

Our readers must have heard, or read of a somewhat celebrated Protestant evangelist—that we believe is the title usually given to lecturers against Popery—of the name of Murphy, who has been going about from place to place in England, delivering violent tirades against the Catholic religion, and assailing priests and nuns with all manner of obscene abuse. The man, who ought to have been left severely alone by Catholics, has, we are sorry to see, been violently assaulted by a body of excited miners, and so brutally beaten that for a time his life was in danger. Several persons have been arrested for this outrage; and, if convicted, we hope that they may be punished with the extreme rigor of law.

Of all men Catholics are the most interested in crying down and discountenancing any appeals to physical force, as thereby they are degraded to the level of the rascally convent burners of Boston, and of the cowardly assailants of the Reverend Father Bapst, in Maine. We know that it is hard for flesh and blood to brook the insulting language of such fellows as is this Murphy, and that it is natural to resent it. But it is not natural, but supernatural conduct that we have the right to expect from Catholics; that is from those who are worthy of the name, and who are truly influenced by the spirit of their religion.

In the case of this Murphy, the outrage is the more deplorable, because it will create a certain morbid sympathy with the man amongst Protestants; of whom the majority, before the outrage occurred, thoroughly despised him, and condemned his work. Now, however, many will be apt to take his part and espouse his cause—some not so much from enmity to Catholics, as from a desire to see what is called "freedom of speech" vindicated; and others because they will gladly avail themselves of any excuse for stirring up religious strife.

It cannot too often be pointed out that it is not by violence, or by threats of violence, that Catholics can put to silence the calumnies of wicked men; the saying of the great O'Connell, that he who commits a crime does but put arms into the hands of his enemy, cannot be too often repeated, or too strongly insisted upon. The Church needs no rowdies, no excited mob to fight her battles; and he is her best soldier, her most able defender, who replies to the attacks upon her teachings, not by clubs and brick-bats, but by a virtuous life; who shows forth the legitimate fruit of her doctrines, and of the reception of her sacraments, by his honesty, sobriety and chastity, by his respect for the laws, by walking humbly before his God, and by ever seeking, as far as in him lies, to cultivate peace and charity with all men. He who thus acts, who thus meets the calumnies of the enemies of the Church, does more for her cause than the most learned controversialist who ever laid pen to paper.

For—and here is the one unanswerable argument of the Catholic,—if the teachings of the Catholic Church, when reduced to practice; if above all, the Confessional, the special object of the evangelist Murphy's abuse—be morally deleterious, then should we find that, amongst Catholics, they were the most immoral, the most corrupt, who were the most regular at confession, and the most frequent in the reception of the sacraments. Now Protestants know already that such is not the case, but that the reverse is the truth. They know that it is the nominal, not the practical, Catholic, who leads an immoral life; that amongst the Catholic inmates of our prisons and penitentiaries, there are seldom, if ever, to be found any who have made a practice of approaching the holy table; and they know therefore that it is not the observance, but the neglect, of the precepts of their Church that makes Catholics immoral, and law-breakers. We more than doubt whether one of the men actively engaged in the brutal, and cowardly attack upon this Murphy, had gone to his Easter duties for years; and it would be as unjust to hold Catholics in any manner responsible for their conduct as it would be to attribute the acts of violence of which—in the Charleston convent burning business for instance—Catholics often are the victims, to the Protestant community in general. There are bad men to be found amongst men of all denominations; and when wicked, illegal acts are perpetrated by men calling themselves Catholics, and are set down to zeal for their faith, Catholics should be the first to denounce those acts, both as impolitic, and as repugnant to the spirit of their religion. If, as Dr. Marshall lately told his hearers, in a lecture delivered at Boston, Catholics wish to triumph over their enemies as the martyrs, as the Christians of the Roman Empire, triumphed, they must use the same weapons that these victor martyrs used—Faith, patience, prayer, and a holy life.

MODERN CIVILISATION.—It is no doubt very obstinate on the part of the "Man of Sin" to refuse to be reconciled with "modern civilisation" and "modern progress;" and it is monstrous that against the frauds, the violence and the free love of the day which are the outward and

visible signs of this civilisation and progress, he should set his face and should denounce them; but after all there is some excuse for this obstinacy, as may be seen from the following paragraph which we clip from the Toronto Globe:—

"The St. Louis paper thus speaks of Chicago:—Every form of roguery and swindling is practiced in Chicago as a fine art, and so universal has the practice of cheating for a living become that the Chicago business man, whatever he is calling will find some way to do it, and maintain all the while the most serene unconsciousness of wrong imaginable. The public have been fully posted concerning the Chicago fish swindles, the Chicago grain swindles, the Chicago provision swindles, etc.; and now it seems the Chicago consumers of coal are complaining of short weight, and the City Council has been considering an ordinance on the subject. It is stated in that body that a certain coal dealer declared that he had been fined under existing circumstances half a dozen times during two winters, and that he made by the operation every time—that is, the shortage amounted to more than the fine. There were received at Chicago during last year 892,580 tons of coal, worth \$6,381,370, and if the dealers, as is alleged, have been cheating customers to the extent of 200 lbs on the ton, the cheating would aggregate \$681,100, a pretty snug sum."

Now Chicago is assuredly one of the foremost cities of the day in the rogue's march of "modern civilisation and progress."

On Tuesday evening last, a lecture was delivered in the Saint Patrick's Hall, on "Home Rule for Ireland," by James J. Gahan. The Lecturer commenced by defining the policy known in Ireland as the Home Rule policy. To simplify the theory of Home Rule, he reduced it within six general propositions:—

1st. That the Irish were justly entitled to have an Irish Parliament legislating for Ireland on Irish soil.

2nd. That the Irish were deprived of their legislature by base, brutal and bloody means, and that the deprivation having been repeatedly condemned by the Irish people ought no longer to exist.

3rd. That it is expedient for England to restore the Irish Parliament.

4th. That the Irish are eminently worthy of the blessings of self-government.

5th. That nothing short of the restoration of the Irish legislature can or ought to satisfy the Irish people; and

6th. That it is a bounden duty on the part of all Irishmen to strive by every just, moral, and legitimate means, to restore peace to Ireland; and that every lover of justice should sympathise with the efforts made to restore to Ireland her ancient rights, laws and liberties.

That Ireland was justly entitled to a Parliament, he held was proven by the maxim acknowledged by the leading statesmen of Great Britain, that a people as a whole, as a people, have an undeniable claim to assume such governmental forms as may best conduce to the advantage of their country. The struggles of the Irish to retain self-government were well known. The ancient political structure of Ireland guaranteed local legislation; and in nearly every treaty made between the Irish Chiefs and the representatives of England, the right of the Irish to make their own laws was admitted and assured. When Henry VIII. of England assumed the title of King of Ireland, the ancient laws and franchises were confirmed in his name. Despite the political and religious revolutions of the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, the tenacity of the Irish, whether Milesian Irish or Anglo-Irish, to parliamentary rights evinced their anxiety to preserve local legislation; and when seals of office for Ireland only were sent to the Viceroy Brabazon, it was, according to Ploviden, "a full recognition by England of the absolute sovereignty and independence of the Irish Nation." In the preceding reigns, with the memorable exception known as Poyning's law, the rights of Ireland were fully acknowledged. The Reformation, base in itself, theoretically united the two nations on Irish soil. No longer was it the Milesian Irishman, but the Catholic who fell beneath the ban of British power. The Catholic was not supposed to exist, but the Constitution embraced the whole country as the Protestants alone constituted the body-politic. The deprivation of the Irish Parliament in 1800 was a measure conceived in baseness, brought forth by brutality, and nurtured with blood. Scarcely had Grattan achieved the victory of 1782 when the Union scheme was hatched by the English Ministry. The revealed correspondence of the Unionists tells the horrid tale of a power that coolly incited an angry people to a rebellion, that with greater ease it might accomplish their destruction. Pitt retarded the progress of the Emancipation question. A worse than Cromwellian regime was inaugurated, and corruption completed the ignoble effort to deprive Ireland of her legislature. The lecturer quoted Castlereagh, Grattan, Bushe, O'Connell and Saurin to prove the baseness of the measure, and its illegality, alluding also in feeling terms to the incorruptible champion of Irish rights, Isaac Butt. He adduced many reasons why England ought to restore the Irish Parliament, and spoke of the worthiness and capability of the Irish for self-government. The great Irish names that figure in the his-

tories of various nations, holding in strange lands the highest positions, were mentioned. The Irish were worthy of self-government, because the men were brave, the women pure; because Education was loved, and every noble virtue cherished; and because, with unexampled fidelity, they have clung to "the faith once given to the Saints," and by their sublime elevation consecrated their land forever to God. Nothing less than legislative freedom could satisfy the Irish, and statistics were given to prove that nothing else ought to satisfy the Irish Nation.

The lecture was replete with good reasoning and should be heard to be fully appreciated. Its conclusion was a rare effort. The most tender pathos characterised the simple candor of the lecturer while his unaffected earnestness happily relieved his poetic figures. When he sat down he was warmly applauded, and a vote of thanks was carried by acclamation. The Presidents of the various Irish Societies occupied seats on the platform.—Com.

The citizens of Montreal may congratulate themselves on the efficiency of their Fire Department, and on the smartness, and pluck of the men of whom it is composed. On several occasions lately, fires, which but for the prompt energy with which they were encountered, might have been most disastrous to the City, have broken out; on one occasion, two broke out in different parts of the City, and almost simultaneously. If what is stated in a letter to the Witness, by Mr. A. Perry, whose pluck, intelligence, and services in saving property from destruction by fire, cannot be too highly praised,—respecting the refusal of the Corporation of a small pittance to our gallant firemen to enable them to ensure their lives—be true, we cannot but think that the economy of our Civic rulers in this matter, is very impolitic. We have reason to be proud of our Fire Brigade, abundant reason to be grateful to them; and our pride and gratitude might surely find expression in something better, and more substantial, than words.

Typhus fever has we are happy to learn disappeared from Rimouski.

The Corporation contract for the erection of a coal-shed at the Wheel-House has been awarded to Mr. Sheridan for \$2,310.

Mr. McEvoy, whose beautiful Exhibition of Irish scenery has won the admiration of thousands on this Continent, will be in Montreal next week, and will, we are sure, be well encouraged by our citizens.

We see it stated in the papers that the residents in the vicinity of Murray Bay have been much troubled with earthquakes. In some parts down below, snow was lying on the ground in the middle of the month of May.

We are glad to learn that the Reverend Mr. McGauran, the highly esteemed pastor of St. Patrick's, Quebec, has been appointed a Member of the Council of Public Instruction, in lieu of the Hon. Mr. Ryan, who has resigned his seat at the Board. This appointment will give general satisfaction.

The elections for the local legislature in Nova Scotia have not been very favorable to the Ministry. In the House of Assembly, New Brunswick, Resolutions strongly condemnatory of the terms of the Washington Treaty have been introduced by the Attorney-General, and exhorting the Dominion Parliament to make a firm stand on the question of the Fisheries. Public feeling is very strong against the terms of the Treaty.

The Coroner's Inquest on the body of John Gainer, killed, whilst serving out a sentence of imprisonment in the City jail, by Patrick Ryan, another prisoner who struck the deceased on the head with a hammer used for breaking stones, and from the effects of which blow Gainer died, has found a verdict of Wilful Murder against Patrick Ryan.

We have received from Messrs. D. & J. Sadliers the following new books offered at low prices to the Catholic public:—

Meditations on St. Joseph, by Brother Philippe, Superior General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools; Translated from the French. Price, \$1.25. Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., New York.

The Happiness in Heaven; by a Father of the Society of Jesus. Baltimore, John Murphy & Co. Price, 80 cts.

Catholic Tracts on Various Subjects; Fifty in Number. New York, the Catholic Publication Society. Price, \$1.

Child's Prayer Book; John Murphy & Co., Baltimore. Price, 32 cts.

The above mentioned books are all handsomely bound in cloth, and will be forwarded by the Messrs Sadliers, Montreal, to address, upon receipt of the sum affixed as above.—They are all works of first class merit, which

have received the formal approbation of the highest Catholic authorities, and a most favorable reception from the Catholic public.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of *A Panegyric on St. Joseph*, pronounced March 19th in the Church of St. Ignace, Baltimore, by the Very Rev. Father Joseph M. Keller, S. J.; price, 25 cts; and *Rome and Geneva, A Letter to the Rev. M. M. Merle D'Aubigny, and Bungenier, Protestant Ministers of Geneva, by a Young Student of Law (M. Fontaine)*; Translated from the French, with an Introduction by M. T. Spalding, D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore. Price, 25 cts.

To Young Men.—Wanted—150 young men, more or less, of all shapes and sizes, from the tall graceful dandy with hair sufficient on his upper lip to stuff a barber's cushion, down to the little bow-legged, freckle-faced upstart. The object is to form a gaping corps to be in attendance at the church doors at the close of divine service each Sabbath evening, to stare at the ladies as they leave church, and to make delicate and gentlemanly remarks on their person and dress. All who wish to enter the above corps will appear on the steps of the various church doors next Sunday evening, when they will be duly inspected, their names, personal appearance, and quality of brains, registered in a book for that purpose. To prevent a general rush, we will state that no one will be enlisted who possesses intellectual capacity above that of a well-bred donkey.

SMALL-POX.—In London, the number of deaths from small-pox is at present one-sixth of the whole. It has become more fatal than all forms of fever put together, and at the present moment there are 2,500 cases of small-pox among the classes who come under the Poor Law relieving authorities. But the excessive mortality arising from this disease is due to the criminal neglect of a simple and easy method of precaution. There is an absurd prejudice on the part of some against vaccination, and even a stray medical man here and there, has been found, in the teeth of all expert men, to maintain that it is useless. There are large classes who will not take the trouble to get themselves and children vaccinated, and in the event of an outbreak, which there is too much reason to dread, they will be sufferers. It is unnecessary to bring proof of the efficacy of vaccination, in staying the ravages of this most loathsome of diseases. The Health Committee, no doubt, are fully aware of all that can be said on the subject, and they ought to act, and act vigorously, in the matter. Delay is little else than criminal.—*Montreal Herald.*

St. John, N. B., May 18.—The resolutions condemning the treaty proposed by the Joint High Commission, passed both Houses unanimously yesterday. The House was prolonged with the usual formalities. The following is the paragraph in the Governor's speech relating to the treaty: "The result of the deliberations of the Joint High Commission at Washington, so far as our Dominion and Provincial interests are involved, is calculated to excite alarm and dissatisfaction, but we cannot for a moment suppose that the Dominion Parliament will give its consent to those parts of the Treaty which dispose of our invaluable fishery rights for the veriest mockery of an equivalent, when we should have received in return therefor, at least, the free admission to the United States markets of our ships, coal and lumber."

HALIFAX, May 18.—Egbert Scott, a destitute sailor lately arrived at the Bay of Bulls, on the south coast of Newfoundland, claims that he was one of the crew of the "City of Quebec," and that his ship struck Dead Island on the night of May 8, in a severe storm. The bows were immediately stove in, and the vessel began to sink rapidly. Capt. Manbrass was the last to leave the ship and board the life boat, which was swamped in the breakers, and Scott was washed ashore.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Coaticook, Rev. J. B. Chartier, \$2; Egauville, J. Gorman, \$2; Sydney, C. B. Catholic Young Men's Club, \$2; Coldwater, P. Kelly, \$1; Memramcook, N. B., Rev. M. C. LeFebvre, \$2; Granite Creek, Idaho, Rev. A. J. Archambault, \$1.
Per J. Clancy, Hemmingford—Maritana, J. McGill, \$1.50; Covey Hill, J. Curran, \$1.50.
Per L. Whelan, Ottawa—Self, \$2; Kirks Ferry, J. O'Connell, \$2; Chelsea, J. Sweeney, 35c.
Per F. O'Neill, Antrim—Self, \$1; T. Doonan, \$2; Annaprior, P. Henahan, \$1; Fitzroy Harbor, Mrs. Coppins, \$8.
Per A. D. McDonald—St. Raphael, A. B. McDonald, \$2; Lancaster, Very Rev. J. McDonald, \$2.
Per Rev. J. O'Brien, Brockville—Farmersville, J. Hickey, \$2.
Per F. Nash, Thurso—Rev. F. Towner, \$1.50; W. McLourey, \$1.50.

Died.

In this city, on the 16th inst., Charles Austin, aged 68 years.—*R.I.P.*
In this city, on the 21st inst., Thomas M. O'Farrell, aged 27 years, 1 month and 21 days.—*Requiescat in pace.*
At Quebec, on the 17th inst., aged 30 years, Chery E. M. Howard, wife of Dr. Maurice Tracy, Army Medical Department, and eldest daughter of Doctor Howard, St. Johns, P. Q.

BREAKFAST.—Epps's Cocoa.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET'S.

May 22.
Flour & brl. of 196 lb.—Pollards.....\$3.75 @ \$4.10
Middlings.....4.75 @ 4.85
Fine.....5.15 @ 5.25
Superior, No. 1.....5.52 @ 5.65
Superfine.....5.80 @ 5.90
Fancy.....6.30 @ 6.35

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

MONTREAL, May 22, 1870.
Horn's Spanish Sole, No. 1 (b. a.) per lb. 25 to 26
do do No. 2.....23 to 24
Slaughter No. 1.....26 to 28
do No. 2.....00 to 00
Waxed Upper, light and medium.....43 to 45
do do heavy.....40 to 43
Grained do.....40 to 43
Splits large.....29 to 36
do small.....20 to 30
Kips, City Slaughter (whole).....50 to 55
do ordinary.....60 to 60

Calf-Skin (27 to 36 lbs. per dozen).....65 to 85
do (18 to 26 lbs. per dozen).....50 to 70
Sheep-Skin linings.....27 to 31
Harness.....31 to 33
Buffed Cow, per foot.....14 to 17
Buffed Cow, do.....15 to 16
Embossed Cowdo.....17 to 18
Patent Cow do.....19 to 19
Rough.....27 to 30
English Oak Sole.....40 to 44
English Kips.....56 to 66

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

May 22, 1871.
RETAIL WHOLESALE
Flour & 100 lbs.....\$3.20 to \$3.50 3.05 to 3.00
Oatmeal, " " " " 3.10 " 3.20 2.94 " 3.00
Indian Meal, (Ohio) 1.60 " 1.70 1.60 " 0.00

GRAIN.

Wheat & 56 lbs.....0.00 " 0.00 0.00 " 0.00
Barley " " " " 0.00 " 0.00 0.00 " 0.00
Rye " " " " 0.00 " 1.20 0.10 " 0.00
Oats " " " " 0.67 " 0.75 0.60 " 0.67
Buckwheat.....0.75 " 0.80 0.00 " 0.00
Indian Corn, (Ohio).....0.00 " 0.00 0.00 " 0.00
Rye.....0.00 " 0.00 0.00 " 0.00
Flax Seed.....0.00 " 0.00 0.00 " 0.00
Timothy, " " " " 0.00 " 0.00 0.00 " 0.00

MEATS.

Beef, per lb.....0.8 " 0.15 0.00 " 0.00
Pork, " " " " 0.11 " 0.13 0.00 " 0.00
Mutton, " " " " 0.10 " 0.11 0.00 " 0.00
Lamb, per qr.....0.75 " 1.25 0.30 " 0.00
Veal, per lb.....0.11 " 0.11 0.00 " 0.00
Beef, per 100 lbs.....0.00 " 0.00 8.00 " 10.00
Pork, fresh, " " " " 0.00 " 0.00 8.50 " 9.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Potatoes, per bag (new).....0.70 " 0.75 0.60 " 0.65
Turnips " " " " 0.00 " 0.00 0.00 " 0.00
Hares, " " " " 0.00 " 0.00 0.00 " 0.00
Woodcock, " " " " 0.00 " 0.00 0.00 " 0.00
Snipe, " " " " 0.00 " 0.00 0.00 " 0.00
Plover, " " " " 0.00 " 0.00 0.00 " 0.00

DAILY PRODUCE.

Butter, fresh, per lb.....0.25 " 0.30 0.00 " 0.00
" salt, " " " " 0.15 " 0.20 0.00 " 0.00
Cheese, " " " " 0.00 " 0.00 0.00 " 0.00
Onions, per minck.....0.00 " 0.00 0.00 " 0.00
Maple Sugar, per lb.....0.10 " 0.11 0.00 " 0.00
Honey, per gal.....0.00 " 0.00 0.00 " 0.00
Lard, per gal.....0.15 " 0.18 0.00 " 0.00
Eggs (fresh), per doz.....0.14 " 0.15 0.00 " 0.00
Eggs, per doz, by brl.....0.00 " 0.00 0.00 " 0.00
Haddock, per lb.....0.20 " 0.00 0.00 " 0.00
Haddock, " " " " 0.00 " 0.00 0.00 " 0.00
Apples, per barrel.....0.00 " 0.00 4.00 " 5.00
Hay.....0.00 " 0.00 0.00 " 0.00
Straw.....0.00 " 0.00 0.00 " 0.00

ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 29th,

CHARLES M'EVROY'S
FAMOUS ORIGINAL

HIBERNICON.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN SIX YEARS,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

IRISH SCENERY,

SONGS, MUSIC, SKETCHES, &c.,

BY THE FOLLOWING TALENTED ARTISTS:—

MR. DAN MORRIS . . . AS BARNEY,
MADE D. MACEVOY . . . AS NORAH,
MISS KATE HALPINE . . . AS ROSA,
MR. CHAS. MACEVOY, LECTURER.

Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8½.
Admission, 25 and 50 cents.
Grand performance Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock for Ladies and Children. Tickets, 15 cents. Adults, 25 cents.

"PRAT ROY."

WANTED

FOR the new "Roman Catholic School," Point St. Charles, a FIRST CLASS CATHOLIC TEACHER, to take the direction of the School as Head Master. Applicants must be experienced in teaching, of good character, and be well recommended. None but competent men need apply.

SALARY EQUAL TO \$1,000.

Apply, with testimonials and references, BOX 445 P. O., Montreal.

WANTED

FOR St. Mary's Roman Catholic Separate School, Sarnia, Ont., a FIRST CLASS MALE TEACHER, of good character, to whom a good Salary will be given.

Address: REV. R. BEAUSANG, Sarnia, Ont.

May 12th, 1871.

WARNING.

The undersigned hereby cautions the public against giving credit in his name, to any person whomsoever, on any pretext whatsoever.
PIERRE GOUVRETTE.
Montreal, May 3, 1871.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CAN be obtained at prices very convenient to the means of all classes, at the New Store of the subscriber, No. 71 NOTRE DAME STREET.
M. B. MORAN.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1871.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIST. OF JOLLETTE.
In the matter of LOUIS MARSAN and JOSEPH TELLIER de LAFORTUNE,

Insolvents.
The undersigned, one of the Insolvents, has deposited at the Clerk's office of this Court, the consent of his Creditors to his discharge, and will, on the twenty-eighth day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, apply to the said Court for the ratification of the discharge thereby effected.
JOSEPH TELLIER de LAFORTUNE,
By GOMIN & DESROCHES,
His Attorneys ad litem.
Joliette, 8th May, 1871.

JOHN DONOVAN, Agent for the sale of Dr. J. BALL & CO'S NEW PATENT IMPROVED IVORY EYE-CUPS for restoring the sight, for the Counties of Lotbiniere and Megantic.
Leeds, P. Q., May 12th, 1871.