THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30TH, 1878.

English historian Robertson, the illustrious Muratori, the Protestant Menzel, and hosts of grace, compared with a factious and a rabid few who, unlike Aboo Ben Adham, have for their object " to hate their fellow men." But the elections are over and the Gazette does not care a straw. And yet it will, we venture to say, preach peace and good will. After drawhave furnished some of the brightest intellects in the world, to an association that respectable men openly shun, we shall have homilies that follows. We hope the Catholics of Cardwell are satisfied with their choice.

SOLD.

The sconer the Irish Catholics of Canada realize the fact that they have been sold by Sir John A. Macdonald, the better will they be able to understand what that wily politician thinks of them. That the Irish Catholics have been sold, there is not the shadow of a doubt. Sir John has been too much for them, and all they can now do is, grin and bear the humiliation they have been subjected to. That there are still Irish Catholics who will excuse the Premier for his neglect of their ranks of the Irish Catholics as there are in every class, men who put party before God and country, but that the overwhelming majority of the Irish Catholics, believe themselves fooled, we have reason to believe. The Irish Canadian and Ottawa Herald, both of which are supporters of the Government, admit that the Premier has outflanked us all. He has as good as shelved the only Irish in fact, snapped his fingers at our first demands. In face of all that has happened, it is idle to speculate. Threats are simply so much nonsense, all we can do at present is to expose the man who has so badly sold us, and trust to time and ourselves to bring about a remedy. If we were not Protectionists we would indeed be "agin the Government," as the Witness of of yesterday said we were, but as we must have Protection, so must we content ourselves with such a rebuke as the deceived may give the deceiver.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

It is rumored that the present appointment of Ministers is mercly "temporary," and that Cabinet. This may or may not be so. It is the misfortune of the country that the rumor the country has come to look as a political diplomatist and nothing more. It is not at all unlikely that the Premier may be expericountry feels about himself. As for the Irish Catholics, they owe Sir John A. Macdonald,-nothing. Mr. Mac- the war indemnity and the time for the withkenzie did more for them than Sir John drawal of the Russian troops, are still unset-A. Macdonald has done, and although neither tled." What, then, did the Treaty of Berlin of them did as much as they should, yet we do beyond sanctioning the occupation of Bosmust do justice to the fallen leader by admit- nin and the acquisition of Cyprus? If the courtcously, and with honizd phrases, sugar be deluded into the belief that he gives your claim one instant's consideration. This is not courtesy; it is deceit. Mr. Mackenzie was bluff, too bluff, perhaps, but he was honest. The one will " put you off;" the other will say " No." We pity is that he did not yield to the exigencies of the hour, and put on such tariff as would have rendered his continuance of office secure. But as Protection is, in some way, necessary, the Reformers had to stand aside; the donald did not come with them.

Gazette insinuatingly despise tham. The men of it. But that the band of the battalion did whose heroic sacrifices were applauded by the play at the funeral of McElhinney cannot be non-Catholic Ragnal, the infidel Baffon, the denied, and that Orange favors were worn we can furnish abundant proof. These favors were few, we grant; indeed, at one time, other non-Catholic writers, are, in this year of there were none to be seen, but when in St. James street there were six or eight men following the hearse who wore Orange colors, and this gave a complexion to the whole. The Gazette of this morning says that many Roman Catholic citizens followed the remains. This we doubt very much, and we ing a comparison between a class of men who incline to the belief that the reporter must be mistaken. We can understand Catholics taking part in the funeral of an Orangeman, but we cannot understand Catholics taking about "citizenship," "goon feeling" and all part in an Orange funeral. There is a great distinction. There are many Orangemen whose remains Catholics could, out of respect, follow to the grave, if they were buried as citizens, but if they were buried as Orangemen, we do not think that a Catholic could

conscientiously attend any such demonstration. The Gazette says too that "the funeral procession was a tolerably large one "-there were just thirty-two Oddfellows and sixty-six Orangemen, with the band. We have no wish to disparage the efforts made by the Orangemen to bury a comrade by any criticism which our contemporary appears to invite, but we are not satisfied at the band of a volunteer battalion being present at it. The same thing wishes, we have no doubt. There are in the took place in Ottawa, and we hope it can be satisfactorily explained.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE EMPIRE. The state of affairs are somewhat "mixed' tor our diplomatists just now. The Afghan

difficulty looks serious, for this morning's despatches go far to confirm the suspicion that the attitude of the Ameer is owing to the influence of Russia. It is said that substan-Catholic he took into his ministry, and he has tial aid has been offered by the Czar to Afghanistan, and if this is so, we may expect an attempted settlement of a long account. Fever is making some havoc among the British troops, and the opening of the campaign is not possible for some time to come Again, we have more news about the Zulu Kaffirs, who are "rising" again, and thus two small wars are threatening. But they are small after all, and if confined to the hostility of the Zulu Kaffirs and the Afghans, there need be no anxiety about the ultimate result. Neither Afghanistan nor Kaffraria can stand the shock of British arms, and kraals and Khyber passes must ultimately fall before the power of Britain and the stubborn valor of her troops. But there are other in a short time we will have a recast of the difficulties looming up, before which the Kaffir trouble and the Afghan difficulty are trifles. The "Eastern Question" is far from being has been circulated by a gentleman on whom settled, and day by day we hear of evidences of the doggedness of Russia to hold on to what she has temporarily acquired. The Porte, it is said, insists upon one thing, while menting upon some of his Ministers. It is the Russians insist upon quite the opposite. just the kind of thing he would do. He has The British fleet still keeps near Gallipoli appointed men for whom he may well feel "in consequence of the recent movements of uneasy, just as uneasy as the most of the the Russians;" and we are significantly assured that "the essential points of the definitive treaty between Russia and Turkey, viz.,

partial man can deny. And what position do members show up next year in such form as we occupy? What but a back seat in the they did on Saturday, the club that takes the Ministry, and a total disregard of our just de- championship from it will have all its work mands. If Mr. Costigan had not been an cut out for it. Irish Catholic, the chances are that he would have received a portfolio: and the manner in which he was treated furnishes us with another illustration of the deaf car that is turned to our requirements. If we had been treated with that consideration which our numbers and influence demand, we believe that it was in the power of the Conservative Government to make us all have Conservative sympathies, but now we simply look with. suspicion upon a party that has promised much and has done nothing. That a time will come, and come soon, when men will be selected for office for their fitness, and for their fitness alone, we all hope, but that time is not come, and until it does, the Irish Catholics must fight for the representation which is due. So far as the Irish Catholics are concerned, it has been from the frying-pan into fire. Sir John A. Macdonald has treated us with marked, indeed, contemptuous disfavor. He has as much as told us that we are nobodies, and it will be our own fault, if we do not show him that, at least, we can resent his treatment and expose his trickery. Nor should he be mistaken. A few sycophants may tell him otherwise. A few men who expect place or emolument at his hands may deceive him as to the temper of the people, but he may rest assured that the masses of the Irish Catholics man's estate, they will be all the more able are indignant at the manner in which he has treated them. To the party, as a party, we must continue to give our independent support on the all-important question of Protection, but to its leader we must, at the same time, show an uncompromising opposition. We deserved fair play, we have not obtained

ORANGEISM.

A. Macdonald responsible.

Last week the Gazette drew a comparison between the Orangemen and the Jesuits; today the *Herald* becomes the apologist for the Orange Order. Upon that count they are-Conservatives and Reformers-all the same Of the two, we must frankly admit that the Herald is the least aggressive ; but it falls into the error of supposing that the first oath is the only oath that Orangemen take. The first is the only oath published, but there are a host of oaths not published, and of which the outside world knows nothing. No doubt, as the Herald insinuates, there are many Orangemen who are good fellows in their way. They joined the Order in their youth, and they have grown up to see the folly of their ways. But what maddens Catholics is this-Orangeism has opposed to the death every measure that was ever calculated to place us upon an equality with our Protestant neighbors. That is its history, and we would be more or less than men if we did not give it all the legal opposition in our power. But the object of the Herald is easily seen. It wants to harp upon that "alliance" between the "Ultramontanes" and the Orangemen. If Orangeism is illegal, it asks, why not arrest Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, when either of them come into the

MILITARY DRILL FOR BOYS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Labranche has made an excellent suggestion through the Herald of this morning. He is anxious to see our boys learn military drill. The idea is by no means a new one, but somehow it has, up to this, almost hung fire. In the old country it is a common thing to see school boys put through drill. Many of the best of the English colleges young idea to spring to attention with a precision of which volunteers might be envious. called upon to defend their homes. Regular armies no longer do all the tighting cades all Europe has sprung to arms, and ladies be obliged to don the gay cockade and

to fall into line, if they are required.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. Sir,-I quite agree with your article of yes terday and think it is high time Sir John gracefully retired and gave place to a younger, it, and until we do we shall hold Sir John and I would add, in a political sense, an honester man. Sir John need by no manner of means flatter himself that he has brought the party back to power. It was the great cry of Protection did it, and if Sir John was dead or on the Bench the same cry would have had the same effect. His Cabinet ap pointments must, at all events, be very un- Carlow, his family belonged originally to Kilof the very best positions to the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell to please a certain faction, and gave the very worst to the Hon. John O'Connor, who is the only representative of about the sixth of Canada's population. Sir John is not truthful. Sir John is a cunning, trimming politician, but Sir John is by no means an able statesman. The Conservative party can do better without him.

Yours, &c., CONSERVATIVE.

Montreal. October 22, 1878.

THE "WITNESS' AND IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION IN THE NEW CABINET.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

Sir,-The following passage occurs in an editorial captioned "A Beginning of the New Cabinet," which appeared in a late issue of your St. Bonaventure street contemporary :---The question of Irish Catholic representation has been totally ignored, and we cannot | name was not likely to be overlooked. If but agree with Sir John in his conduct in this respect." Yes; the Witness that disagrees with Sir John in everything else, cordially agrees with him because he has "totally ignored' the Irish Catholic element in selecthatred of lope and Popery with a vengeance, I know not what is. A whole people are sought to be politically ostracise prived

CARDINAL CULLEN DEAD.

The news by cable that His Eminence Paul Cullen, Cardinal and Archbishop of Dublin and Glendalough, Ireland, died very suddenly in the Irish capital yesterday marks the close of a remarkable career. The Cardinal was born on the 27th of April, 1803, and was, therefore, in his seventy-sixth year. His health had been poor for a couple of years, so much so that two years and a half ago it was found necessary to call in the assistance of Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh, to perform some of the special services of the Church at which the Cardinal in health would, undoubtedly, have officiated. The Cardinal, through all the movements of company and battalion his long and arduous life, had been blessed with a strong physique, and was until a few years since a perfect type of the robust Churchhave regular drill instructors, who teach the man. His features were not prepossessing the expression of his face was heavy, rather inclining to coarseness. His thick, large nose and puffy checks were answerable for this Nowadays every man should learn the use but in his small, quick eyes, thin lips and of arms, and the earlier he commences the good forehead the force, activity and persistbetter. The condition of the world is such that ence of the man came out. He was shortno people know the day that they may be necked and full-blooded. An autocrat in his archdiocese, a strict disciplinarian of his clergy and ever on the alert for opportunities of pushing forward the interests and institubut the work of defence may come down to tions of the Church. he has left behind him every man's door. Within the last two de- many monuments of his zeal in the shape of new churches built, old churches restored or beautified, a splendid hospital, convents and where there was one citizen soldier in 1853, monasteries, schools for the deaf and dumb and there is to-day ten. If this has been so in the | for pauper children, houses of refuge for males past, what is it to be in the future? Will the and females, night-lodging houses, orphan asylums, free bath houses and many other charitable institutions. He favored the spread lead armies to victory, or, more probably, to of the Christian Brothers' schools and was the captivity? But in any case, our boys should chief promoter of the Catholie University of be taught their drill, and when they come to Dublin. He was a brilliant preacher, and was never weary of championing the right of Irish Catholics to all the benefits of Education. This led him largely into politics, and it was politically that opinion regarding him was divided in Ireland and out of it. Toward the English government he maintained a loyalty that was intolerant of any dissent, and there was plenty of it, among his flock. For the last twelve years of his life he had thus been a force in British politics, and the discussion of his merits and demerits as a politician will be, doubtless, revived by his death.

Paul Cullen came into the world in a troublous time for Ireland. It was the year that young Emmet made his abortive attempt at revolution, when the country was still suffering from the collapse that followed upon the act of Union of 1800. Although born in popular with Irish Catholics. He gave one dare and Meath, in which counties they have for generations held large tracts of land and engaged in the raising of cattle. Young Paul went first to a Quaker school in his native town and next was sent to Carlow College, then presided over by the famous Dr. Doyle. Before he reached man's estate he was sent to Rome with the view of entering the priesthood. He was entered in the College of the Propaganda and there took his course of theological and philosophical studies. He obtained his doctor's degree after a brilliant examination at which Pope Leo XII. was present, his thesis maintaining the truth of all divinity and theology, Scriptural, historical scholastic or dogmatic. At this the Pope was well pleased, and commended the stout young Irishman for his learning and zeal. By a cir cumstance especially favorable to the ambitions of young Paul it happened that Cardinal Capellario was at that time Prefect of the Propaganda. The Cardinal afterward became Pope Gregory XVI., so that the merits of Dr. Cullen were known in high quarters and his was appointed Vice Rector of the College of the Propaganda, and shortly afterward was promoted to the rectorship of the Irish College at Rome. At this post he remained for eighteen years and won the love and esing his Cabinet Ministers! If this is not teem of the many young Irishmen who passed under his eye on their way to the priesthood.

courses were opened to students under the presidency of the celebrated father, the Rev. John Henry Newman. A new university building was commenced at Drumcondra, near Dublin, the Most Reverend Archbishop of New York having preached the sermon on the occasion of the laving of the corner stone July 20, 1872. Archbishop Cullen was created Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin in the month of June, 1866. In the month of October, 1867, the archbishops and bishops of the Catholic Church in Ireland met in Dublin under his presidency. The question of public education was debated. Resolutions were finally adopted and published declining, on the part of the prelates, priests and people of Ireland, all aid from the State toward the schools and condemning the system of mixed education and all secret societies. Cardinal Cullen attended the Council of the Vatican, and was conspicuous in the assemblage for his advocacy of Papal infallibility. He was the first bishop of Irish birth who was elevated to the Cardinalate from the period of the Protestant Reformation, and was also the first cardinal among the countless prelates educated in the College of the Propaganda, Rome.

During the early part of his administration in Dublin he became very popular with the Catholic laity. He was heartily opposed to all revolutionary endeavors to settle the Irish or any other question, and set his face against secret societies of every kind. Thus it was that in 1861, when Fenianism began to take root in Ireland, the Archbishop began a crusade against the vationalists. When the island was alive with the conspiracy in 1865, he poured out all the vials of his wrath upon the Fenians, and was consequently made much

of at Dublin Castle by the Viceroy. He managed at the same time to administer some severe raps to the English, whom, he attirmed, had on the matter of secret societies taught "bloody instructions" which returned to plague instructors. He said in one of his pastorals on this matter :---

"It is strange that those who a short time ago gave a triumphant reception to the hero of all continental revolutions, Garibaldi : and who have been the protector of that great architect of secret societies, Mazzini, should now be so loud in their denunciations of the men who are only walking in the footsteps of these two idols of the English press, and merely seeking to give a practical illustration of their principles."

So bitter was the feeling he aroused by his furious attacks upon the nationalists that Ilis Grace shared with Judge Keogh the detestation of a large portion of his countrymen. But the Fenian agitation served his cause and he was not slow to profit by it. The English government, which had laughed at Dr. Cullen and his "brass band" in 1852, was not averse to a little concession to rebellious Fenianism in 1868, and the Archbishop now Cardinal reopened the Parliamentary agitation. The Irish Catholic Church was disestablished, and the question of Catholic education became of interest to the Imperial Cabinet. In 1870 Cardinal Cullen celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the Episcopacy. Of late years he has been very active on his old question of Catholic education. He evaded expressing any opinion in favor of home rule. but was very well pleased with the intermediate Education Act, passed at the last session of Parliament, mainly through the efforts of Messrs. Fameli and Biggar. His devotion to a single idea-that of advancing Church interests-was remarkable. To those of his faith who have known him in the sanctuary and in his strictly religious sphere he leaves a fragrant memory. Outside of that, opinions of him will be sharply divided.

PHOTOGRAPHY ART. -- Its Rise and Progress among the Arts in the Last Half Century,-What Montreal offers in this Art .- The above business fills a wider field known to the artistic world than the mass of humanity who avail themselves of its workings could possibly dream of in their philosophy. It is due To the Irish prelates on their visits to Rome to the grandest combination of the sciences. as well as to the needy study of the operator

------A FUNERAL.

There was a funeral on Wednesday of a man But when Lieut.-Col. Crawford learned that | of rumors of war to cause anxiety. the deceased member of his corps was to be buried with Orange honors, he promptly dis- IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION. missed the firing party, and their services had ever opinions he may hold in private we know not, but when in uniform he is a soldier above all. We have always heard of him he wears above all the strifes of contending

ting that, so far, he was our best friend. Sir "essential points in the definitive treaty are John will promise He is a good hand at still unsettled," who can tell what the result that kind of thing. He will treat you | will be? And we note that while Sir Stafford Northcote said at a meeting at Wolverover the bitter pill of refusal. He will hampton that war was still not improbable. "postpone," and "consider," and with all He said that he "was not able to say, he was the versed subtlety of the finished diplomatist, | not sure there would not be a renewal of the he will make you leave his presence, war." Nothing can be more significant, and knowing you are defeated, yet he taking the fact that Russia will grant no furwill carry his own point, and you will loughs, except on the most pressing business, we cannot but regard the situation as critical, and war far from being improbable. Russia will not slip the hold she has unless she is forced. She is in Bulgaria, and she will remain there, if she can. Her position is now far stronger than it was. The quadrilateral prefer the man who will say "No," and the no longer threatens her rear, but would act as a barrier against the attacks of Austria or Roumania, if these powers resolved to act against her. Her supplies could be interrupted, indeed, and this is the great difficulty she would have to encounter, if Roumania turned Conservatives came into power, and it would | hostile. But if we pass to the United States be well for the country if Sir John A. Mac- we find there, too, something to occupy the attention of diplomatists. The Fishery Award is still disputed, and although no one apprehends any serious trouble from

it, yet it is irritable and adds to the difficulwho was a member of the Fifth Fusiliers, the ties of the complex situation in which Im-Odd Fellows, and the Orange Association. It | perial statesmen now find themselves. Alwas intended, we believe, to bury the deceased together it cannot be said that "the Empire with military honors, and his comrades who is peace." The possessions of Great Britain were to make up the firing party turned out are so vast that peace at all times is difficult to do honor to their deceased companion. to obtain, but just at present there is enough

The Irish Catholics of Canada cannot be thus to be dispensed with. This is just what | satisfied until they have increased representwe expected from Lieut.-Col. Crawford. What- ation in the Cabinet. Englishmen, Scotchmen and French Canadians are no more entitled to their share of representation than we are to ours. It is idle to tell us that men as a gentleman who puts military regulations | are not chosen because of their nationality, first, and who endeavors to place the uniform | and so long as they are, the Irish Catholics are as much entitled to fair representation as factions. So the firing party was sent to the anyone else. We regret that selections are right about, and the funeral took place with- made in this way, but that they are out it. But how does it come to pass that no one can deny. Who, for instance, could the band of the Sixth Fusiliers attended the attempt to deprive the Province of Quebec of funeral? We presume the band is sworn in, three French Canadian Catholics and one and, if so, the members of it are as much | English speaking Protestant Minister in the Volunteers as the rank and file. But even if | Cabinet. Is not this arrangement understood they are not sworn in, then we still wonder how | and carried out. Is it not the same in Ontario, it is that Her Majesty's uniform was worn at and all over the country. The Conservative a funeral at which Orange colors were display- and Reform press may be silent ed. Let us not be understood as casting the about it; but let any one dare invade their slightest blame on the commanding officer of privileges in this regard, and we shall soon Shamrocks can afford to treat it as it deserves. the Sixth, for we are sure he would not allow have a storm about our cars. That this is any violation of regulations, if he was aware wrong we all admit, but that it is so no im-

mit that they are Orangemen, and no doubt they will be arrested, and the illegatity of the Order will then, we believe, be proved. A man may be a thief, but until he is proved guilty of robbery the law cannot harm him. So with Orangeism, the Society is illegal, but there being no Orangemen, the law cannot punish men merely on suspicion.

THE SHAMROCK CHAMPION LACROSSE MATCH.

The Shamrocks are themselves again-Champions of Lacrosse. No one is susprised indeed everyone appeared to think that such would be the case. Since the club obtained a practice ground of its own, the members have shewn much improvement in form, and taking it all in all, their record for the year is not unsatisfactory. The team they beat on Saturday was the pick of the Indian Lacrosse players of Canada. It was a combination of Keraronwe's and White Eagle's players, so that there can be doubt as to the manher of men the Shamrocks defeated. White Eagle was brought from Kansas to play the Shamrocks, and the Indians played for dear life. To them the championship meant everything. It was a little fortune dangling before their eyes. One thousand dollars would not have bought it, and the Indians played with frantic energy to keep the championship to themselves. One paper says that White Eagle did not appear to play as well as he was accustomed to play, but it must be remembered that some of the Shamrock-men could always outrun White Eagle and it was because of the superior form in which the Shamrocks turned out that the Indians appeared to so much disadvantage. Before such men as Maguire, Butler, Farmer. Giroux, Hoobin, &c., the best of Andian players might well give way. Another paper says that the Indians did not practice their old tricks of drawing the defence out, &c.; but we are assured that the defence was cautioned not to be drawn out, and the result proved the excellence of the advice. No doubt the crowding of the field was reprehensible, but the crowd was composed of as many Indians as whites. When the Shamrocks were beaten by the Torontoes and by the Montrealers, we confessed that they were beaten by "better men." We gave the winning club the credit of the victory upon its merits. But, now that the Shamrocks are victorious, we detect a desire in some quarters, to disparage their achievement. This is far from fair, but the

tive of the country which they inhabit and have helped to build up and consolidate, and the Witness rejoics over this dagrant wrong. And yet it was this same Witness whose symrights for the Oka Inlians and in defending those incendiaries from the clutches of outraged law and justice. Lit any one is acceptable to the only "religious daily " before an Irish Catholic. let him be a black man, red man or New Zealander. X. Y. Montreal, Oct. 22, 1878. OBITUARY. We regret to-day to announce the beath of

the late Mrs. John Kehoe, mother of Tiomas. John and William Kehoe, three of our nost respected citizens. She died yesterday at 110 Good Shepherd's Convent, where she had been residing for some time past, four of her grand- who was then in flight at Gaeta. children being members of the Order. She | In 1849 the time arrived for bestowing a had been for 45 years a resident of Ottawa, and at the time of her death had reached the good old age of eighty-seven. Her husband with whom she came from Wicklow, Ireland died here in 1852, having been during his lifetime a blacksmith, and well known and respected. Besides her three sons, there are also two daughters, Mrs. J. Tierney and Mrs. S. Armstrong, residing near l'rice's Creek, in the township of Gloucester. The grandchildren of Mrs. Kehoe number forty-six, and her great of Mrs. Kehoe number forty-six, and her great of Armagh on the 25th of February, 185th, by grandchildren four. Among her grandchil-dran the armagh on the 25th of February, 185th, by Cardinal Castracane, in the Chrch of St. dren there are Messrs. Charles Kehoe, J. J. Kehoe, barrister, John Armstrong and Patrick Armstrong (J. & P. Armstrong). Four of her grandchildren are members of the Good Shepherd's Order, and there was another belonging to the same who died two years ago There is also another belonging to the Christian Brothers' Order in Montreal. Her funily was thus very large and respectable. The population of the island a system of pmary funeral will take place from the residence of and secondary education which would serve her son, William Kehoe, Nicholas street, tomorrow afternoon.-Ottawa Free Press.

FATHER STAFFORD IN HAMILTON .- Father Stafford lectured in the Mechanics' Hall, Hamilton, before a large audience. The lecture was under the auspices of the Catholic Literary Society of that city. The chair was occupied by Mr. D. B. Chisholm, supported by Sheriff McKellar and several members of the Catholic clergy. The Globe's correspondent says the lecture of Father Stafford was listened to, it is scarcely necessary to state, with all the attention which the cloquence of the gifted lecturer invariably commands. During the evening St. Patrick's Society band played select pieces of music, and the proceedings were rendered still further enjoyable by the sweet singing of lady amateurs, who had kindly volunteered their services for the occasion. The entertainment was in every respect a success.

ORANGE MEETING .- A mass meeting of Orangemen, True Blues, 'Prentice Boys and Young Britons, was held under the auspices of the County Lodge last Wednesday night in the Orange Hall. There was a fair attendance. Mr. David Grant, the County Master, It is the finest club in Canada, and if the presided.

he also became favorably known, and this was Province of Quebec ? Let either of them ad- of their rights-refused a voice in the Execu- not in his way when greater honors were which places the life-like representative of waiting for bestowal. He had become an its object upon the card-board. The constant accomplished linguist, and his fame went back study of the photographer divulges new to all parts of Ircland with every ship that carried an Irish priest, bishop or religious laypathies were so keenly enlisted in creating man home from the Eternal City. His administration was vigorous but kindly, and when the revolution of 1848 broke out he was enabled to be of great service to the Church. Pope Pius IX, appointed Dr. Cullen rector of the College of the Propaganda, and when the triumvirate sought to confiscate the property of the college, he stood out against it as a British subject. But it was not in this way that the Propaganda was to be saved from spoliation. Remembering that some of the students were Americans, he appealed to Mr. Cass, the American Minister, for protection. The appeal was not in vain, and the triumvirs gave him permission to hoist the American flag over the building if necessary. This signal service was not forgotten by the Pope,

Special favor upon Dr. Cullen. The archbistopric of Armagh became vacant through the douth of Archbishop 'lroly, and there was considerable difficulty in Illing it, owing to the suffragan clergymen failing to agree upon a nomination. In this conjuncture the Vatican consulted with the remaining archbishops, and Archbishop MacHale, & Tuam, recommended the selection of Dr. Collen. This was joyfully acceded to by Pope Vius, and Dr. Cullen was consecrated Achbishop of Agatha, attached to the Irish College at Rome. At the end of April in the same vear Archbishop Cullen returned to his ntive land with the title of Apostolic Delegaterdded to that of Primate of Armagh and of al Ireland. He commenced his mission with gret vigor and set to work immediately to secure or the to preserve the pupils professing the Catolic religion from the effects of proselytizing rusaders. With this view he summoned a synd of the Catholic Church, the prelates to meet the ancient city of Thurles in the county Tipperary. The members of this venerable body adopted effectual measures for the foundation of a Catholic university in Irelanda work which has since been carried into com-

plete effect to the great advantage of universal civilization by diffusion of learning and piety. The Most Rev. Archbishop Murray, of Dublin, died in the year 1852. Upon his demise the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen was translated from the See of Armagh to that of Dublin. He thus lost the primatical rank which is inherent in the See of Armagh, but was confirmed by the Pope as Delegate Apostolic of the Church during his life. This act placed Archbishop Cullen at the head of the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland. The change was made with the view of enabling him to carry out more immediately his plans for the establishment of the Catholic University in Ireland. He applied himself to the work with great zeal. His predecessor had held a commissionership of the national schools, but Archbishop Cullen began his work of struggling for Ca-tholic education by refusing the post. Property they reflected upon the honor of Mr. baker as

methods to the profession, and the improvements in this branch of industry have been as fully marked as in any field known to man's ingentity. The history of the photographic art, from the standpoint of the best European artists, differs materially from our country, as many celebrities in the profession make a speciality of one style, and upon no condition or price would they change their working plans. "Solomon," of Paris, produced his figures in three-quarters length, and has by careful study and great care placed himself in the van of all competitors. In this country the artist is required to produce all sizes and styles. The studio of J. G. Parks is up in all the appointments for first-class work in the many departments which represent this industry, as any similar institution in the country. In the matter of crayon, water-color and India-ink work, and new and elaborate styles of photographs which have been recently introduced to the notice of our public are presented, and in many instances originated with this enterprising house, and nothing but the highest order of work is allowed to leave the house. His photographic work and paintings in three-fourths life-size cannot be excelled for brilliancy of expression and harmony of effect. Several fine specimens are on exhibition at his gallery, representing local and provincial celebritics. work in all its varied branches, as it leaves the hand of Mr. Parks, strictly bears the stamp of the highest finish reached by any artist photographer in the country. Another distinctive feature with Mr. Parks is the publishing of steroscopic views. He has in stock 1,200 views of Montreal, Quebec, Lake George, Ottawa, California, Niagara and Teronto. This gentleman ranks ahead of any of his competitors in this branch of the art, and the greatest triumphs can be seen in this direction by visiting his gallery. In mentioning the leading commercial interests of our city, we cannot fail to call attention to this gentleman, who so perfectly represents this industry, and who has done so much to give Montreal one of the finest establishments in the city. The business was established fourteen years ago. The interior finish is a combination of modern artand ingenuity, wherev the best and most scientific results are Otained .- J. G. PARKS, 195 St. James street.

AOLOGY .- We clip the following from the Moneal Herald :- " During the month of Aprilast, a number of letters appeared in this paper,n which Mr. Edward H. Goff made a series (very grave charges against the characte and integrity of the Hon. George B. Baker, of weetsburgh. We have become convinced, fro subsequent inquiries, that there was and is to foundation for these accusa-tions. We herefore, have to express our biometric accusation in regret they shuld have obtained insertion in the Herald, an to apologize as well for their publication as ir the editorial remarks which we felt, at the thac, called upon to make in connection with them... The charges being untrue, these wer unwarranted in so far as. was purchased in the Irish capital, buildings a public man or his ntegrity as a member of went up, and in the year 1854 the university the Government."