

to the pulpit, and in breaking his hold of it he lost his balance and fell over the railing to the floor, striking on his back. This christianity we fear is wasted in Ohio. It ought to be at work before Sebastopol.

ALARMING STATE OF MATTERS.—It appears by a summary of a California paper, that the work of blood in that state, was as follows:—Killed from January to May, inclusive, in street fights and others, 199; hung by the Sheriff, 2; hung by the mob, 24; convicted of murder, 9.

A CHOLERA PATIENT BURIED ALIVE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—A special correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, at Bolivia, Mississippi, writing under date of July 13, says:—"I learn that there is considerable sickness on the river now, the boats often stopping to bury their dead. I was informed by a physician that seven were put off on Tuesday last at Napoleon. Our country continues healthy. I heard a good story the other day. It is tough, but my informant vouches for the truth of it. On the steamer—, on her last trip, there were many cases of cholera; many died and were buried. At length all the coffin-plank was used up, and the carpenter was compelled to make his boxes out of old flatboat plank. At sundown another case died—a deck passenger. He was thrust into the box and the top loosely nailed on. The captain ran into a wood-yard, and not liking to stop to bury the body bargained with the owner of the yard, an acquaintance, to do it for him. The box was left under the bank alone until morning, when the wood-merchant promised to hide it. In the morning he sent two of his negroes down to dig a hole; when they came back, their eyes dilated with horror, and their wool standing on end, swearing that the dead fellow was knocking and thumping to get out.—The master went down and a strange sight presented itself. The corpse had revived, and finding itself in rather close quarters exerted itself and burst the rather slight fastenings, thus releasing itself. The man was soon well and is now chopping wood at the place. The boat has landed there since, but although the rescued will come to the landing and talk with the officers no persuasion can induce him to go on board. He is fearful of being served another trick.

How AN EDITOR LOST A HAT AND WON FIVE HORSES.—The editor of the Albany Register the other day, on reading something very clever in the Atlas of that ilk, begged his brother of the latter journal to accept a hat, provided he could find any one willing to trust the Register for the same. Strange as it may appear, the Atlas man did find such a reckless and imprudent hatter, obtained the article, for which, in due time, the bill was sent. Upon this the Register acknowledges the corn—did not think the thing possible—finds to his sorrow that it was possible—even offers (which seems a wilder offer than the first) to pay the bill some day. He then goes on to recount his melancholy experience in betting. When Gen. Jackson was the last time in the field for the Presidency, a neighbor of his offered to bet a horse against \$50 that the Ajax of New Orleans would not be elected. Mr. Register took the bet. More palaver ensuing, more horses were bet, until five horses on one side and \$250 on the other were staked on the issue of the election.—"We" won. But "we" had forgotten to designate the animals, and "we" were paid five steeds, presenting in their sorry persons ringbone, spavin, springhalt, blindness, heaves, and deafness. After keeping the whole for a week as a collection of curiosities, "we" sold four of them for \$40, in the aggregate, and gave a tin-pedlar \$10 for taking away the other.—"We" do not express a burning desire to win any more horses.

We subjoin the following article from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, as food for reflection among thinking man of all parties:

"WHO CAN SOLVE THE PROBLEM?—The duty of the journalist often imposes upon him the necessity of referring to facts of a most unpleasant nature; and which, however startling they may be, pass from the mind of the reader when the paragraph is finished. The public attention, so frequently aroused by events of the most remarkable kind, grows indifferent at last, and, after an expression of wonder or alarm for the moment excited, turns away to projects political, financial, or of a business nature, as they afford chances to each one of the aggregated public for personal benefit. Every intelligent reader of the public journals of the day in this country must, in the last few years, have been struck with astonishment and fear at the growth of crime in this land, especially crime of the highest grade. Such readers have observed that offences against the person, which were formerly less frequent than those against property, have vastly increased in number, and they have probably tried in vain to solve the problem, so as to indicate the cause of this terrible phenomenon. Is it the use of intoxicating drinks? Some of the worst cases of murder do not present the usual ingredient of crime, and this does not answer the question. It is not crime committed under great provocation, for most of the cases are marked with forethought and deliberation. The want of early training, of fireside instruction, the lack of a mother's blessed teachings and a father's steady guidance may, and probably does, enter into the producing causes of the vice and crime in our land. Who shall solve the problem, and open to the healing hand of philanthropy or the punishing terrors of the law those producing causes? The results are apparent; they shock our sensibilities and freeze our blood as they are reported from all sections of the country. The law may thunder and exhibit its terrors; the dark prison, with its iron-barred entrance and grated windows, may frown warning; the court, and all the detail of its ceremonies, may be opened to the public gaze, but what does it do towards reform? Has the elective system, as applied to the Judiciary, and the consequent and inevitable dependence of the judges; the magistracy trailing its robes in the dirty pools of politics, and polluting the ermine with the air of beershops, grogeries, and gambling-hells, and subjecting itself to the familiar greetings of felons in the dock, and their vile and filthy associates who throng about the judgment seat; reminding the bench of political favors conferred—have these altogether or in any particular contributed to bring about the crime which races rampant and exultant over the land? Who shall stay the waves of the coming flood? Never before, since the days of early civilization and the dawn of law, in any country, among any people, were there so many shocking murders—murders of wives by husbands, and of husbands by wives; parricides, fratricides, murders by day and by night, in by-ways and on the walks; murders without cause, and of a sudden deliberate, and for the mere sport of it—as there have been within the last five years in the

United States. Assaults on women, proceeding to outrages which make the blood boil in our veins; and some of these accompanied by unexplainable circumstances of bodies found in the fields, in the moors, in the water ways, dragged out of the deep streams, and not a voice to tell of the deed or a hand to point out the murderer. Bad, bad enough! too bad for this nineteenth century, and in a land which boasts of the Bible in every house and churches in every hamlet. What are the causes of this crime?—What remedy shall be applied to this moral disease, which is spreading so widely over the country? Who can answer the question?

A GREAT BLESSING TO THE AFFLICTED.—The number and formidable character of diseases of the Liver have long challenged the attention of medical men. Some of these diseases, classed under the general term of Consumption, have been supposed incurable and the unhappy patient allowed to die, without medical science to offer him a hope of recovery. Happily this can no longer be the case. A remedy has been found which will cure all complaints, of whatever character, arising from derangement of the Liver. The Pills discovered by Dr. McLane, of Virginia, act directly on the Liver; and by correcting its operation and purifying it from disease, cuts off and extirpates the complaints which have their origin in the diseases of this organ. Remedies hitherto proposed for liver complaints, have failed to operate upon the seat of the disease; but Dr. McLane's Pills make themselves felt upon the action of the Liver, and by cleansing the fountain, dry up the impure streams of disease which thence derive their existence. Purchasers will be careful to ask for, DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal. 50



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, the 14th instant, at EIGHT o'clock, in the Room adjoining the Recollet Church. A full and punctual attendance is requested, as business of great importance will be submitted. By Order, P. J. FOGARTY, Secretary.

August 8. RAFFLE.

AN ancient and respectable Canadian Family, having for many years in their possession a RING, set with MAGNIFICENT DIAMONDS, of the purest water, the value of which, according to the best Jewellers in the City, is from FOUR HUNDRED to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, have generously given it for a CHARITABLE purpose. This Splendid Ring will be RAFFLED so soon as the list of Tickets (\$2 each), shall have been completed. Persons residing either in the City or in the country, who would be willing to take one or several tickets, should send, together with their address, the specified amount in letters, pre-paid, to the Rev. Mr. Pellissier, Bonsecours Church, or to the Rev. P. Leonard, O.M.I., St. Peter's Church, Montreal. Testimony to the value of the abovementioned Diamond Ring:— Montreal, July 10, 1855. I, the undersigned, L. P. Boivin, a jeweller and lapidary, do declare and certify that the GOLD RING shown to me by the Rev. P. Leonard, O.M.I., which bears the following inscription: "Temoignage d'amitie," is set with precious stones, namely, eleven diamonds of very pure water, the value of which may be considered from \$400 to \$500. L. P. BOIVIN. Montreal, July 27, 1855.

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL, 71 ST. JOSEPH STREET. WANTED, in this School, a good English and Commercial TEACHER. He must produce Testimonials respecting his moral character. No other need apply. The duties of the above School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, THIRTEENTH of August. There are vacancies for four Boarders, and some Day Pupils. For particulars, apply to the Principal, W. DORAN, Principal, and Member of the Catholic Board of Examiners. Montreal, July 26, 1855.

STEAMER "BLUE BONNET." THE SPLENDID NEW STEAMER "BLUE BONNET," CAPTAIN STICKLER, (Built expressly for the Trade and Travel between CORNWALL and MONTREAL,) leaves Montreal the afternoons of TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS. And Cornwall at 8 A.M. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, Calling punctually at all Way Ports. CAMPBELL & WILLIAMSON, Agents. July 1855.

NOTICE. WANTED, a duly qualified Second Class Teacher of Common School, in School Section, Number Four, at Downsville, in the County of Victoria, and Province of Canada West; to whom a liberal Salary and steady employment will be given. Testimonials of moral conduct, and habits of sobriety will be required. A Roman Catholic would be preferred. (Signed) M. SEEHANE, E. HUGHES, A. BRANT, Trustees. June 2nd, 1855.

PROSPECTUS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N.Y.

THIS Institution is incorporated with the privilege of a University, and is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It is situated at Fordham, in a most picturesque and healthy part of the County of Westchester, eleven miles distant from the City of New York and three from Harlem—very easy of approach at all seasons, either by private conveyance or by the railway, which lies along the foot of the beautiful lawn in front of the College. The grounds are extensive, and well laid out for College purposes. The fathers, desirous of bestowing the most conscientious care upon the domestic comfort of the pupils, have deputed to this important and highly responsible department persons of tried skill, whose training and experience fit them for the peculiar wants of an institution which purports to be one large family. The students are in three distinct divisions—the senior, the middle, and the junior—each having its separate halls and separate play-grounds, and each presided over by distinct officers and professors. The system of government being paternal, the observance of established discipline is obtained by the mild, persuasive, yet firm means of rightly understood parental authority. Letters from or to students, not known to be from or to parents, are subject to inspection. Books, papers, periodicals, are not allowed circulation among the students without having previously been submitted to authority. The students are not allowed to go beyond the college precincts unless accompanied by their professors or tutors. Visits of students to the city are not sanctioned, except for such as have their parents residing in the city; and the interests of the studies, as well as those of the moral training, are found not to warrant their frequency over once in three months. Even students not having their parents in New York may sometimes be furnished the means of visiting the city. But for no case of such absence from college will permission be granted except at the express wish of the parents or guardians, and for the reasons submitted to the president. There will be a recess of one week at Christmas, but none at Easter. The regular classical course of instruction embraces the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, and French languages; Religion, Eloquence, Poetry, and Rhetoric; Geography, Mythology, and History; Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Mathematics; Natural, Intellectual, and Moral Philosophy. There are two semi-annual examinations: the first towards the end of January, the second before the annual commencement towards the middle of July. At any time during the year, and especially at the first examination, if any one be found worthy of passing up to a higher class he will be promoted; and such promotion shall be held equivalent to the honors of the class from which he passed up. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to undergo an examination in Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and in Mathematics, before the faculty of the University. They must, besides, have given evidences of their progress in the Greek and Latin languages and in literature. Candidates for the degree of Master of Arts must, for the space of two years, have creditably pursued some liberal and learned profession. When it is the wish of parents or guardians to have sons or wards fitted for commercial pursuits, means are taken to direct and adapt their studies accordingly. There are two preparatory classes, in which beginners are taught spelling, reading, writing, the first elements of English Grammar, of Geography, and Arithmetic. The German and Spanish languages are taught, if required, but together with music, drawing, and other similar accomplishments, form extra charges. Twice a week there is a gratuitous lesson of vocal music for the beginners of the preparatory classes. The Collegiate year commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the 15th of July, with a public exhibition and distribution of premiums.

TERMS: Board, Tuition, and Use of Bedding, per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance, \$200. Washing and Mending of Linen, 15. Physician's Fees, 3.

N.B.—1. There is an additional charge of \$15 for students remaining during the summer vacation. 2. For a few years past, owing to the high price of every kind of provisions, it was found necessary to call on the parents for the additional charge of \$20. This transitory measure, however, is not likely to be kept up unless on account of the pressure of the hard times and with the agreement of the parents. Book, stationery, clothes, linen, &c., are also furnished by the College at current prices, or may be procured by the parents or guardians residing in the city. Each student, on entering, must be provided with three suits for summer and three for winter; with at least six shirts, six pairs of woollen and six pairs of cotton socks, six pocket handkerchiefs, six towels, four cravats, four pairs of shoes or boots, one pair of overalls, a cloak or overcoat, a silver spoon, a silver fork, and a silver drinking cup, marked with his name. No advances are made by the institution for articles of clothing, or for any similar expenses, unless an equivalent sum be deposited in the hands of the treasurer of the College. With regard to pocket-money, it is desirable that parents should allow their sons no more than a moderate sum, and that this be left with the treasurer of the College, to be given as prudence may suggest or occasion require. Students coming from any foreign country, or from a distance exceeding 500 miles, should have guardians appointed in or near the city, who will be responsible for the regular payment of bills as they become due, and be willing to receive the student in case of dismissal. Semi-annual reports or bulletins will be sent to parents or guardians, informing them of the progress, application, health, &c., of their sons or wards. R. J. TELLIER, S.J. St. John's College, Fordham, N.Y., July the 12th, 1855.

NOTICE!!! MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, HAVING now disposed of all the GOODS damaged by the late Fire on their Premises, 288 Notre Dame Street, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PART OF CLASS Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 14, 19, and 31, And a portion of the GOODS in the 3rd and 4th Stories, they have determined to pack up the same in CASES, for disposal during the dull Season, and to OPEN for Inspection and Sale on Monday First, the 25th instant, their entire ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS! Comprising the choicest variety of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET. AS OUR NEW GOODS Have come to hand so late in the Season, we have determined to mark them at a very SMALL PROFIT, In order to effect a speedy Sale, so that GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED. M. C. & E. beg to state, that the ENTIRE STOCK, though large, will be Sold by Private Sale, and not by Auction; and that the doors will be OPENED EACH MORNING, punctually at NINE o'clock. All Goods marked in Plain Figures, at such a LOW RATE that no Second Price need be offered. MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, 288 Notre Dame Street, (late No. 202.) Montreal, June 23, 1855.

DISSOLUTION. THE Business heretofore carried on by the undersigned, in this City, as BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, under the Firm of BRITT & CURRIE, was DISSOLVED, on the 16th instant, by mutual consent. All Debts due to, and by the late Firm, will be settled by PATRICK BRITT, who is solely authorized to settle, and receive the same. JOHN CURRIE, PATRICK BRITT. IN reference to the above, the undersigned would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he will continue to GIVE AWAY to his friends and the community at large, BOOTS and SHOES of the most modern style and finish, Cheap for Cash. Remember 288, next door to D. & J. Sadlier, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets. PATRICK BRITT. Montreal, July 13, 1855.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL. THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the north-western suburbs of this city, so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position, it enjoys all the benefit of the country air. The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of play as in time of class. The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June. TERMS: The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is \$150. For Students not learning Greek or Latin, 125. Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, 15. French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, per annum, 20. Music, per annum, 40. Use of Piano, per annum, 8. Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra charges. No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c. Rev. P. REILLY, President.

REMOVAL. THE Subscriber begs to return his most sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal support given him for the last eight years he has been in business; and still hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He also begs to inform them that he has REMOVED from his former Residence, St. Paul Street, to No. 47, M'GILL STREET, Near St. Ann's Market, where he will keep, as heretofore, a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH. ALSO, A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale. EDWARD FEGAN, No. 47, M'Gill Street. Montreal, 9th May, 1855.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, BY M. P. RYAN & Co. THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on King and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood to the different Railroad Terminals, make it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure. THE FURNITURE Is entirely new, and of superior quality. THE TABLE Will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Delicacies the markets can afford. HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c.; wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition. N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them. A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace. HEARSES! HEARSES! THE Undersigned, having, at immense expense, fitted up TWO splendid HEARSES, drawn by one or two HORSES, neatly and richly furnished, invites the Citizens of Montreal to come and inspect them at his shop, No. 139 ST. JOSEPH STREET, where they have need of such. He has also a Small HEARSE for Children, which, in point of splendor and richness, is in no respect inferior to the two former, as well as a varied assortment of COFFINS of all sizes, and quality, from 10s to £10. XAVIER CUSSON, Opposite Dow's Brewery, Montreal. June 6.