salmon, 6862 gallons of shrimps, 10lb. of prawns and 2511b