

The following parties have kindly consented to act as agents, in their respective localities, for the Post and True Witness, and are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers:—Mr. Gannon, jr., Granby, P. Q.; Miss M. E. Burke, Hull, P. Q.; R. McDonnell, Mayo, Malahy Co., Que.; Joseph Whately, Beverly, Mass., U.S.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Vatican has put forward a number of demands preliminary to coming to an understanding with Germany.

The Rev. Father Hebert, cure of Kamouraska, has just been named Vicar-General of the diocese of Chicoutimi by Mgr. Rachet.

A letter from Rome states that His Grace Mgr. Bourget arrived in the eternal city on the 3rd of September inst., and that His Grace is in perfect health.

The new Roman Catholic Theological seminary for the archdiocese of Boston, to be built at Brighton, will contain rooms for 200 students, and will cost \$300,000.

A despatch from Rome announces that the Pope has given his decision in the Laval University question, refusing to interfere with the charter of the University of Laval in its stand maintained against the pretension of the extremists of Montreal.

A movement is on foot for the organization of a Catholic Colonization Society, whose field of operations will be in the diocese of Ottawa. Bishop Duhamel is the patron of the club. The counties of Ottawa and Pontiac will be the base of operations.

His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec received a special telegram this morning from Bishop Reine, at Rome, announcing that His Holiness the Pope has highly approved of the new Laval scheme for Montreal. It is certainly a great victory for those who stood by the Bill and Hon. Mr. Chapleau, who gave it his unqualified support. The Laval University authorities of Quebec are to be congratulated over their achievements at Rome.

His Grace the Archbishop held an ordination service in the Basilica yesterday morning.

The Rev. Francis Bradley, of the diocese of St. John, N. B., was ordained first and the following gentlemen were advanced to the subdiaconate:—Messrs. Hon. Joseph Fretzke, Charles Octave Gagnon, Louis Arthur Marchand, Maxime Filleson, Edmond Desrochers, Henri Arthur Scott, Alex. Eustache Maguire, Joseph Gustave Charles Soulay, Jos. Alex. Lafance, all of the arch-diocese. The Rev. Mr. Bradley was attended by his brother, Rev. Patrick Bradley, P. P., of Cape Hale, who came specially to Quebec for the important occasion.

PICTURES OF APPARITIONS OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

In the Diocese of N., pictures representing apparitions of the Blessed Virgin were exposed to public veneration. The Bishop, in consequence, submitted to the Sacred Congregation of Rites the following questions:—

- 1. Can Bishops tolerate or permit to be exposed in churches for public veneration pictures or statues of the Blessed Virgin, under the title of Our Lady of La Salette, and of the Immaculate Conception, having rays of light coming from the hands?
2. The Sacred Congregation of Rites replied in the affirmative, provided that the Bishops observed the Decree of the Council of Trent, Delavoc. vener. et relig. sanc. et sac. Imagnibus, sec. 25, and the Constitution of Urban VIII., Sacrosancta Tridentina Synodus, dated 15th of May, 1542.
3. Has the Holy See given its approbation to such apparitions or revelations?
Answer.—The Holy See has neither approved nor condemned these apparitions or revelations. It permits them to be publicly believed, but only on human faith. It is tantum pie credendum, fidei solam humana, iustitiamque non ferunt idoneis etiam testimonis monumentis confirmatum. There is no reason why Bishops should not act upon the same evidence, taking care, however, in case they print anything to comply with the requirements of Urban VIII.
3. May Bishops permit Sodalties of La Salette?
Answer.—Yes.
4. Can the feast be kept as a double of the first class with an Octave, having a special Mass, etc.?
Answer.—Not without the special permission of the Holy See.
5. Is it lawful to say a special Litany of La Salette?
Answer.—No. [S.C.R., 12th of May, 1877.—London Tablet.]

CATHOLIC ORPHAN CHILDREN.

CARDINAL MANNING'S SCHEMES FOR PROVIDING THEM WITH HOMES.

Cardinal Manning to-day (Sept. 22) addressed a meeting at Liverpool on the subject of protection for homeless Catholic children. The Duke of Norfolk and other influential gentlemen were present at the meeting. The Cardinal said they had met to consider a way of providing for the future of neglected Catholic children. A large number of homes for such had been found in Quebec and Toronto. The Dominion Government forwarded the children free of charge to their destinations in Canada, where they would have ways of industry and welfare open before them. They were settled in a colony, the pure spiritual life of which was known throughout the world. Arrangements had been made in Canada to receive 500 children from London and 200 from Liverpool. They had pledged themselves that the protective work thus begun should not be slackened.

Rev. Dr. Vaughan said that Canada was to be preferred to the United States because of the experience already gained. Thousands of Irish emigrants who had gone to the latter country had settled in New York haunts of poverty, misery and crime. He believed there was a splendid future in store for Catholics who went to the colonies planted in the Far West.

The subscriptions received at the meeting towards furthering its object amounted to \$300.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

The following ecclesiastical changes in the Roman Catholic Diocese of Montreal are announced:—
Rev. J. M. Emard is called to the Cathedral; Rev. J. B. Cousineau is appointed Vicar of the 15th Vicariate; Rev. J. St. Aubin, cure of Pointe Claire; Rev. J. Obeigney, cure of St. Augustin; Rev. V. Clement, cure of St. Norbert; Rev. S. Therberge, cure of Vanerens; Rev. A. Vinet, cure of Chateauguay; Rev. W. Lesclaire, cure of Oka; Rev. M. Jamin, cure of Beauharnois; Rev. F. X. Geoffroy, cure of St. Alexis; Rev. C. M. Lesage, St. Antoine; Rev. G. Germain, Vicar of St. Bizard; Rev. S. Rouleau, Vicar of St. Bridget; Rev. A. Dorion, Vicar of Blandin; Rev. L. Ducharme, Vicar of St. Gabriel's, Montreal; Rev. N. Le-

moynes, of Beauharnois; Rev. G. Bernard, Vicar of Ste. Rose; Rev. A. Desnoyers, Vicar of Ste. Cyrillan; Rev. H. Brissette, Vicar of the Sacre-Coeur; Rev. A. Lapalme, Vicar of St. Rom, Rev. R. Heu, Vicar of St. Joseph's, Montreal; Rev. T. Descares, Vicar of the Sacre-Coeur; Rev. E. E. Peppin, Vicar of St. Augustin; Rev. A. Carriere, Vicar of St. Vincent de Paul (St. Jean); Rev. E. A. Brisebois, Vicar of St. Jacques l'Aobignan; Rev. J. O. Kousin, Vicar of St. Henry, Montreal; Rev. L. A. Broseau, Vicar of Centre-ville; Rev. E. Priour, Vicar of St. Martin; Rev. J. Lachapelle, Vicar of St. Paul l'Hermitage; Rev. J. Limoges, Vicar of St. Onedonne; Rev. V. Limoges, Vicar of St. Timothee; Rev. F. X. Rabreau, Professor to the College Bonaparte; Rigaud; Rev. L. D. Charland, rector at Beauharnois; Rev. O. B. Thibault will also retire and live at Oka.

Fellow's Syrup of Hypophosphites saved the life of my wife, after her case became apparently hopeless from Tubercular Consumption.
712 W. E. L. Harding, Nelsonville, O.

IRISH HOSPITALITY.

GREETING TO ARCHBISHOP LYNCH. (Winnipeg Times.)

A large deputation of the members of St. Patrick's Society and of the Irish Catholics of Winnipeg waited upon His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface last night. The delegation consisted of the Rev. Father Joyce, G. McEneaney, M. Hedges, P. Haniffa, E. Corbett, O. McEneaney, R. Ryan, F. McCormack, D. McIlroy, F. Bigney, M. Quigley, Dr. Seymour, J. J. Muldoon, N. Bawit, T. J. Linskey and R. G. Gault. They were accompanied by Archbishop Lynch, who shortly after introduced His Grace Archbishop Lynch to the presence. After a brief interval His Grace read to the Archbishop a complimentary address, which had been beautifully engraved upon parchment by Mr. Radford of this city.

His Grace replied, congratulating the society on their progress, and also wishing them every possible success in their work. He was glad to hear that St. Patrick's Day was warmly celebrated here. He paid a high compliment to Archbishop Tache, whom he termed the St. Patrick of the Northwest. In conclusion, he again bid God-speed to the St. Patrick's Society of Winnipeg.

Rev. Father Joyce next presented His Grace with an address from the Irish Catholics of Winnipeg, which was read by Mr. Radford. It came as one of their own countrymen who had come to occupy a high position among the prelates of the church. It was a most interesting and pleasant one, and he the means of inducing large numbers of their countrymen to come here and share with us the blessings of the Fatherland. It was a most interesting and pleasant one, and he the means of inducing large numbers of their countrymen to come here and share with us the blessings of the Fatherland. It was a most interesting and pleasant one, and he the means of inducing large numbers of their countrymen to come here and share with us the blessings of the Fatherland.

His Grace, in reply, expressed himself as completely satisfied with the beautiful address which he had just presented. He said that the more strongly because of his joy in finding so many Irishmen of the second generation who gloried in their race and ancestors. All people who were interested in the history of races knew that the Celts were the best preserved of the human kind. Their blood was generous and if Ireland was almost lost to them, the Irish still possess more soil than Ireland herself can boast of, and the Irish population are spread abroad until their numbers in foreign lands are greater than at home. He had no idea what a country this was until he saw it. He considered it unsurpassed in the world. Of course it is not Paradise. It has its drawbacks like other lands. It is said that the cold in winter is very great. But he was reliably assured that the residents of Manitoba do not feel the winter more severe than he had experienced in Quebec or even in Ireland. It would be his pleasure and delight to encourage emigration to this country. In other lands the fortune of the poor is a matter of indifference. The farmer might spend a lifetime in clearing his farm; here he could do it in five years as much as he could accomplish in twenty-five years of labor on an Ontario farm. He fully endorsed the expressions of the address, which would, he believed, be read throughout the Empire, and would effect great results to which he would contribute to the full extent of his power. He suggested that an immigration society should be established in Winnipeg with the object of inducing among Irish immigrants to the educational facilities provided for "athletes" so much as a compliment to himself, as to all the Irish people who desire to better themselves. After some humorous references to the clergy in the address, he concluded by saying that he would be glad to see the devoted laborers of the French missionaries in the Northwest. His Grace closed a most interesting address by expressing the hope that the Irish priests who were now coming to this country would emulate the zeal of their French predecessors.

After bidding adieu to the Archbishop the delegation then withdrew.

RIOT IN LIMERICK.

DESPERATE FIGHTING—SEVERAL PERSONS SHOT.

LIMERICK, Sept. 4.

As terrible a riot as ever had to be recorded occurred in this city to-night between the people and the military and the police, stones being thrown with terrific violence on the one side, and the bayonet employed on the other, but the latter not being sufficient to disperse the crowd, firearms were resorted to, with the result that about twenty persons were dangerously wounded, some fatally. A frightful scene of blood shed was enacted, and for fully an hour and a half an encounter of a desperate character was continued. The details of the sanguinary affair, so far as could be ascertained amid the scene of excitement which still prevails, are as follows:—A number of Hussars arrived here to-day from Cahir, by the excursion train from Waterford. Towards the evening they quarrelled with some civilians, and when they were leaving the rowing was renewed on the platform. Missiles were thrown at the Hussars while getting into the carriages, and some of the carriage windows were smashed. The soldiers got under the seats, and protected themselves as best they could. After some delay, and with considerable difficulty, the train was put in motion, and amidst terrific shouting, groaning and glass breaking, it gradually drew away from the station. A private of the Scots Greys who happened to have accompanied the Hussars to the station, remained on the platform, and the ire of the crowd was directed towards him. He would, no doubt, have been annihilated but for the praiseworthy conduct of a number of civilians, who formed a circle round him, and by this means managed for some time to save the soldier from the fury of his assailants. Matters were, however, beginning to look serious when the few police who happened to be casually at the terminus rushed to the rescue of the Scots Grey. Word was sent to the military barracks, and a platoon of the 57th Regiment soon arrived for the purpose of escorting the Scots Grey to barracks. They formed round the soldier, and removed him from the station without much opposition on the part of the civilians. The police were by this time reinforced by ten or twelve men from the William street and Coloneury street barracks, and as the military guard was passing on through Edward street in the direction of the barracks, the police got into their rear and beat back the crowd. The soldiers thus got away quietly; but just at the moment it was hoped order was restored, the dreadful scenes which have to be described re-commenced. Stones were thrown with much violence at the police, who charged and partially dispersed the people at the point of the sword. A few people were stabbed, but this only served to enrage the civilians, who renewed the stone throwing. The police again charged, slashing their swords right and left, and striking anyone that happened to come in their way. The shouting of women and children, flying for their lives was something terrible, and mothers, instead of mending, were lowering worse. The police and a number of the civilians fought in a ferocious manner, the police using their swords without reserve, and the people firing stones in return. A further reinforcement of police, armed with rifles, now arrived, and, joining their comrades, formed into a solid body opposite the Railway Gate. They were at this point assailed from three points—from Queen street and at either side from Nelson street and Edward street. The police dividing themselves charged in the three directions from which the stones came. The combat was now of the fiercest kind, the shouting and uproar being almost deafening. The police, who were armed with the rifles, ran down Queen street, clearing the way with fixed swords. The stone throwing, however, did not abate and one of the police shouted, "We can stand it no longer, we must fire." Several of the police then raised their rifles, but the constable in command said, "Don't fire," to which the reply was given, "We will fire." A shot was then fired over the heads of the people, but the crowd still kept up a hail of stones. The police then began to fire freely, and three or four persons were shot. A general panic ensued. The crowds of spectators, who were standing at the corners of lanes and streets, fled precipitately so as to be out of the range of the firing, and several were, in the fury and excitement, knocked down, and rather severely hurt. The combatant civilians who retired before the fire of the police reformed in Queen street, in Edward street, near the People's Park, and in Nelson street, and poured volleys of stones into the ranks of the police. Shots were again heard, but the stone-throwing ceased not, and for fully ten minutes about an equal number of civilians held Queen street against about an equal number of policemen, although the latter fired into their very midst. There were at this time no less than 20 persons either shot or wounded. About fifty members of the Royal Artillery, armed with muskets, rushed up Nelson street, and charged the crowd towards the Railway, but they did not use their swords, they did not fire, nor did they, indeed, take any prominent part in the affair, but shortly retired, thinking it wiser, no doubt, to leave the duty of settling the affair to the police. The fierceness of the conflict had not yet abated, and the Rev. E. T. O'Dwyer appearing on the scene raised his hand, and begged the people to fall back. The efforts of the reverend gentleman had a temporary effect, but the stone-throwing was renewed in other directions. The police spared neither bullet or bayonet, and slashed furiously at any one that happened to come in their way. Matters now began to calm somewhat, and the sufferers were removed to the nearest medical establishments. Three were taken to Dr. Barry's residence in Glenworth street. They were suffering from gun-shot wounds, and were in a very dangerous state. Mr. Maurice Lenihan, J. P., attended, and took the deposition of two of the men. James M'Donor, shoemaker, deposed that he was doing nothing whatever when he was shot in the shoulder; he did not know the policeman that fired the shot. Wm. Moran, a laboring man, deposed that he was going home when he was shot from behind; he was wounded in the back and in the leg. Dr. Keane, J. P., took the depositions of a railway official, named John O'Keefe, whose life is despaired of. He stated he was doing nothing when he was stabbed by a policeman, whose name he did not know, but whom he could identify. Another man, named John O'Donnell, who is also dangerously wounded, has made a deposition that he was wantonly assailed by the constabulary. Several of the police are badly injured; one of them (Sub-Constable Hanly) so badly that his life is in imminent danger. All the soldiers who were out on pass had to fly for protection into houses and places of public worship. A number of them took shelter in the Wesleyan Chapel, and were secreted there until half-past ten o'clock, when two companies of the 9th Regiment, fully armed, came to their relief. The soldiers were hooted all along the

way, but violence was not resorted to. There are now eleven sufferers in Barrington's hospital. Bullets entered several of the houses, and Mr. Harris (who was standing inside his parlour window) had a narrow escape.

PARNELL'S RETURN.

DUBLIN, Sept. 25.—A reception was given to Mr. Parnell to-night by the Dublin branches of the Land League on his arrival from his home in Wicklow. The demonstration was immense. There were not many in the actual procession and only a few torches, but the crowd numbered at least 40,000. Several bands were present and the greatest interest was manifested. Mr. Parnell was to have driven from the station to the League rooms in a carriage, with four white horses, but the crowd took the animals from the traces and drew it to the station. The procession was two hours in passing from the station to the League headquarters, a distance of a mile.

"TRUTH" VS. CANADA.

AN AMERICAN PAPER TO THE RESCUE—A GENTLE HINT TO THE EMPIRE STATE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Telegraph says if Labouchere, M. P., an advanced Liberal, had known anything of his subject he would not have been so ready with his slings at Canada and his growling about her public debt, which has apparently come out of his own pocket. We in Buffalo and New York generally have reason to be aware that about nineteen-twentieths of Canada's debt was incurred for productive purposes. She has been busy constructing a water highway from the Lakes to the Atlantic, which threatens, unless our public men display something of activity and forethought, to take a large part of our carrying commerce from us. She is constructing a Pacific Railway which pierces the northern grain belt, and whose branches may before many years render Minnesota and Dakota independent of the Chicago outlet for their grain. She has overcome the blockade of winter transportation by constructing a railway from Quebec to Halifax, one of the best built and equipped in the world, over which she is doing a profitable business. Canada is getting along quite actively enough for the carrying interests of New York, and unless this State bestirs herself she will see a large portion of the commerce which has made the route from Buffalo to New York its channel, seeking outlet at the ocean port of Montreal.

WOMEN AND GOOD ENGLISH.

There can be no doubt that the ear which is taught to tolerate the misuse of words rapidly loses its sensitiveness, and even its capacity to detect misuse. The constant use of "nice" and "awful" and "sweet" and "cunning" in other than their proper senses, and as substitutes for all the other adjectives in the language, rapidly effaces the other adjectives from the mind, and blunts the sense of fitness in the use of words as means of accurate and forcible utterance. The girl does not forget the other words in the language, perhaps, but she loses the habit of using them, and worse still, she acquires a habit of loose, inaccurate, incomplete expression, and with it a like habit of thought. All this is to be regretted on account of the girls themselves, but it is still more a pity that by the growth of such habits of mind and speech we lose the large influence of refined women in behalf of pure speech. Women are the talkers of the world. Upon them falls the greater part of the duty of maintaining social relations by conversation. Every drawing-room is dependent upon them for its vivacity and spirit; whenever a man utters this function he kills conversation with monologue. When a man talks much he lectures, and everybody else keeps silent. It is only a woman who can twist and turn it about, and give variety to it, and keep shop out of it. It is a pity that when women upon whom so important a duty is placed should unfit themselves for their function by acquiring habits fatal to complete success in it. It is an especial pity that our beautiful English tongue should lose the conservative and developing influence which a race of educated women, all talking and all priding themselves upon their accurate and flexible use of language, would exercise. The preservation of a language in its purity, and the systematic development of its flexibility, its fitness for the expression of thought and emotion, and its power is no light or unimportant matter, and the influence which our educated women might exert in this direction, if they were sincerely devoted to the work, would be great, perhaps, as that of all the schools and colleges of the land. If all our women took pride in the accuracy of their use of words, the correctness of their pronunciation, in the richness of their enunciation, in the modulation of their voices, in the right of disposition of their accents, in all matters pertaining to good English speech, they might work a revolution. Frenchwomen have a pride of this sort in their ability to use their mother tongue fluently, flexibly and well, and their influence in behalf of pure speech, both as conservators of the old and promoters of the new, when the new is good, is, without doubt, far greater than that of the Academy. Indeed, the Academy's part in this matter is little more than to record the usages of good society.

"PHUNNIE."

Lecturers belong to the aristocracy.

If a man sitting on a chest is shot at, he would prefer, if hit at all, to be hit in his chest.

The Pacific mail—a hen-pecked husband—Yanook Strauss. The United States made a married man.

When a thief steals five cents he doesn't think half the dime that some day perhaps old nickel have him.

Jones said that the clouds of his early childhood were no bigger than a woman's hand, but a squall always followed them.

A collector in this city has the following pasted up in his office as his motto: "Never put off till to-morrow what can be 'dunned' to-day."

A wit says: "In Germany, when a paper says anything witty, they kill the editor, and not one editor has been killed there for two hundred years."

Says the Boston Transcript: "If you judge of Brown's character by the umbrella he carries, you will form a very poor opinion of Smith, for it is Smith's umbrella."

When a man and a woman are made one by a clergyman, the question is, which is the one. Sometimes there is a long struggle between them before this matter is finally settled.

A peasant engaged in a lawsuit went to see his lawyer, who said to him, "My friend, you will lose your suit, the law is against you." "Never mind," said the rustic, "go on; the judges are not always right."

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE BUILDING FUND OF ST. FINNAN'S CHURCH.

The bazaar held in aid of the building fund of St. Finnan's Church, Alexandria, Oct., came off successfully on the 12th, 13th and 14th inst., being well attended by thousands of the sturdy Yeomanry of Glangarry, accompanied by their wives and families. The articles for sale were displayed in the large rooms of the Roman Catholic Separate School building, and were very numerous, both useful and ornamental. Among those who from outside of the parish contributed handsome and valuable presents to the bazaar, the following may be especially mentioned as the donors of articles of great and intrinsic value:—John McLennan, Esq., M. P. for the county of Glangarry, presented a valuable oil painting richly framed, being a portrait of the Hon. and Right Rev. Alexander McDonnell, the first Bishop of Upper Canada, who was personally known to many of the older members of the parish, and whose memory is yet most affectionately cherished by them. The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B., gave a very handsome china tea set, a Donald McMaster, M. P. F. for the county, a toilet mirror, richly mounted; the Hon. Senator Macpherson, a silver knife, fork and spoon and silver salt-cellar; Mrs. Crawford, the widow of Lieutenant-General Crawford, a gold-headed cane; George Crawford, Esq., a meerschaum pipe, handsomely mounted, and a "smoker's companion," Messrs. Frost & Wood, of Smith's Falls, a plough; John A. Macdonald, Esq., Greenfield, an antique Scotch drinking-cup of silver, richly gilded (called in Gaelic a cusaigh); Mrs. John A. Macdonald, Greenfield, a valuable set of jewellery and Japanese trays; Mrs. Dr. Livingston, a silver cake basket; Miss Ida McDonald a fancy table, album, cushions, together with a variety of fancy articles; Mrs. Sparrow, of Portage DuFort, a valuable sofa cushion; the ladies of the Convent of the Holy Cross, Alexandria, a variety also of very valuable articles. The people of the parish generally, and especially the ladies, to whose indefatigable exertions and invaluable assistance so much of the success of the bazaar was owing, not only took in hand the arduous duty of attending to the tables, but furnished many valuable, useful and ornamental articles to the bazaar and remained there in constant attendance, some disposing of the goods, while others were furnishing dinner and tea on each day at an aminal rate, and it is needless to say the tables fairly groaned under the load of good things which were so amply provided and so highly appreciated by the many thousands who partook of them. The most noticeable feature of the Bazaar was the hearty interest taken in securing its success by the parishioners of St. Finnan and by their friends from other parishes and even from abroad. The generosity of the people from a distance and from other parishes, as well as the good feeling displayed by the Protestant part of the community, are alike pleasing to note and worthy of all commendation. Among those who visited the bazaar may be mentioned His Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, the Rev. Fathers Masterson, Gauthier, Corbett and Hartigan, John McLennan, Esq., M. P. ex-Lieut.-Governor, McDonald, John A. Macdonald, Esq., Greenfield, H. S. McDonald, Esq., and G. S. McDonald, Esq., Cornwall, and Andrew Brennan, Esq., of St. Andrews, Miss Ida McDonald, of Miss Annie Sandfield McDonald, and representatives of the press, etc. The net proceeds of the bazaar will amount to \$2,250, which forms a handsome contribution towards the building fund of the new church, which the present parish priest, the Rev. Father McDonnell, is earnestly labouring to erect, and is of itself an evidence of the zeal and ability which that gentleman puts into anything he undertakes, and shows that in his parishioners' task he is well seconded by his parishioners to whom he is as much endeared by his many virtues and amiable qualities as he is valued and esteemed for his warm devotion to the duties of his holy calling.

AN UNBEGENERATE BIGOT.

It is always gratifying to know that we have one contemporary professing to advocate Irish and Catholic interests which does not wear the shackles of the party leader or the party contractor, and which never gives aid and comfort to the monopolists of office, and would most fairly crush us out because we are too outspoken to serve or suit their selfish purposes. It is hardly necessary to explain to which the independent Catholic contemporary to which we refer, is not published in this city, but in Montreal. If we cannot always agree with the Post, and it is seldom that we cannot, we can always admire its independence, its courage and its zeal, in saying what it believes to be the truth, without fear of any of the political factions in whose estimation independence of word and thought is a crime to be atoned for only by the ruin of the man or the newspaper guilty of it. The Post has made a note of the unprovoked and brutal attack upon us and our readers as "unprincipled ruffians" by the Irish Eep of the Kingston News. In none of our dealings with that alleged newspaper have we said or done anything to provoke its Billingsgate. Our sole offence, if offence there was, consisted in extending to it a charitable silence when it was injuring its party by foolish tactics which assisted in driving the leader of the Conservatives out of the Limestone City, where a once invincible party has been reduced to the condition of a demoralized faction by the bigotry, the intolerance and the ingratitude of the local organist and his allies. Our consideration has not been appreciated, and we have been assailed in language that would secure its author immediate ejection from any assemblage of gentlemen if it were possible for such a Therapist to obtain entrance to an assemblage of the kind. The Post hits the bull's eye when it says that, "in its weak way, the News is very vindictive against the Irish. So eager was it to cast discredit upon the Irish element that it took an account of an abominable murder in Spain, and dated it from Dublin, under the heading of 'Crime in Ireland.'" The Post charitably adds, that "the News cannot help being ignorant, but it can help being insolent." We doubt it. Insolence is part of Irish nature, but his is the insolence of an abused assassin, the bravado of the armed bully who stands in the dark, but who flees from the open field. The News has lived for years upon the party which its Toronto ally was established to oppose, and having grown grey upon plunder, fails to understand why any person else should despise its favorite faro. Irish Hoop is but a toadstool upon the decayed wood of the Conservative party in Kingston, a tumor upon the corruption of partyism. As such we have long regarded him, and as such we leave the independent electors of Kingston to deal with him when he advises the "unprincipled ruffians" of the Irish Catholic electorate to vote for his friends.—Irish Canadian.

ROUND THE WORLD.

No prisoner has escaped from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the past week.

Don't the Montreal charities wish they may get that \$10,000 from the circulation newspapers.

We are just spoiling to know what the editor of the London Times thinks of American oysters.

The Gladstones are all musical, but their attempt to play upon the Irish harp has been a failure.

Lady Burdett Countess, if rumor doesn't prevaricate, is deeply interested in the subject of baby carriages.

Southern girls regarded it as degrading to work in a cotton factory; they prefer chivalry and starvation.

The Montreal Herald belongs to the Syndicate school of philosophy, but then so does Alex Mackenzie.

Twenty-four white women have married negroes in Boston during the past year.—Rochester Democrat.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says that when a paper begins to call itself an "organ" you may know there is a "crank."

Crying at weddings has gone out of fashion. It is the father of the bride who does the crying when he comes to settle the bills.

Baltimore is getting more and more refined every year. Five hundred cases of hay fever are reported from that aristocratic city.

"Patience," Sullivan & Gilbert's new opera, is now being played in New York. If we have patience we shall see it in Montreal.

The Mail asks if they are all republicans who cross the Atlantic to settle in America. No, many of them are hard-shell Democrats.

The Rev. C. Dundas Everett, master of the Oxfordshire Harrier, was recently thrown at Dorchester Bridge, England, and killed on the spot.

A Washington newsboy stopped a gentleman in the street and asked him to read something from the newspaper for him "to holler."

It is officially announced that all prizes, honors, and degrees which the Royal University of Ireland can confer are open to female students.

A cinder in the eye of a young man at Cleveland performed the delicate operation of removing a scar left by an ulcer, and restored his sight.

Ireland has 3,000,000 acres of drainable land, and a company has been formed in London to reclaim this land under the Irish Land bill.

Some clever surgeons think that had the bullet been extracted from President Garfield's body the first week of his illness he would be alive to-day.

The Philadelphia Chronicle says: "With some women the desire for the latest new book is merely a novel sensation." Unless it's a boy-ography.

The Catholic School Commissioners belong to the esthetic school of philosophy. They are utterly utility, and their buildings (some of them) are austere.

A Texas jurymen snored so loud in the jury box that he woke the Judge from a sound nap and was promptly fined for contempt of court.—Detroit Free Press.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, complying with the wish of the Emperor of Russia, will marry the heiress, Mile. Jussupoff, who has a dowry of 80,000,000 roubles.

It was Luther who said that if a man is not handsome at 30, strong at 30, learned at 40 and rich at 50, he will never be handsome, strong, learned nor rich in this world.

A correspondent asks if the chairman of the Aldermen's committee have taken their chairs with them. No, and even Mayor Beaudry has left Mr. Glackmeyer's rooms after him.

A good-natured traveller fell asleep in a train and was carried beyond his destination. "Pretty good joke, isn't it?" said a fellow passenger. "Yes, but a little too far-fetched," was the rejoinder.

A little child of Waterbury, Conn., who was bitten by a young cat in the right hand, was soon attacked with convulsions, which were followed by a paralysis of the left side, threatening to terminate fatally.

A Chicago fortune teller advertises to answer those interesting questions for a dollar: "Do you wish to know his true? Is he happy? Is he a marrying man? Shall I be happy? If not shall I be a widow."

"I have just been painting a portrait of Gambetta," recently remarked a celebrated artist to Count X., a furious Legationist. "Have you?" returned the Count savagely. "I'm glad of it. Curse him! I hate him!"

The young Czar is described as a man of sincere piety and a regular attendant at church. He is particularly fond of the chants, and maintains at his own expense two splendid choirs at the chapel of Peterhoff.

Mr. Henry Latham, a solicitor from London, set out on September 4 for a walk by the Burg Rocks, near Grindelwald. As he did not return, search was made, when his body was found, face downward, in the snow. He had been killed by a fall of 1,000 feet down a precipice.

At the York meeting of the British Association Mr. W. Galloway, expert on the subject, said he had convinced himself by experiment of the inflammability of coal dust, and that if water was sprinkled on the floor of dry mines before blasting the worst explosions would be prevented.

At an auction recently in Birmingham, England, just as the auctioneer was saying: "Going, going, gone!" previous to knocking down some article, the floor gave way, and precipitated a number of persons, including several brokers and women, some with children in their arms, into the cellar beneath.

No better testimony of the immense importance attached in France to every word uttered by the fact that he is accompanied on his journeys by a troop of forty to sixty reporters from all parts and a squad of special telegraph clerks from Paris.

There has been since the last election a modification of the two great parties in the House of Commons. The Conservatives have gained seats at Coventry, St. Ives, Exeter, North Lincolnshire, and North Durham, while the Liberals have gained a vote in East Cumberland only. This makes a gain of eight votes for the Conservatives on a division.

At a dinner party the host is holding forth with intolerable prolixity upon his political sagacity, and how, if his advice had only been followed, etc. Yes gentlemen," he says warmly, "if my counsels had only been taken by Charles X., Louis Philippe and Napoleon.

—If they had only followed my advice implicitly, they would be on the throne of France to-day, every man Jack of them!"—From the French.