

army before Dublin to the number of 30,000. It was a glorious sight this mighty array of chiefs and clans. How much must Lawrence have felt gratified to behold the success of his past labors. But, alas! there was no head to that mighty force. O'Connor could but ill command the respect of those fierce Chiefs who had consented to act under his command. For two months the City of Dublin was besieged by the Irish, who hoped to reduce it to subjection by starvation. Now St. Lawrence was seen animating them to perseverance. The distress of the besieged was very great. At last driven to despair, knowing that disgrace and poverty awaited them if they returned to England, defeated and driven out; rallying forth, when the army had become remiss on its duty, they made a furious attack on the besiegers. So sudden was the surprise, that they spread confusion and terror throughout the camp; and on this occasion the conduct of Roderick was unaccountable. He fled from the siege with the remains of his army, without effecting the object for which they had assembled. With this defeat, the hope of united action on the part of the various Chiefs were for ever blasted; many of the Chiefs, after this surprise, betook themselves home, again to renew their intestine feuds; and St. Lawrence saw no prospect of rallying them against the foe. How his heart must have bled to see the consummation of his labors thus blasted. The independence of Ireland was gone, and when afterwards attempts were made to place the Irish Church under the English Hierarchy, he applied to the Pope against the contemplated injustice; and when these attempts were continued in, and his remonstrance failed; he sought an interview with the Pope, he showed how much the Church was indebted to the children of the Irish Church for their labors; how much other nations had benefited from them; and then asked, was this to be the reward of their services, that the Irish should be delivered, bound hand and foot to an English tyrant. He succeeded in averting for ever these attempts. It is recounted that when Henry the 2nd landed in Ireland, he immediately called together a synod; at the same time you will remember that the Irish Church was said to have fallen into the greatest abuses, while we learn from the English historian that it was intended by Henry, that he should have the glory of their reformation. Now these mighty abuses were those that are mentioned in the Council of Cashel.—

- I. The degrees of consanguinity as regards marriage; 2. To provide that children should be baptized in the Church; 3. That all the faithful should pay the tithes of corn and other articles. If they did not as yet pay their tithes or first offerings, are these the mighty abuses for which a whole country was to be given into bondage.—

But as to non-payment of tithes, the clergy would not accept, but refused them when offered by Cardinal Paparo. Dynasties have changed and Kingdoms have fallen since then, but these rulers still love the tithes; what the people would not give to their own clergy, they refuse to offer to strangers. We cannot believe that if their crimes had been real that such Prelates as directed the Church would have allowed them to pass unnoticed; no, they would have gladly welcomed the invader to purify the Church, instead of seeing a St. Lawrence opposing them.—

But Providence willed it to be otherwise. Plunder and murder have marked every page of her history since then. Afterwards, the Reformation came to add to her new struggles and trials. As to St. Lawrence, he ever preserved the character of uprightness and integrity. Henry was now in Normandy, and St. Lawrence set out to seek an interview with him. When he had reached England, Henry gave orders for him to remain there, and not to return to his native shore. But hoping to remove by his presence some unfounded prejudices and suspicions entertained against him by the King, he set out to meet him, and had just reached the little town of Ely, when he was seized with his last illness, and feeling that it was his last illness, he said when near his end, and thinking of the misery that was about to be brought on the people—"Ah foolish and insensate people, who will now warn thee to flee from the wrath that is coming upon thee, who will counsel thee in thy distresses, or labor to heal your dissension and discord." Thus he died, as great as he had lived; he went forth to be an exile from his own home, and to find a grave in the land of strangers. But that grave was not an ignominious one; for the children of the French soil, near the place, assemble every year at his grave to do him honor. St. Lawrence was the last of our canonized Saints; although three or four eminent Saints lived immediately before his time, whose names have been enrolled in the calendar. It would seem as if eminent sanctity had fled from the island on the invasion of the English, or as if a people, unable by their dissensions to preserve their freedom, were unworthy to have Saints any longer among them. Before closing, he would point out what could have led to the ruin of the country. Let us examine a little further. When we see a small number of English adventurers overrun a country without almost opposition, it is easily explained.—

The first, the greatest, the strongest of all causes was, that each of the four Provinces was governed by a Prince or King, with numerous other Chiefs, each claiming the right of making war or peace at his pleasure. The Leinster Prince strove to regain his throne from which he was driven; and the people of that Province wished to sustain their native Prince, MacMorrugh. No where do we see the Chiefs take alarm at the stranger, and no where do we see a national stand taken in the beginning. Thus do we explain the fact, that a people naturally brave, whose forefathers had often driven out the foe, were obliged to bend before the invader. They were conquered by themselves, and not by the stranger.

It was fate, they'll say, a wayward fate,
Your web of discord wove;
And while your tyrants joined in hate,
You never joined in love.

Another cause was the want of a skilful head, but Roderick was a weak prince, fond of negotiation, when he should have been prompt in action. Another reason that all the towns on the sea coast were inhabited by Danish people, who could not be supposed to have the same attachment to the soil. The in-

fluence of the Bull was also felt; and although it obliged not to obey, yet there were timorous people, as there are always in such cases, who scrupled to disobey, there were those among both priests and people, who did not like to act in opposition to the will of the Sovereign Pontiff. However they were able to maintain a long and glorious struggle for their independence. England has been conquered in a day, but 400 years must elapse, ere they could be obliged to surrender. Whenever some mighty Chief-tain—some ruler, who knew how to take advantage of his position, arose, we see their exertions soon crowned with success. Thus it was with Donald O'Brien. This example of O'Brien's will suffice—although he submitted to the English after their arrival. In the year 1174 Strongbow set out from Waterford to attack O'Brien, and ordered large reinforcements from Dublin. To oppose him O'Brien assembled his tribe. He attacked very briskly the English forces—the struggle was obstinate, the Irish fearlessly attacked those mail-clad warriors, though their breasts were bare of armor and their bodies had no defensive covering;—the battle-axe and spear wielded by strong and vigorous arms were crashing through iron and steel and the foemen fell beneath the well-directed blows, cloven down with irresistible force. (Cheers.) 1700 of the English were left on the field. (Applause.) When the news of this battle was brought to Strongbow, he hastily fled to Waterford, shut himself up within its walls, expecting every moment to be besieged; and such too was the consternation that it was soon expected to hear of the surrender of the garrison; but the victory was not followed up; inaction succeeded, and so the opportunity was lost. And now when the Irish seemed to take a new spirit from this success, when both clergy and people, disdaining the yoke that was striven to be put upon them, took courage to resist; then it was that Henry brought forth the Pope's bull, then it was that he called an assembly of clergy to read the bull, and at that synod a decree of excommunication was issued against all who would oppose it. From this we shall see how this Church so brilliant became dark; and how afterwards, by her sufferings, she added another gem to those with which she has been adorned. The Rev. Gentleman concluded after some remarks upon the necessity of uniting together, and of rallying round the new St. Patrick's Literary Association, which he trusted would be the means of spreading amongst all classes a love for knowledge and for instruction; a greater esteem for each other, and a greater desire to assist and help each other, and that the name of St. Lawrence O'Toole might be a watchword and a rallying cry.

Then here's his memory, may it be
For us a shining light
To cheer our strife for liberty,
And teach us to unite.

The Rev. Gentleman sat down amid loud applause.

BROWNSON'S REVIEW, JANUARY 1859.—The present number of this excellent periodical contains articles on the following subjects:—

- I. "Usury Laws."
- II. "Catholicity and Civilization."
- III. "The Humanists."
- IV. "Primitive Elements of Thought."
- V. "Conversations on Theocracy."
- VI. "Popular Amusements."
- VII. "Literary Notices and Criticisms."

The first article on our list examines the policy of "Usury Laws" from a Catholic point of view; and the *Reviewer* argues that the "Free-Trade" theories of Jeremy Bentham with respect to the repeal of those laws are certainly not sustained by the results, and that therefore their repeal would be of very questionable policy; he shows that it would be repugnant to the spirit of the teachings of the Catholic Church—which if faithfully followed out promote the temporal interests of society, and insure the spiritual welfare of the individual.

In his second article the *Reviewer* maintains that there is not only no incompatibility between Catholicity and Constitutional Government, but that the Papacy ever has been the best friend of liberty; and that to its influence are due those vestiges of civil and religious liberty which outlived the Protestant revolution of the XVI century; whilst in his third article he detects and points out the close connection between Protestantism and Heathenism, as indicated by the essentially heathen and anti-Christian spirit that animated the "Humanists," or writers of the age immediately preceding the Protestant Reformation; of which the obscure Ulrich Von Hutten was the precursor—as St. John the Baptist was of Christianity—and Voltaire of that modern phase of Protestantism or Denialism, known as the French Revolution.

A profound essay upon, or rather analysis of the philosophical writings of the Abbe Huguonin is followed by the "Conversations of Our Club," in which the vulgar objections to "Theocracy" are stated and skillfully disposed of; and with an excellent article upon "Popular Amusements," succeeded by the usual "Literary Notices" of recent publications, the January number of the *Review* is concluded. Whilst so many trashy and often positively injurious publications are amply supported in Canada, it is to be hoped that all true Catholics will make it a point of encouraging and promoting the circulation of this leading Catholic periodical of the American Continent.

"MARIAN ELLWOOD; OR HOW GIRLS LIVE."
—By One of themselves. Dunigan & Brother, New York.

This is a very pretty story, well told, and pervaded by a religious spirit throughout; it is therefore a work which we can cheerfully recommend to a Catholic public, and hail as a valuable addition to our lighter Catholic literature.

THE JUBILEE AT MOUNT ST. MARY.—October 6th 1858.—Published by the President of Mount St. Mary's College—Ed. Dunigan and Brother, New York.

A very interesting report of the addresses delivered, and other proceedings, at the Semi-Centennial celebration at Mount St. Mary's College, on the 6th of October last.

Physicians say that Davis' Pain Killer is one of those nice little articles which is calculated to relieve an immense amount of suffering incident to human life. Its action on the system is many times like magic—so instantaneous—the pain is gone at once. Sold by all dealers in family medicines.

THE "SALE D'ASSISE."—The Bazaar in aid of the funds of this essentially "Romish" institution, closed on Saturday last, with complete success. The sum realised amounted to no less than \$1,400, which together with the monies previously collected, will go a long way towards defraying the expenses of the building wherein the classes are to be held.

We have been requested by the Rev. M. Rousselot, the indefatigable director and promoter of this glorious work, to return his thanks to the Ladies and others who by their generous co-operation, have largely contributed towards the happy results above enumerated.

ORANGE COURTESIES.—What the sentiments that Orangemen entertain towards us, and what we have to expect from any kind of political alliance with these gentry—may be easily ascertained from the following "Notices of Motions" by the notorious Gowan.

"Bill to prevent the creation or erection of any additional Separate School Sections, endowed by grant from the public treasury, and to provide for the closing those now in existence in Upper Canada, as any one or more of them may at any time cease to be occupied and used as a public Separate School."

"Bill to provide for the general incorporation of all Religious, Benevolent, Literary and Scientific Bodies and Associations, and to declare inexpedient all special Acts and special privileges."

The first of these notices evinces the feelings of the Orangemen towards our Catholic Separate Schools; and the second, their design to renew Mr. Drummond's infamous Bill of 1856. It should, at all events, be moved in amendment thereto, that "Ribbons" and "Orange" Lodges be by name excluded from the benefits of any general incorporation Act; and that all clauses imposing restrictions upon the right of the individual to dispose at pleasure of his own, be omitted.

ADDRESS

TO THE REVEREND OLIVER KELLY.

REVEREND SIR.—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Brockville, members of the congregation over which you presided with so much benefit to them and credit to yourself, as well as those of other religious persuasions, avail ourselves of the present occasion to give expression to the feelings of affection we entertain towards you of our regret for your departure from our town, and of our admiration of the many excellent qualities we admired in you during your long sojourn amongst us.

The good understanding, amounting to friendship, which has prevailed between our persuasions, yourself and congregation, was, to a great extent, attributable to your conciliating deportment, which, without compromising your own position, or the interests of those confided to your care, secured this desirable result.

The splendid edifice which contributes one of the principal ornaments of our town, will ever stand a substantial monument of your zeal for the honor of God and for the dignity of Divine worship.

We are aware that your departure has not been of your own choice, and this consideration increases our regret for the event.

Receive, then, Reverend Sir, the homage of our best wishes for your future welfare, and our prayers that the Almighty may long spare you to make, by your preaching and example, the same salutary impressions that in us will never be effaced.

(Signed)

Patrick Murray, A. Sherwood, Sheriff;
Henry Walsh, Robert Fitzsimmons, Mayor;
William McCauley, A. B. Dana, Reeve.
&c., &c.
Brockville, Jan. 1859.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN.—I accept with every feeling of grateful recognition the kind address with which you are pleased to honor me, and assure you that my fondest ambition is more than satisfied by the evidence you give of my having won your esteem.

The exaggerated picture you draw of my deportment during a protracted sojourn in your midst is, in one respect, essentially truthful, for I always admired and wished to perpetuate that mutual forbearance and kindly feeling I found to exist between other religious denominations, and the congregation given to my charge, and when you are seen on the present occasion acting in concert and commingling your sentiments of kindness towards an unworthy Priest, you supply an evidence that religion begets no rancour in the men of Brockville.

The New Church now so far advanced towards completion, was with me a matter of necessity, for when I beheld the many stately edifices for which your pretty town is so justly admired, those hills of charming residences, the many vast structures for commercial purposes; Banks, Court House, and a Rail-Road about to run your town into the dimensions of a City. I considered it an intolerable reproach to suffer any longer the House of God to be a pitiful contrast to such extensive improvements; nor will I for the Catholics of Brockville be ever unmindful of the munificent sympathy we received in that extensive undertaking from gentlemen of other religious persuasions.

They who are familiar with the discipline of the Catholic Church are well aware that I could have no choice in my removal from Brockville, it entirely depending on the will of my superior to whom I owe, in that regard, implicit obedience, but his authority cannot reach to or control the lasting affection I shall ever maintain for a town dear to me for so many serious considerations and cherished reminiscences.

Although I had many substantial proofs of your unfeigned affection, I could not have anticipated the effort you have made for a parting gift, having so recently filled your pecuniary resources for the more pressing purposes of the New Church.

Accept then, Gentlemen, my sincerest acknowledgements for your too flattering address, and believe me that your honored names shall be ever held in grateful remembrance by the unworthy object of your present notice.

(Signed)

OLIVER KELLY.

Brookville, Jan. 1859.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Charlottenburg, Jan. 24th, 1859

MR. EDITOR.—I wrote to you some weeks ago, about the Catholic member who got into Parliament, by opposing Separate Schools and priestly influence, as Rayson says. I was searching since, about Alex. Smith, for some more information about our member for Glenagarry. I got it. What do you think, Mr. Editor, the Catholic member for Glenagarry sends his three little daughters to the Common School with all the little urchins of the place, at the same time that there is a very respectable convent at his hand. He does this to gain the influence of the Protestants of the county, at the expense of his religion and his honor (if he has any). I asked you may be sure, ever body, about him, and they told me another good thing. This winter, when the Catholics were beginning to work about the School Question, in Alexan-

dria, our member got a paper put up in his office, to despise the people of his own Church. He did this after the meeting of the Catholics to take into consideration the condition of the Separate Schools. He wanted to ridicule them. This was the paper in question.

"PAPIST LODGE."

Grand Master. G. D. Chisholm.
Deputy Grand. A. S. McDonald.
Master of Sealer. A. R. McDonald.
Clothing Furnisher to the Lodge. H. McDonald.
Grand Scribe.—Curran.

Now, sir, do you see what our Roman Catholic member says of the Catholic of his own place?—Could you get better from a son of Brown? You will put this in print for all the Catholics of the County of Glenagarry to know it, and to read it for him at the hustings of the next election. This is the Catholic that George Brown and Ryerson make the fit model for all the Catholics of Upper Canada.—What a fine model for us all!

A SCOTCH CATHOLIC.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR.—A most brutal and savage murder was committed on the Hastings Road, near Tudor, the particulars of which are as follow:—It appears that a person of the name of Robert Dickey, who had been in Australia for some time, and where he had been enabled to accumulate a considerable amount of money, came to reside in this part of the country. Some time during this season I employed a man named Simon Peter Rock, an Irish Orangeman, to chop wood for him. On the morning of the 10th of January, Rock got up to light a fire; and immediately after, Dickey discovered that his shanty was on fire; by which cause he lost about 300 dollars worth of property. At this time he had been finishing a new house for himself, and had a joiner, named James Barbeau, working in it; this man he also boarded. In the afternoon, Dickey and Barbeau went to a neighboring house to get dinner; and while away Rock, it seems, broke open a trunk belonging to Mr. Dickey, and took therefrom all the money which it contained, and scattered about the room all of Dickey's papers. Before Rock could make his escape out of the room, the other two returned; and when Rock found that he could not effect his escape without being detected, he took down a double barreled gun belonging to Mr. Dickey, which he loaded, and fired at him as he pushed the door open, lodging the contents about the windpipe, which caused instant death. Mr. Dickey never spoke a word after receiving the fatal shot. The joiner, who was putting some shavings on the fire, turned round on hearing the report, and perceived Mr. Dickey lying dead, and the gun levelled by Rock at himself. Barbeau then instantly fled from the house, and gave the alarm to some men living not far distant from the scene. Prompt pursuit was given to Rock, who had by this time fled; but he was soon overtaken, and brought back. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of wilful murder was returned against Rock. He was committed to Belleville goal, to await his trial.

X.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. Director begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following very handsome contributions to the Library of the Association:—

From Dr. Hingston, the "Encyclopaedia Americana," 14 vols.

From James Donnell, Esq.—Charlemaigne, by Lucien Bonaparte, 2 vols.; Brownson's Essays; Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation; The Irish Abroad and at Home; The Fall of the Crimea; Borret's Grammar of the English, Latin, Greek, German, Spanish, and French Languages; Dr. Cahill's Works; The American Negotiator; Goldsmith's England; Shakespeare; Moore's Works; Trade of Canada; Illustrated Magazine; Anglo-American Magazine, 11 nos.; Bow's Review, 7 nos.; and the Life of Bishop McGinn, by T. D. McGee.

From Rev. Mr. Toupin—The Faith of Catholics, 3 vols.; Bishop England's Works, 5 vols.; Speeches of Grattan, Sheil, O'Connell, (2 vols.) Burke, and Plunket; Palmer's Philosophy, 2 vols.; Brownson's Essays; McGuire's Rome; and History of Christianity in China, 2 vols.

From Anonymous—McGeoghegan's History of Ireland; Harper's Magazine, 74 nos.

From A Friend—Dr. Dixon's Introduction to the Sacred Scriptures; Livy's Rome, 2 vols.; State Trials, 44; Symbolism; Sheil's Speeches; History of the Irish Hierarchy; Reeve's Church History; Goldsmith's Natural History; Sincere Christian; Illustrated London Astronomy; Dickens' Works, 2 vols.; Morritt's Miernan; Keats' poetical works; Library of Ireland, 7 vols.; Plutarch's Lives, 4 vols.; Macauley's England, 4 vols.; and Lingard's England, 13 volumes.

The Committee have resolved to send a certain amount of cash to the Professor of History in the Catholic University, Ireland, with a request to select, for the Association here, the best works on the history, antiquities, &c., and general Literature of Ireland.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Johnsons Corners, S. Brown, 10s; South Doon, D. Quinn, 5s; Lochiel, D. McMillan, 10s; Elora, P. Carroll, 5s; Brinsville, N. Hays, 2 6d; Hemmingford, D. McEvilly, £1 2s 6d; Jagersoll, B. Patton, 15s; St. Hyacinthe, Rev. Mr. Desnoyers, 5s; Dalhousie Mills, D. McDonald 11s 3d; Lancaster, D. McDougall, 1s 3d; Hunt, J. J. Muntill, 10s; Sherbrooke, M. M. Aubrey, 10s; Caprieville, J. Sloan, 5s; Drumby, D. Gormin, 12s 6d; La Presentation, Rev. Mr. Beauregard, £1 5s; Bristol, T. Gallagher, £1 5s; Osgoode, A. McDonald, 10s; Yonge, A. Fox, 15s; Fredrickburg, G. Gannon, £1; Codrington, T. Gallagher, £1 4s 6d; Alexandria, J. McGillis, £1 17s 6d; La Cade, B. Conroy, 6s 3d; Beaucharnois, R. Chakelley, 10s; Brockville, H. Walsh, £1; Marysville, D. McIlwain, 5s; Chicago, Rev. P. Chiniquy, £3 15s; St. Sylvester, J. Corr, 10s; St. Johns, C.E., Mrs. Stafford, 10s.

For C. A. Rochon—Beaucharnois, Dr. Gannon, £1; Mr. Brachaud, £1 10s; St. Hyacinthe, College, £1 5s; J. Nelson, £1 5s; St. Damase, Rev. Mr. Brunet, £2 16s 3d; Beloeil, F. Charland, 12s 6d; J. Beaucharnois, 12s 6d.

Per W. M. Hart, Laocelle—J. Gaul, 10s.
Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—P. O'Regan, 15s; J. O'Kane 15s; J. P. O'Meara, 15s; W. Johnson, 7s 6d; J. O'Neil, 7 6d; St. Sylvester, D. Maguire, 12s 6d; Stoneham, J. Gowan, 18s 9d; St. Valier, Rev. L. A. Proulx, 12s 9d; St. Foy, Capt. M. Grath, £1; L'Islet, J. Burke, 12s 6d; T. Roche, 12s 6d; Valcartier, F. Conway, 10s.

Per J. Furlong, Wellington—Self, 5s; T. Keany, 10s; L. Kelley, 5s.

Per W. F. Monagan, Toronto—Education Office, 12s 6d.

Per M. M. Namara, Kingston—T. Sullivan, 10s; M. Water, 5s; Mrs. E. Livingston, 10s; Rev. E. Wyman, 10s; W. O'Reilly, 5s; T. O'Brien, 12s 6d; Centreville, W. Cassidy, £1 5s; Glenburney, J. Hickey, 12s 6d.

Per M. Heaphy, Kempsville—D. Deigham, 5s.
Per J. Campton, Russelltown—Self, 12s 6d; D. G. don, 18s 9d.

Per W. M. Namany, Brantford—Rev. J. Ryan, 10s; J. Martin, 5s; Paris, J. Renihun, 5s.
Per V. Garreau, St. Denis—Self, £1; Rev. Mr. Demers, 10s.

Per P. Prior—Naperville, J. Sloan, 5s.

Per J. Ford, Prescott—Rev. E. P. Borch, 10s; II Murphy, 6s 3d.
Per Rev. J. J. Chisholm, E. Hawkesbury—Self, 12s 6d; J. McGuire £1 5s.
Per J. Heenan, Thorold—M. Hennessey, £1 5s.
Per M. McKenny, Cobourg—P. Lynch, 10s; J. F. Doyle, 5s.
Per J. Roberts, Amherstburg—J. Fitzpatrick, 6s 3d.
Per Rev. L. A. Bourret—Kamouraski, Rev. Mr. Hebert, £1 5s; St. Jean Port Joli, Rev. J. Parant, 15s.
Per A. M'Phaul, Wellington—Self 10s; J. Kennedy, 5s.
Per W. Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills—A. McDonald 10s.
Per D. McDonald, Vankloek Hill—D. Flood, 10s; D. Hurley, 10s.
Per Rev. J. Rossiter, Gnananogue—M. Kane, 10s.
Per J. O'Ri Scully, Paris—W. Harille, 5s.
Per Rev. Mr. Lator, Pictou—J. Sulernan, 6s 3d; II Goodwin, 5s; J. Carroll, 8s 9d.
Per G. A. Hay, St. Andrews—D. McDonald 10s.
Per Rev. C. Wardy, New Market, Miss M. O'Leary, 5s.
Per D. G. McDonald, Summerstown—Self, 10s; A. Grant, 10s.

THE POOL AND HIS MONEY.—Some two months ago an axe-maker named Sturgeon went to Galt with \$500 in his possession. Of this he lodged \$580 in the bank, and kept the balance for spending money. Before New Year's day, states the Galt Reporter, the balance had grown to be a very small one indeed, and resolving upon reformation, the maker of axes one day last week started off for Clinton, the residence of his mother, taking with him the sum of \$500. At Harriburg he joined a party of four men at a public house, where it soon leaked out that he had a considerable sum of money in his possession. His friends first made him dance, then plied him with liquor, next rolled him in the snow and afterwards stole all his cash. They, however, considerably took him to a farm-house to prevent him from freezing. The farmer, fortunately, recognized the party, and this led to the detection of the gang. They were followed to Copestown, where they were all found together in a public house. We understand they are now lodged in Hamilton goal. The victim of their rascality, in company with a friend, subsequently tried to discover a clue to the missing money. Hiring a cutter, they proceeded to Brantford, where they could obtain no information, and consoled themselves for their ill-luck by trying to keep their spirits up pouring spirits down. The result was a cutter smashed, and a new bill to pay.—U. C. Paper.

Married.

In St. Patrick's Church, on Monday, January 31, by the Rev. J. J. Connolly, M. Joseph Pore, to Miss Sarah MacCaffrey.

Died.

In this city, on the 27th ult., Mary Malloney, mother of James Malloney, and relict of Patrick Malloney, a native of Dury, near Ballymahon, County Longford, Ireland. May her soul rest in peace.

In this city on the 29 ult., of apoplexy, after a short illness, R. M. Leprohon, Esq., aged 63 years.

MONTRÉAL MARKET PRICES.

	February 1st, 1859.
Flour, per quintal.....	\$3.00 to \$3.30
Oatmeal, per do.....	2.70 .. 2.75
Wheat, per minute.....	00 .. 00
Oats, do.....	60 .. 00
Barley, do.....	80 .. 00
Peas, do.....	80 .. 85
Beans, do.....	0.00 .. 0.00
Blackwheat, do.....	50 .. 55
Unions, per minute.....	67 .. 80
Potatoes, per bag.....	75 .. 80
Beef, per lb.....	7 .. 15
Mutton, per quarter.....	1.00 .. 1.15
Pork per 100 lbs. (in the carcass).....	5.50 .. 6.50
Butter, Fresh, per lb.....	25 .. 30
" Salt, per lb.....	17 .. 18
Eggs, per doz.....	30 .. 32
Cheese, per lb.....	10 .. 15
Turkeys, per couple.....	1.20 .. 2.20
Geese, do.....	85 .. 1.50
Fowls, do.....	40 .. 60
Ashe's—Pots, per cwt.....	6.10 .. 6.15
" Pearls, per do.....	6.40 .. 6.50



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 7th February, at EIGHT o'clock.

An Essay will be read, and a Recitation delivered, by one of the Members.

A punctual attendance is requested.

By Order,
RICHARD MSHANE,
Sec. Sec.

Feb. 8, 1859.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 13th February, 1859, at half-past SEVEN o'clock, to Debate the question—"Was the Poetical Genius of Moore Superior to that of Burns."

R. MSHANE, Sec. Sec.

IMMIGRATION.

PASSAGE CERTIFICATES,
PER SANEL & SEARLES FIRST CLASS LINE
of Packet Ships, from LIVERPOOL to
QUEBEC, NEW YORK, OR BOSTON,

and also by STEAMSHIP from GALWAY, are now issued by the undersigned.

Rates and information will be furnished on application. All letters must be pre-paid.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents,
Montreal.

January 1859.

OXYGENATED BITTERS

LETTER FROM REV. C. W. DENISON.

Gentlemen.—Having suffered considerably from Dyspepsia, in consequence of close confinement to my duties on ship-board, during a recent voyage to and from the Pacific coast, I was induced by the advice of a friend, to try a bottle of your Oxygenated Bitters.

I must frankly say that the effect thus far has been highly favorable. Mrs. Denison has also been invalid from a Chronic Pleurisy, arising from Dyspepsia, and has experienced great relief from the use of Bitters. I feel a real pleasure in recommending them to the public.

C. W. DENISON.

Sarah W. Fowles & Co Boston Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.
For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co, 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry & Co, 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston, Beers & Co, Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Lyman, Place de Armes.