Morning Star and Catholic messenger. MEW ORLHANS, SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1873.

LETTER FROM ROME.

ADDRESS OF THE UNITED DEPUTATIONS.

Rome, March 8.—It was long after posttime when I got the copy of the address of
the united deputations, and the Pope's resily. The number of the members is as
follows:—from Austria thirty, from France
twenty-seven, from Belgium eighteen,
from Prussia fourteen, from Esgland seventeen, from various parts of Italy thirtyeight, from Spain five, from the United
States of America five, from Switzerland
tiree. Eleven distinguished members of
the Roman Society for Catholic Interests
accompanied the deputatios. The Pope
entered the hall of the consistory where
the members were assembled, shortly after 12 o'clock. His Holiness was accompanied by Sardinals Barnabo, De Luca,
Monaco La Valletta, Pitra and Sacconi,
the Bishops of Southwark, Salford, Grenoble, Poitiers and Ratisbon, by the Prelatas
of the court in waiting, and several other
prelates and gentlemen of distinction.
His Holiness assended the steps of the
throne amidst great demonstrations of affoctionate respect, and, taking his seat,
paid marked attention to the following address which was read by Prince Alfred of
Lichtenstein:

"Most Holy Father, when, by a most unjust
violation of the rights of nations the capital of ADDRESS OF THE UNITED DEPUTATIONS.

Idehtenstein:

"Most Holy Father, when, by a most unjust violation of the rights of nations the capital of your States was invaded, the authors of that execrable deed loudly affirmed that they only warred against your temporal power; they protested that they held themselves bound to respect the spiritual power and also bound to protect the Church and the free exercise of your authority over all the Catholic flock. These hypocritical assurances only deceived those who were willing to be deceived. It was soon seen that the guards were gaolers, and the protectors oppressors.

was soon seen that the gnards were gaolers, and the protectors oppressors.

Since that period we have not ceased to say to our governments, that the unity of Italy served as a mere pretext to reduce the Church to servitude, that the injury inflicted on your throne affected also all who were invested with legitimate authority, and that by the assault made with diabolical cunning and force on your independence, the independence of all was placed in peril.

And since that time, how often have our persecutors justified our fears, and confirmed our previsions with their iniquitous proceedings!

reserves in a perhaps not distant future, that chastisement of traitors, the treachery of ascomplices.

As far as human foresight can penetrate the future, we certainly look forward to terrible trials. But we look forward without fear. Comforted by the grace of God, and encouraged by your example, we shall pass through these trials without yielding and we shall finish. Holy Father, by conquering with you.

Be assured that if the governments of Europe have abadoned you, the people feel themselves to you. The defection of their political heads only makes them the more powerfully feel the duty of taking in their place the post of honor near your prison. Love will keep the Catholic people at its post, and it will be more sim than ever it has been hitherto. Light is being diffused in all minds, and the faithful understand better every day that spirit of divine wisdom which inspired you when you pronunced the anothem a gainst those perverse doctrines that were the poisonous germs from whence have spring the wees of Europe and the world. The Syllabus and the Eucyclical that accompanied it will ever be, to the eyes of all true believers, the Pharos that shines in the darkness of the tempest, and the standard of salvation that must be defended if we would not perish.

of salvation that must be defended if we would not porish.

But it is precisely these hopes and these fears animating the hearts of the children of the Church that have determined us, Holy Father, to come and prostrate ourselves at your feet, and to declare solemnly our horror and detestation of the new crime now in preparation against the Holy See, the destruction of the Religious Orders that are its best defenders.

Apostle Gratia robis et pax multiplicetur, May the grace of God always dwell in your sonls, and the peace of Christ be multiplied in your hearts. I know well, even I, proceeded the Apostle, that this peacecannot be lasting, that peace will always be accompanied by conflicts and wars as it was in the case of the Divine Masters of whom it is written. Prophetaerum! Prophetae passione Christi et glorius posteriores. So that we must hope that after we have participated in troubles and sorrows, you with me, and I with you, and those whom you represent, we may sing of the mercies of God and the hosannas and glories of the Church of Christ.

a me, and I with you, and those whom you reperent, we may sing of the mercies of God and the hosannas and glories of the Church of Christ.

This was the faith of St. Peter and ought to be cours. Faith was the grand characteristic of the Prince of the Apostles. It was faith which if the thin to say when Jesus asked, "Whom do men say that I an! Thou art Christ, the Son of the living God." This it was that merited the reply which hailed him Blessed: Least and blood has revealed to thee the Doctrine of my Divinity, but because thus the Eternal Father has inspired thee.—Non quie care et sanguis non revelarit itibi-Blessed art thou, not because flesh and blood has revealed to thee the Doctrine of my Divinity, but because thus the Eternal Father has inspired thee.—Non quie care et sanguis rerelavit fibi, sed l'ater mens que in ceils et from this arises that Peter is the foundation of The Church. It is true that the foundation thereof is Jesus Christ, the chief corner-stone on which He raised this majestic temple, but Jesus Christ was pleased to associate with Himself His Vicar, and in the contact of these two stones St. Peter has followed in part the greatness of Christ, and has himself become greaters by virtue of Jesus Christ, Que ministral potential portion of the Church is founded. This Church rises majestically, and pieceing the clouds hears that voice that is still repeated: "Whatever thou shalt bind on carth shall be bound in heaven; and whatever thou losses on carth shall be be loosed in heaven." These are the words that angment the furies of hell, these are the words that have put in action the perfidicus sons of satan, who run up and cown upon the earth, and cannot hear without range this supreme power given by God to His Vicar even spoken of. And what happens That they assail the very foundations of the Church. Tyrauts of old assailed it with impirency; minuting its ministers, banishing religious men and women from their retreats, and canising many tears to the sponses of Christ by jurning them out of their

was placed in peril.
And since that time, how often have our persecutors justified our fears, and consumed our previsions with their iniquitous proceeding. The proceeding of the propose to extend their sarriegious hands to the very heart of the Church; for, indeed, to last noble soat of life which we call the hear: the Keligious of the man and the control of the c

UNION AMONG CATHOLICS.

I may here mention par parenthese, that at Einsiedeln, and again at Geneva, members of the French and of the German deputation who had fought against one another at the call of duty in the Franco-German war met, and only recollected they wore Christians and Catholics; united in that one and only bond of peace, all sense of animosity was lost. They were united in one faith, one hope, one baptism, in the one fold of the One Shepherd, animated by one only feeling, that of offering the homage of their affectionate sympathy and profound respect to the Vicar of Christ, the Visible Head of the one Moly Universal Church.

TRIBUO AT ST. PETER'S.

TRIDUO AT ST. PETER'S.

On Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, there

The boys were received in the Tapestry Gallery, and the Holy Father conversed familiarly with them for some time, encouraging them to persevere in all good, and finishing his address with the Apostolic Benediction. He also has received the mistresses of the Catholic schools, to whom he imparted sound advice and his Apostolic Benediction.

OFFERINGS.

whom he imparted south advice and his Apostolic Benediction.

Sofferings.

I am rather late in saying that the Bishop of Poitiers brought 55,000 francs with him, the Peter's Pence of his diocase; and that the editors of the Unita Cattolica have sent in their second offering for this year, amounting to 12,000 lire. The Count de Chambord has sent an offering of 10,000 francs to the Holy Father with these words:

"The Exile of the House of France to the August Prisoner of the Vatican." It having been reported that His Holiness had blamed the recent letter of the Count de Chambord to Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, a French prelate took an opportunity of speaking on the subject. The Pope's reply was; "I have never blamed anything in the manifestoes of the Count de Chambord."

Richard McCloud, Esq., of Hartford, in his lecture at Breed Hall, in Norwich, Con., on Monday evening, March 17th, gave some interesting facts regarding the increase in population and strength of the Irish race and blood in New England, and argued that the six States now called New England should be called New Irish and increase in your called New Irish which is now called Massachusetts, named this section of the American continent New England, in compliment to Old England; but long before Captain John Smith was born, or Columbus, either, an Irishman from the county of Kerry, St. Brendan, discovered it, with the rest of the Continent, and named it Ireland-et-Mikla, or Great Ireland. This, according to Irish annals, coroborated by Scandanavian history, took place about the year A.D. 550. But as the Irish at the time were busy at home, and were governed by their own kings, they had no desire to populate New Ireland and New England. to firsh annais, coronorated by Schndams vian history, took place about the year A.D. 550. But as the Irish at the time were busy at home, and were governed by their own kings, they had no desire to populate a foreign country, and neglected their possessions. But after the lapse of thirteen hundred years the descendants of St. Brendan have returned. They have been coming over for some years at a rapid rate, and have now so much increased in numbers that we call upon the miap makers and compilers of geography to call this part of the United States New Ireland, The census of 1870, just come to hand, informs us that there are but 33.627 persons born in England residing in the six States knows as New England, and in these six States there are 300,299 persons who were born in Ireland, while of Irish parentage there are 600,600 more, making in round numbers say one million people in New England born in Ireland and of Irish parentage. Of descendants of Irishmen there must be at least 500,000. The total population of these States is 3.487,924, so that about half of the population of New England in 1870 was of Irish blood, and in 1873 the ratio must be still greater. The remainder of the population is by no means of English blood, for the Germans and Canadians now form a great proportion of the people. As Ireland by historical proofe first discovered the country, as her children have returned to its shores, and English blood is but a speck on the sea of humanity, why call it any longer New England. Look at Connecticut, our swn State. I cannot tell you the number of Irishmen in the State thirty years ago, but the number of Catholics was 4,817; and as some other natonalities were Catholic, and some Irish were Protestant, we can safely put the number of Irish at that figure. The ber of Catholics was 4.817; and as some other natonalities were Catholic, and some Irish were Protestant, we can safely put the number of Irish at that figure. The census of 1870 reports that there are 70,630 persons in Concecticut born in Ireland, and born of Irish parents there must be over 100,000 more, as there were 203,650 persons in the State born of foreign parents. The Irish in general keep &p in the growth of their families with others of foreign nativity. So to-day, taking into account the increase from 1870, there must be almost 200,000 persons in Connecticut either born in Ireland or of Irish parentage. It is computed by reliable authority there are about that number of Catholics in the State. What a change in a quarter of a century. In Rhode Island and Connecticut in 1844 there were but aix priests, eight churches, and 9,997 Catholic sonls. There are now over 100 churches besides 64 chapels and stations, 95 priests, seventy clerical students, ten male and female academies, forty-four parochial free schools, orphan asylums, and over 250,000 Catholic population. The first Mass offered in Connecticut was by a priest who came with the French troops to aid Americain her atmgasylums, and over 250,000 Catholic population. The first Mass offered in Connecticut was by a priest who came with the French troops to aid America in her struggle with England for independence, and was said in the town of Hartford. The first Catholic sermon preached in English in this State was at Hartford, in the year 1813, at a Congregational meeting-house, by the Rev. Dr. Matignon, of Boston while on his way to New York by stage coaches. He was invited by the minister, it is said, to please the ladies who wanted to see a real live "Popish priest." Thirty years ago, Norwich had but 250 Cathôlics; to-day she has about 5,000.

Massachusette also is rapidly changing its population, and the Irish and Catholic element largely preponderates. A Catholic Church now overlooks Plymouth rock. The state librarian, or the official that gathers statistics in that state, says in a recontroport, that Massachusetts has agained more

The sentiments you have manifested towards me, command up gratitude. The clurch is a few sentiments will take the more of Gas and the sentiments of the childs. The clurch set of S. P. Peter and to declare solemily our Jorroy feet, and to declare solemily feet feet threat out the first our declared feet feet threat out of the first out here statistics in that state, says in a recent

shire Irishmen were among the first settlers, but were not Catholica. Horace Greeley was a descendant of the Scotch Irish who settled in New Hampshire. New Hampshire steeled in New Hampshire steeled and 44,592 persons born there of foreign parentage, out of a total population of 318,300, Rhode Island contains but 217,-333 inhabitants in all: 21,534 were born in Ireland, and 95,090 persons born of foreign parentage. Yet a property qualification is permitted to rest upon the statute book of that state in regard to suffrage; and in New Hampshire the laws proclaim no Catholic shall hold office. Even here in Connecticut, some Irishmen are discaudification. And these Irishmen are those who have been longest in the country.

England's laws made it a crime to educate Irishmen, and threw them upon these shores unlettered and unlearned. All of these disqualifications were put into the statute books by the same spirit that fired the Charlestown convent, and committed other acts that their authors are to-bay ashamed of. These disqualifications are epposed, as I understand it, to the 15th amendment to the constitution, and should be wiped out. Now, my countrymen and and friends, I have shown you that a New Ireland is growing up side by side with New England, and is gradually in point of numbers taking its place. But may both flourish in peace. Though distinct in origin, they are elements of one common country. Let New England forget the past. Let New Ireland forgive the past and work for the future. Let New England forget her anti-Irish and anti-Catholic prejudices, let her also forgether English proclivities. Men of Ireland, cultivate a friendly spirit with your American neighbors, while at the same time stand upon your rights as American citizens. In the words of Father Tom Burke, "in sobriety, in industry, in manly self-respect, in honest mind of yo ings of God, yet upon you and me, so that when returning to visit for a time the shores from whence we came, we shall land upon the shores of a free and glorious and unlettered nation."—Hartford Courant

You seek for perfection? It lies around you, not in the past or the future. All the work of your perfection consists in receiving the trials and the duties of your state like veils which hide from you and yet give to you God.

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102......102

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is Association has for its object to place in commufine classes, according to age.

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AM. LUTTON, Secretary.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Office, No. 104 Canal Street,

FOURTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT, 1872.

In conformity with their charter, the New Orlean Mutual Insurance Association publish the following statement of their affairs for the fourth quarter of 1872. ending December 21, 1872:

...\$317.168 65 ... 154,358 18 ... 78,929 01—550,475 84 Not earned premiums..... .. \$313.145 25

Reinsurances.
Expense account
Expense account
Repart
Repar

assers: . \$1,163,840 57

C. CAVAROC, President.

STATE OF LOUBIANA.

Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of anuary, 1873.

G. LE GARDEUR, Notary Public.

Recapitulation of the Four Quarters of 1872: Net earned promiums of 1872, Net profit of 1872..... \$313,532 99

Frofits Allowed to Stockholders:
First quarter of 1872, 35 per cent on premiums
per cent on stock.
Second quarter of

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved, in conformity with assicle seventh of the charter, to collect immediately from stockholders an assessment of 65 per cent on the net carned promium of the fourth quarter of 1872, subject to assessment, amounting to \$291,175 99; and it was furthermore resolved to pay to the stockholders, on demand, a guarterly interest of \$2 per cent on the amount of capital paid in.

C. CAYAROC, President.

Arthur Poincy, J. Egle P. S. Wiltz, Leon Queyrouz, Leon Rocch!, Chas. de Ruyter, Leon Hass, Jr., E. F. Mioton, J. B. Levert. ia19 13 1g

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter the company publish the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement: Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1872, including meanned premiums of the previous year: On Fire Ries. \$119,233 37 On Marine Riks. 102,615 17 On River Riks. 109,312 60

Net carned Premiums, May 31, 1872......

axes. Leinsurances and return pre-miums, and Profit and Loss.. 56,46 88 The company have the following assets:

tums in course of collection | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009 00 | 2009

The above statement is a just, true and correct trans-ript from the books of the company.

G. W. NOTT, Scoretary.

STATE OF LOURIANA Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans, Sworn to and subscribed before me, the tenth day or June, 1973.
P. CHS, CUVILLEE, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Beard of Directors, held on the tenth day of June, 1872, it was resolved, to pa CASH DIVIDEND of THIRTY I ER CENT, on net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1872, payable on the third Monday of July next Ten Per Cent interest to th olders, upon conversion of their scrip into Capita

teck as per amended charter of the Comp

David McCoard, S. Z. Relf, M. Puig, P. Fourch;

M. Puig, P. Fourehy, J. J. Fernandes, D. A. Chaffe Charles Latte, at 2

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

D. H. T. P. MOCANDLISH, CHRISTIAN & CO.,

36......36 NEW ORLEANS.

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Housefurnishing Goods and Tinware, TEA TRAYS, WAITERS and JAPANNED WARE, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

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Onr facilities for obtaining goods are equal to those of the oldest and best houses.
We are determined to meet the demand, and to SELL AS LOW AS ANY HOUSE.
WE DO NOT CLAIM TO SELL LOWER THAN ANY ONE ELSE, and feel satisfied the intelligent public will understand this statement.
All goods delivered free of drayage to any part of the oity.

goods delivered free or usay-by
McCANDLISH, CHRISTIAN & CO.
No. 36 Camp street.
New Orlea no10 72 1y JOHN BOIS,

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Returns his sincere thanks to the public for the
jiberal partenage bestowed apon him, in the parand respectfully solicits a continuous of the same,
guaranteeing in all cases to afford full satisfaction.

His store is well stocked with a large and handsome

assortment of
Furniture, Mirrors, Pictures, Shades,
CORDS, ETC.
Pictures and Looking Glasses Framed. Upholatring,
Repairing and Variabing done in the best manner.
Moving done with care and dispatch.

CARPET AND OIL-CLOTH WAREHOUSE. ELKIN & CO.,

CARPETS—in Volvet. Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingraln, which they ofter at very low prices.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTH-all widths.

An elegant assortment of

HUGH FLYNN.

FURNITURE DEALER.

T. J. BROWN, PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER,

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, PAINTS, WINDOW GLASS, Blo.

119......119 The undersigned, formerly of 165 Canal street, announces to his friends and the public that he is now located at 19 COMMON STREET, between Camp and St Charles streets. He calls special attention to his stock of WALL PAPER, ranging in price from 10c, a roll upwards. His stock of PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, WINDOW SHADES, etc., being very large, and his expenses being much lower than formerly, he is enabled to sell all articles in his kno at Greatly Keduced Prices. Call and see for yourselves.

Call and see for yourselves.

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Genuine English WHITE LEAD (B. B.) always of iced 72 by

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ATTORNEY AT LAW Office, No. 160 Common Street,

Under the St. Charles Hotel, near New Orleans, La. apid 78 ly cow W. B. LANCASTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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DR. MALONEY...... \$63 ST. ANDREW STREET. Gives special attention to saving of the natural teeth. Artificial Teeth inserted with or without extracting the roots. Prices within the reach of all. Teeth extracted without pain.

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155.....St. Charles Street. MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

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