

matter for us to place our hands upon all the documents were quite, or to confound the thousand means which the Government can employ to fight their battle. But still pamphlets were published which contained letters written in Canada to their friends in Ireland and promising Orange immigrants "a loyal reception" and even we repeat, went so far as to say that "many of the Indians were Orange-men as well." We do not despair of yet being able to produce some of those precious documents, or at least good proof of their existence. Meanwhile it cannot be denied. Mr. Lowe does not directly say that such was not the case but he believes it to be a "fabrication." Of course it does not appear in the "official" report. That would never do! But it was done nevertheless. Mr. Foy in his report to the Department for 1874, hauls in the Rev. Mr. Cleary a Presbyterian minister, as rendering him "valuable assistance" and laughingly assures the Minister of Agriculture that he has succeeded in sending a number of "picked" emigrants out during the year, and how his "friends and relations" helped him and how he obtained so many recruits from the property of the Earl of Caledon. Nearly all Mr. Foy's "friends and relations" it is well known are Orangemen—and we can easily guess what class of men the "picked" immigrants were, even those from the estate of the Earl of Caledon.

Answer 14.—Mr. Lowe denies that the Department ever sanctioned "anything of the kind," referred to in the previous paragraph. We frankly confess we believe it. We do not charge the Department of Agriculture with direct complicity, but we charge it with neglect in not finding out these facts for themselves, and in not putting an end to them at once. But still we do not hold the Department blameless. It was the duty of the Minister of Agriculture to see that all documents circulated in Ireland "by his authority," should be brought under his notice, and it is to the neglect of this that we trace most of the mischievous, nay, infamous work that has been going on.

Answer 15.—This is at direct variance with our information. We have shown that Mr. Foy had "individual authority" which was not exercised by any of the mere "special" agents, and we do not despair of showing that Mr. Lowe is mistaken. We shall not say—as he said of us—that he uses "a fabrication" but we can, and will, produce a gentleman, who was himself an agent for the Ontario Government, and who is prepared to swear that Mr. Lowe has made a mistake. At this point we allow that question to rest.

16.—This answer is, just as we argued, except the remark that power was "never conceded to any agent" to issue warrants. That point has yet to be settled.

17.—This answer throws no new light upon the subject. And now let us assure Mr. Lowe that although he has "scrutinized our statements or allegations" still he has shaken them in nothing. We hold to every one of our accusations. We have shown that Mr. Foy is the only "agent" in Ireland; that he exercised far more power than any of the mere "special" agents ever exercised, that he, by the authority of the Government, spent money where no other agent spent it, that in fact he was the pet of the Department. These things we say are here proved, and that too in the face of Mr. Lowe's denial.

We have given the blue book as our authority, and while assuring Mr. Lowe of our respect, and disclaiming any intention of doubting any intention of doubting what he had written, yet the proofs so far rests with us, the denial of them merely rest with him. We said before that we will cling to this question until we exhaust it. The more we investigate it, the more we see the strength of our position, and as we said at the commencement, we promise our readers that this battle of Orange Immigration is not half fought out yet.

The Tribune in arguing the question reminds us that it is not to the interest of the MacKenzie Government to induce Orangemen to immigrate to the Dominion. Well suppose we grant this. But does it prove that such immigration has not taken place? Does it prove that it might not be to the interest of Mr. Foy to send his Orange friends to this country. He did so in the interests of the late Government, and he has been blindly permitted to do so in the interest of the present administration. Perhaps Mr. Foy is clever enough to deceive the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Foy is a prominent Orangeman. All his associations are Orange, and may it not be his interest, and to the interest of the party to whom he owes his position to send the members of the fraternity to the Dominion. But we care not for the reasons—the facts are before us. The importation of Orangemen is a grievance. We do not regard it as a political question. To us it has a more serious aspect, and if it is permitted to continue, Orangism will become rampant all over the country. We are not silly enough to think that it received "official" sanction, or that we can prove through "official" returns. We do not for an instant fancy that it was in Mr. Foy's "instruction." No, no! There are more ways of killing a dog than by poison. Mr. Foy received no written "instruction" to send his "picked friends" to the Dominion, but he did it, and it was winked at, and encouraged in London, and before we have done with him, we promise our readers that the fox shall be unearthed, for we are resolved to hunt him to the end.

### THE WAR.

The preliminaries of peace were signed while the Russians were at the gates of Constantinople. A conference of all the great powers is called, and will it be expected assemble about the end of this month, to discuss the situation. Meanwhile Russia is pouring troops into Turkey and is preparing to mobilize many remaining battalions. Greece has gone to war with Turkey, just as the armistice between Turkey and Russia was signed, and the Turkish Navy now threatens to bombard the Greek seaports unless the Greeks cease hostilities. The conditions of peace are not yet fully known, as no one believes that Russia will let Turkey off so easily as the conditions are reported to be. It is also pretty certain that Bismarck is backing up Russia. The work to embroil England. If he can do this and keep Austria quiet, he takes Holland at a bound and makes Germany a great naval power. Italy is his creature and will not dare to budge an inch without his permit. France waffles and waits, and the situation is by no means satisfactory.

### ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, MONTREAL.

The following gentlemen have been elected the executive of this Society for the ensuing year:—Director, Rev J. Brown; 1st Vice-President, P. Kennedy; 2nd Vice-President, B. Gunning; Secretary, J. Quinn; Assistant Secretary, J. F. O'Rourke; Treasurer, M. Ryan; Collecting Treasurer, P. Burns; Assistant Collecting Treasurer, D. Galloway; Grand Marshal, William McGilver; Assistant Marshal, Thomas Donnelly. Executive Committee: Messrs J. Crowe, Chairman, P. M. Dermott, Thos. Conington, T. O'Connell, Jas. Irvine, Geo. Cummings, D. Martin, D. Gahan, M. Donahue, D. Shanahan and William O'Brien.

## LETTER FROM OTTAWA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

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OTTAWA, FEB. 4th, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—Circumstances over which I had no control, prevented me from sending you my weekly budget of news lately, however, I hope hereafter to post your readers on the news and gossip of the Capital.

Everything betokens the near approach of the Parliamentary Session. The buildings are undergoing all the necessary arrangements, old boarding houses are brushing and painting up, and an alarming quantity of new boarding houses are opening up, all bent on making a living out of the "members." Next Thursday the 7th inst. is the date appointed for the opening of Parliament. The Speaker has not been appointed yet, but nearly every one expects the Hon. Mr. Anglin will be offered the position again.

His Lordship, Bishop Duhamel, has decided to make some extensive and costly improvements in the interior of the Sussex St. Cathedral, there will be additional galleries built, and the walls and ceilings are to be ornamented in grand style. It is proposed to make it equal to anything in British North America, in point of beauty.

The Rev. Mr. Higginson, of the English Church, rector of St. Bartholomew's church, where Lord Dufferin and family attend divine worship, has been rather unceremoniously kicked out of his position, owing to his cruel seduction of a young lady parishioner, a daughter of a well known citizen. Rev Mr. Higginson, was a sort of a tutor to Lord Dufferin's children, he accompanied them to New York last week, as they were on their way to Ireland.

On the 12th inst. we expect to see a grand procession here, of the Orange Young Britons from all parts of Canada. They are greatly excited in anticipation of the event, meetings are being held every night—they have decided to have a grand procession which is to eclipse Barnum's Circus street parade, and a dinner which is to be on temperance principles. It is said one of the subjects to occupy their narrow minds will be the due celebration of the next 12th of July in Montreal—more anon.

The Rev. C. Innes Cameron, Presbyterian Church, and the Rev A. A. Cameron of the Baptist Church have been fighting like "Kilkenny Cats" through our daily journals. They have been accusing one another of "walking in darkness" their respective congregations severely rebuked them, the result is the Presbyterian champion has tendered his resignation. There is great uneasiness existing among the various Protestant sects here ever since the "break up" of the Evangelical Alliance some two months ago. Ald. Rowe, W. A. Alexander of the Privy Council, C. E. Anderson Deputy Receiver General and a number of other well known influential citizens have seceded from the Reformed Episcopal Church have returned to the welcoming bosom of the English High Church which they left a year ago owing to Ritualistic practices.

About a mile in length a novel procession passed through our streets a few days ago, consisting of over 75 teams of farmers' sleighs loaded with wood, being the gift of the Rev. Father Guillaume of Embrun, a parish in the County of Russell, about 20 miles distant, the worthy father donated the wood to the city corporation, to be distributed amongst the poor of Ottawa irrespective of creed or nationality.

The Irish Catholic Temperance Society held a large meeting last Sunday. This society is in a flourishing condition and exerts considerable influence among all classes of citizens. Mr. Gibbons, Corresponding Secy. of the Father Matthew Society of Ogdensburg was present at the meeting, and delivered an interesting address.

Messrs W. H. Nagle editor of the Herald, J. J. Kehoe, and H. G. Roche are candidates for separate school trustee, next Wednesday will decide whose is the favorite. The struggle will be between Messrs. Kehoe and Roche.

Not much snow, roads just passable, markets dull and business languishes.

### DANIEL O'CONNELL.

#### WENDELL PHILIPS LECTURE

#### ON THE GREAT IRISH AGITATOR.

Wendell Phillips delivered the following lecture to a large and refined audience at Toronto, on Monday night on Daniel O'Connell. He said:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I am to endeavour this evening to point to you the career of Daniel O'Connell, one of the most eloquent men, one of the most devoted patriots, and the most successful statesman that the Irish race ever gave to history. And we of our race may well cherish the fame of O'Connell, since the cause of constitutional government owes more to him than to any great man or leader of the last generation. America to-day is his debtor for showing her the power and illustrating the method of constitutional reform. It may surprise some of you, this claim that O'Connell was the master statesman of the last generation, but if to set in the motion the social civil forces of one's day, then to plant the seeds of continued progress and prosperity is to be a statesman, then O'Connell pre eminently belongs to the class of great statesman. If to do that when the tools lie before you ready for your hand, when all the means are at your command, as in the cases of Chatham and Richelieu, to be a statesman how much greater is the man who, as in the case of Luther, invents the tools and creates the means, and with all the forces of the day leagued against him, marches straight on to success! If that is to be a marvellous statesman, then the name of O'Connell is to be ranged among the master names of the English-speaking race. For the claim of O'Connell, in the broadest sense, is that when the Irish race was in the depths of despair, and when the master minds of England itself were utterly balked; when Fox and Pitt and their successors confessed not only that they had failed in treating the Irish Question, but that they saw no possible way that it ever could be treated—when this was the mood of mind on both sides of the Channel, and when the ablest intellects that God

ever gave to the Three Kingdoms had devoted themselves to the problem, O'Connell gives fifty years of service to the great idea of elevating Irish citizenship; and giving the key to her destiny into her own hands. Not only did he do this, but he made Ireland the pivot upon which almost every great English question turns in this generation as it did in the last.

You must remember the outside conditions. Ireland was full of a race, dispirited, broken-hearted, poverty-stricken, and full of hatred; below the level of what we call the reach of modern reform, for the masses could neither read nor write and the great influences of the press could not be applied to them. In this wretched sea of ignorance, quarrel and poverty, Dean Swift, whom Joseph Addison called the greatest genius of the age, and Alexander Pope pronounced the "incomparable," had twice faced England in her maddest hour with his pen and barked her of her purpose. Grattan with all the eloquence and more than the statesmanship of his House; Curran, and Emmet, and I might add Burke, whose name makes all eulogy, superfluous—all these had given their eloquence, their skill and their toil to the cause of Ireland. They had gained one point and then another, but they had got no guarantee for anything they gained. Fox and Pitt, and the circle of great men who sat around George III., were anxious beyond expression to settle the Irish question because they saw it a serious danger to the Empire. There was more than one moment when a word from Henry Grattan would have sundered the ties that bound Ireland to the British throne, and the English statesmen knew it well. Why is it that Bismarck smites England in the face and insults her in the Danish and Prussian wars? Because he knows that on the other side of the Channel, almost within sight of Liverpool is a vast frigate crowded with six or eight million men, every one of whom hates, and has good cause to hate, Great Britain (applause); because he knows the moment the Empire fires one gun against a first-rate European power, Ireland stands ready to stab her in the back (applause). Do you suppose British statesmen sit leisurely contemplating carelessly this great danger? Oh no. During the mad reign of George III., and every moment since that time, the keenest intellects of the Empire have been turned to the Irish question. O'Connell was the only man out of the whole group of fraternal intellects who ever discovered the method by which the Irish question should be lifted into one of the safe forces of the British Empire. I mean to say, of course, that Grattan was able, Burke was able, Curran was able, and there was no lack of eloquence and patriotism among them. They were all devoted, all eloquent and all sagacious, but O'Connell had all the controlling elements of statesmanship that guaranteed to Ireland all she gained, and gave into her keeping the key of her own destiny. It was his sober, serene, acute, statesmanship that made Ireland a power in the Three Kingdoms, and placed her on a level with the grand forces of the Empire (applause). He found her a mass of quarrelling sects, of poverty stricken millions. A few pities her. Nothing that had been done had lifted her out of this contempt, but O'Connell appeared and turned for her a new page of history.

I chose O'Connell's career as the subject of an hour's talk because of the grand contribution that he made to the constitutional methods of the present century. What is agitation? It is an old word with a new meaning, and it has had great contempt from its associations. The Abolitionist was an agitator, and anti-slavery was agitation; and you came in time to consider it intermeddling, for no purpose, no end. On the contrary, agitation is a great, a necessary and an inevitable method by which all free governments gain steps in their advance. Sir Robert Peel described it as "a marshalling of the consciences of a nation to influence, indirectly, its laws," and that is in essence a very fair interpretation of the element of agitation. When O'Connell commenced his agitation for the liberation of Ireland from the harsh, odious and disgraceful Irish Code, Mr. Phillips said, he had only the Irish people for sympathizers. The nobles turned their backs upon him, and the priests gave him no encouragement. All classes were despondent, but remembering only too well the terrible punishment Ireland had received for her resistance to English authority, and his appeals for another effort were met with the doleful reply, "There is no hope." But he did not despair. Proclaiming that he would never employ the sword for the achievement of his ends, he commenced with an audience of ten persons at the Hotel—two of whom were auditors by compulsion. He then went from town to town making speeches, and with his magnificent presence and matchless eloquence soon became a terror to the British statesmen.

In vain they attempted to suppress him. His was a peaceful agitation. He counselled no violence, broke no laws, and the British Government with all its craft and watchfulness could fasten nothing upon him to interfere with his work. Step by step he advanced, leading the people into new political paths until he had them voting for Protestants whom he had selected as the friends of Ireland, and finally for himself. He was returned to Parliament from the County Clare, and one would think to read the journals of the day, that his arrival in London would have been the signal for the destruction of the world. He was returned in 1828 and reached London in 1829. The House of Commons was filled to its utmost capacity; every square foot was a head. O'Connell marched to the Clerk's table, and the two oaths that had barred the doors against the Catholics for three hundred years were presented to him, one abjuring the Pope and the other denying the doctrines of the Catholic Church. In the first tones of his magnificent voice he read them, and said: "That, I think to be a lie, and this I know to be one" (applause).

He was sent back to the bar and argued his case in a four hours' speech of masterly ability, according to the confession of Lord Brougham, who hated him, demonstrating, if it could be demonstrated, that a British subject could not forfeit his civil rights because of his creed. The House decided against him by a vote of 160 to 16; but he had made himself and his cause felt, and before the news of his defeat reached Ireland the armed Government, fearing the effect upon the Irish troops, swept every vestige, but one, of the odious Irish Code off the statute books. Mr. Phillips spoke in glowing terms of O'Connell's eloquence and his wonderful hold upon and control of the Irish people. He described some of the great meetings he held and the tremendous power he gained as a member of the House of Commons. He had that electric power that melted millions into one will. As Emerson says, "There is no eloquence unless there is a man behind the speech," and the value of O'Connell in Ireland's cause was that all England and all Ireland knew there was a man behind his speech. He was not a man to be bullied or bought or cheated. He had no concealments from the people he loved so well and laboured so earnestly for, and they learned to trust him implicitly. The hated Catholic, the despised Irishman, once in the House of Commons, worked patiently and bravely on in the work he had commenced, and in 1843, when Mr. Phillips saw him, he had gained such power that the Whigs were praying him to save them, and the Tories were making the same appeal. He had seventy votes in the House that obeyed his right hand, and Mr. Phillips left him debating himself as to which party he should trust with the Government of the realm.

## THE LATE FATHER COYLE'S MONTHS' MIND AT EMILY, ONTARIO.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

The month's mind of the late Father Coyle, Pastor of the missions of Emily and Ennismore, took place in the Emily Church on Wednesday the 16th inst. While there were many of the clergy present at the funeral, there were but few present at the month's mind, as it frequently happens that those present at funerals are seldom present at the month's mind. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Lonergan, of Montreal, assisted by the Rev. Father Hogan, and the Rev. Father Davis. The members of the Lindsay choir sang the well-known Gregorian Mass for the dead in excellent style. After Mass the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, of Perth, ascended the platform of the altar, and spoke eloquently in praise of the deceased. The Rev. Dr. chose for his text the words "It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from their sins." II. Mach. ch. 12, v. 46.

He said that it was natural for us to think of our departed friends, we love to strew their graves with flowers, and we perpetuate their memory by the erection of costly monuments. The church cultivates and sanctifies this feeling of nature by appropriate commemorations of the dead. Believing as we do in the Communion of Saints, the church prescribes prayers and the holy Sacrifice of the Mass to be offered for the dead. As Judas Machabæus deemed it proper to offer up sacrifices for those of his companions in arms who gave their lives for the sacred cause of their religion and of their country, so the church prescribes sacrifices for the dead, who, although they may have lived virtuously yet, may die with some stains of sin, or may have some slight temporal punishment to undergo for sins, and therefore are kept in a place where they are purified from all blot and blemishes, and afterwards are admitted into a never ending heavenly bliss. It was, said the speaker, in conformity with this pious practice that all here present are assembled to offer up our prayers conjointly with the holy Sacrifice of the Mass for the repose of the soul of Father Coyle, the late lamented Pastor of this mission.

It was pleasing, said the Rev. Doctor, to see so large a number of the parishioners present not assembled through curiosity to see strangers or to hear a sermon from a stranger; their presence spoke more eloquently than any preacher could speak, of the respect and esteem for their deceased Pastor while he lived, and of their regard for his memory. They had every reason to assemble in such large numbers, their presence was not merely an act of respect, but was also an act of gratitude towards their deceased pastor who, for twenty years, so faithfully filled his priestly duties towards them. After speaking feelingly of the manner in which the deceased fulfilled his pastoral duties, the zeal and energy displayed in erecting beautiful churches in Emily and Ennismore, churches which were free from debt, the Rev. Doctor urged upon his hearers as often as they entered these churches not to fail to breathe a prayer for the repose of the soul of their late venerated pastor.

Father Coyle, was born in the county of Cavan, Ireland. His parents belonged to that respectable middle class which is so faithful in giving pious and zealous priests not only to the church in that country, but to many other countries where the faith is to be propagated, and souls to be saved. He made his Ecclesiastical studies, partly at the house of the Society of Picpus in Paris, and partly in the missionary College of All Hallows near Dublin. During the period of his studies and probationary training, he satisfactorily impressed his superiors with his vocation and fitness for the Priestly office. Having resolved to attach himself to the Diocese of Kingston, he came to this country and was ordained priest by the late Bishop Phelan, on the 19th of May, 1845.

After his ordination, he was appointed to the mission of Morrisburg, and subsequently to that of Kemptville, and afterwards he was appointed to the charge of the missions of Emily and Ennismore, where for the last twenty years he labored with commendable zeal and energy. After an honorable life of seventy years, thirty-two of which were spent in the Ministry, it pleased God to summon him to receive the reward of his labors.

Father Coyle, was a man of an humble, and unassuming manner, devoid of all ostentation. If he was not gifted with the more brilliant and commanding qualities which bring men prominently before the public, those which he did possess were turned to account. He built six churches in the diocese of Kingston, all without a cent of debt at his death. These are an eloquent testimony of his zeal and energy. He was kind and benevolent; when indolent, or unproductive, seasons pressed hard upon the poorer of the farmers of the parish, his purse strings were always open to lend them money without interest to help them in the seed time, or tide over the season of distress. He enjoyed the esteem and respect of his Bishop and fellow-priests, and amongst the laity he had made many friends, who will not hear his name without kindly feelings, and prayerful remembrance. May he rest in peace.

ONE OF THE MANY WHO WERE PRESENT.

### COMPLAINTS.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR—The enclosed correspondence taken from the Star of Feb. 1st is only one of many instances of the same kind which have occurred lately in this city among Protestant employers, and, seeing that our Catholic employers do not adopt the same course, I think there is a very poor chance of us obtaining employment. I for one have not been employed for some time, and have found out that to be a Catholic is a serious impediment to obtaining employment in this city, and I am not the only one to which the same has occurred, as, if necessary, I can give several instances of the same kind. Hoping you will kindly insert the above.

I remain  
Yours &c.,  
A Victim.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—For a long time I have answered advertisements which appeared in your paper and others, and in a few instances received notes from advertisers requesting me to call and see them, but as yet I am without a situation. The reason why, you will find in the following: Among the many questions asked me by them was, "What church do you go to?" and when the answer was given them, they immediately, and seemingly instinctively, said that a young man who had called previously was their choice, and accordingly I was rejected. Now, Mr. Editor, is this a fair shake for a person who wants to get along? Is it real merit to be supplanted by red tape? Will intending advertisers when they see this please state in their advertisements, "No Catholics need apply," or do as they do, when they want an intelligent lad to take care of a horse, say, "Must be a Protestant." In the meantime all you Catholic boys, if you want to rise in the world, join the Young Men's Christian Association. They will push you ahead. Unless you do that, nothing remains but to peddle books for a living or turn—SQUAW ENGLISH.

## PERSONAL.

POPE.—The health of the Pope is wonderfully improved.

WALSH.—On Sunday, the magnificent new altar of the St. Peter's Cathedral, London, was consecrated. WHITE.—Mr. T. White of the Montreal Gazette leaves for Ottawa this evening.

KIRWAN.—Mr. M. W. Kirwan (True Witness) leaves for Ottawa this evening.

MULCAHY.—The tickets for Dr. Mulcahy's lecture are already bought up.

DUFFERIN.—Lord Dufferin has returned from Washington.

MITCHELL.—Hon. Peter Mitchell has been elected by acclamation in Northumberland County.

LOWTHER.—Mr. Lowther M. P. for York is the new Chief Secretary for Ireland.

CROSS.—Mr. Samuel Cross leaves for Ottawa tomorrow, to assume his duties as Sessional Clerk during the sitting of Parliament.

WHITE.—Mr. Thomas White is said to have been selected to oppose Hon. Mr. Huntington in Sheffield at the next general election.

LATOUR.—Mr. L. A. Huet Latour of Montreal has been created a Chevalier of the order of St. Gregory the Great, by His Holiness the Pope.

HENNING.—Father Henning lectures in the Mechanics Hall, Montreal to night. Subject the "Infallibility of the Church."

HOWARD.—It is rumored in Rome that Cardinal Howard is to be the Archbishop of Edinburgh and Primate of Scotland.

STAFFORD.—Father Stafford is announced to lecture on "Temperance," at Whitby, Ont., on the 12th inst., and at Oshawa on the 13th.

MC CARTHY.—The Vice-President of Maynooth College, Dr. McCarthy, has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry in the place of the late Bishop Moriarty.

LEBRANCHE.—It is expected that the 65th Battalion, of which Lieut. Col. Lebranche has command, will attend Church Parade at the Jesuits next Sunday.

LARKIN.—Father Larkin, of Cobourg, has been presented with \$350 as a gift from his parishioners. His mission comprises Hamilton, Halton and Coburg.

PENN.—Colonel Lewis Penn, C. B., aide-de-camp to the Queen, a Quebecer by birth, died recently in England. He joined the Royal Artillery in 1847, and was in the Crimea and Abyssinia.

HENEY.—Ald. Henev, Vice-President of the St. Patrick's Temperance Society, Ottawa, took the chair at a meeting of that Society on Sunday last.

DOW.—Neal Dow, the Temperance advocate, proposes to urge the legislature of Maine to pass a law which will make the selling of drink an offence to be severely punished.

GRAHAM.—Dr. Graham is spoken of as a candidate for parliamentary honors, for the county of Richmond, he is a liberal minded Protestant and a consistent friend to Catholic interests.

EMMET.—The Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association, Montreal, is thinking of celebrating the centenary of the birth of Robert Emmet, which takes place on the 6th of March.

DE BOUCHERVILLE.—The Catholics of the Province of Quebec are anxiously expecting to hear of the Local Legislature bringing in a bill to prohibit Orange Processions in this province.

ANGLIN.—Mr. Anglin, M. P. and family stopped at the St. Lawrence Hall on their way to Ottawa. It is expected that he will be re-elected Speaker. We hope so.

O'LEARY.—The Daily News states that John O'Leary, formerly editor of the Irish People, has been permitted temporarily to visit Ireland, on private affairs, on parole, on condition that he will abstain from politics.

DENNY.—Father Denny, the prefect of the Catholic Church of St. Ignace, attached to the Loyola College of the Society of Jesus, Baltimore, has become a millionaire, by the death of his mother, who died worth \$5,000,000.

HENRY.—According to the Irish papers to hand this morning, Mitchell Henry, M. P., is everywhere receiving expressions of confidence, in opposition to the attack recently made on him. There can be no doubt that he would be a great loss to the Home Rule Party.

LAVAL.—On the 23rd of May, the remains of Bishop Laval, which were found last summer in the Basilica, Quebec, will be re-interred at the Seminary Chapel. It is reported that the Ecclesiastical authorities contemplate building a new Basilica on a magnificent scale.

CONROY.—A telegram in the daily papers says it is reported that the Right Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Aradagh, Ireland, sent to investigate the condition of the Canadian Catholic Church, will remain in this country as a delegate of the Holy See, endowed with all powers conferred on Papal Nuncios in Catholic countries.

O'LEARY.—A Chicago sporting man wants to lay five to four that Dan O'Leary can accomplish 620 miles in 144 hours. He is just after scoring another victory in Cincinnati, when he was matched to walk 400 miles in 125 hours. He won with two hours and forty three minutes to spare. There was much enthusiasm.

ROBERTS.—William H. Roberts, formerly President of the Fenian Brotherhood, occupies the highest municipal position in New York next to the Mayor. He is President of the Board of Aldermen; in the absence, death, or resignation of the Mayor he would be Mayor of New York. He is also member of the Board of Apportionment.

DISRAELI.—Eight Dukes, ten Marquises, twenty-eight Barons, and a dozen Lords sat at dinner with Lord Beaconsfield on the evening before the opening of Parliament. Between the leader of that occasion, and the poor, underpaid Jewish law clerk of fifty years ago, what toils and what triumphs!

DERBY.—Lord Derby has addressed a deputation of Greeks in London. He exonerated the Greek Government from blame for making war on Turkey; said that England would always look to the welfare of Greece; that he could not prevent a bombardment of Greek ports if the Turks resorted to such a step, and that a withdrawal of the Greek forces would facilitate a settlement.

POPE.—The land of Knox is crazed. The Presbyterians are vexed with the Pope, and we hear that the "Co-reper of the Glasgow Presbytery has telegraphed the Pope that he will bring down the Supreme Civil Court of Scotland, to interdict the proposed Papal hierarchy." This is "Civil and Religious Liberty." But it is all the same, the tide will come in spite of the Pope.

HACKETT.—We received the following letter this morning:—Who killed Hackett?—How is it that the party who wished to find a victim to the killing of Hackett did not procure the arrest of young Fisher, who was one of Mr. Dunn's employees and at the time, in Mr. Dunn's building shooting at the crowd—(4 or 5 shots)—could any one swear that it is not one of his shots which killed Hackett? It was safer not to mention that, so that the odium of the deed might remain against the outside crowd, who were mostly represented as a Catholic mob. If Mr. Dunn had been a Catholic, and only one shot fired from the place, I do not think it would have been passed unnoticed.—One Who Knows.