

It is fortunate, both for the United States and for Canada, that in these ticklish times so honest and so able a man as General Meade should have been chosen for the very arduous and responsible task of keeping the peace on the frontier, and enforcing respect to the laws of the United States. This he has accomplished; considering the means at his disposal, well and faithfully; and his continued presence at his post will be to us a guarantee that the heads of the United States Government at all events, are acting in good faith.

We believe that all moderate men are willing to make great allowances for the difficulties, moral and physical, with which the Washington authorities have to contend; but if they are firmly determined to put a stop to the late disgraceful outrages upon the territory of an unoffending neighbor, it is in their power to do so. Our neighbors indeed must feel that their position in the eyes of the civilized world will not be an enviable one, if these outrages are not effectually put down. Already some of their own journals are beginning to ask themselves the pertinent question, which for the last few days has been repeatedly asked in Canada—"Whether are the United States governed by the Federal Government, or by the Fenian Brotherhood? Is the war-making power vested in the Federal, or Fenian Congress? Have we—the United States—a rebellious element in our midst, whose crimes the Government has no power to suppress, prevent, or punish?" It is thus that the *Chicago Tribune* puts the case; and it concludes a long and able article with the demand emphatically reiterated, "Have we a Government?"

It appears that on the 5th inst., the day before the appearance of the President's Proclamations, an order was issued from the Attorney General's Office at Washington, for the arrest of the Fenian leaders, and of persons guilty of a violation of the laws of the United States.

It is but justice to a lot of brave men, the 13th Hamilton Volunteers, to state that they, as well as the Queen's Own of Toronto, were warmly engaged in the brush with the enemy on the 2nd inst., and did their duty well. The men, however, seem to have been sent to the front without due precaution, and the delay of the regulars is still unexplained. As it was, our Volunteers were far inferior in point of numbers to the Fenians, who had, moreover, the advantage of being strongly posted.

Amongst the prisoners taken up at Fort Erie there is one said to be a Catholic priest, the Rev. Mr. McMahon. The story he gives is this:—"That coming across in the boat on Friday morning, being then on his way to Montreal on private business, he found himself to his surprise in the hands of the Fenians, who compelled him to remain with them, though for what purpose we cannot conceive."

We pass no opinion on this business, but calmly await the result, trusting that the innocence of the prisoner may be established. Yet should it be otherwise, let it be remembered by our Protestant friends that in every denomination are to be found men who are a disgrace to their profession, and a scandal to religion. Justice, swift and sharp will be done, no doubt, in the premises; and if the guilt of the prisoner be proved, then God forbid that his vestments, or that the Ordination which he has received, should save him from his well-merited fate. But in God's name, prejudice not the man, and do not assume his guilt, even in a moment of very natural excitement. We may add that the prisoner, even if a priest, had no faculties, no authority of any kind, to exercise sacerdotal functions, either from the Bishop of Buffalo, or from His Lordship of Toronto.

It is to be hoped that the farmers in Missisquoi and elsewhere in both sections of the Province, will receive full compensation for injuries inflicted, and property stolen by the Fenians, from the public purse.

The *Irish People*, Mr. Stephens' organ, publishes an account of the receipts and expenses of the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States.—The former amount to \$453,000; amongst the items of expenditure we find the following, which go far to show that patriotism is a lucrative business; and that the trade of Head Centre is, in a money point of view, better than that of an honest man:—

James Stephens.....	\$150,000
Exchange on the above.....	70,000
On deposit on account of house and to the credit of Mr. Stephens.....	5,000
Rent of house and furniture....	22,000
	\$247,000

That is to say that Mr. Stephens has received to his own account more than one-half of the sum extorted from the pockets of the poor servant girls of New York, and the simpler classes of his enthusiastic fellow countrymen.

Quite a number of Canadians returned from the United States within the last day or two and expressed their willingness to heartily serve their country in any capacity.

We know not whether we are not doing too much honor to the "Editor of the *Montreal Witness*" who over that signature, and out of the abundance of his political wisdom, is giving periodical lessons to His Excellency the Governor General, on what our contemporary calls, "The Impending Crisis in the Affairs of Lower Canada."

This is what afflicts the heart of our poor dear evangelical brother. That, under the proposed scheme of Union of British N. America, the Catholics of Lower Canada, being in a great majority in that Province, will in its municipal legislature, enjoy and exercise as preponderating an influence, as, in the local legislature of U. Canada, where Protestants are in the majority, will be enjoyed and exercised by Protestants. This grieves our zealous friend. That where Protestants are in the majority, there Protestant counsels should prevail is, of course, all right. But that the converse of the rule should hold good: that a Catholic majority should, in its own Province have the same political influence as will have a Protestant majority in a Province for the most part occupied by Protestants, seems to him a most parous thing. There is so much difference betwixt the going of my ox, and the going of your ox.

The *Witness* is unfortunate in his particular instance. He is regardless as usual of truth: and as usual, with men who disregard facts, and who have not the long memories which for men of the *Witness* stamp are mostly to be desiderated, he runs into the most contradictory errors, and palpable absurdities—all in the space of a single column.

So he cites as a grievance affecting the Protestant population of the Eastern Townships, inhabited partly by Yankee Protestants, the extension to these Townships of the Lower Canadian Parochial system, with its civil accidents; whereby, so he leaves the reader to infer, in some mysterious way, non-Catholics are injuriously affected. This however, the writer must know to be false: for though in L. Canadian parishes the tithes system by law obtains, tithes are payable by professing Catholics only; the property of all professing Protestants, or non Catholics, is exempt from them, as well as from all other burdens, or taxes of every kind for Catholic ecclesiastical purposes, which fall on the professing Catholic population exclusively. How then can the extension of the Parochial system, with its civil accidents, to the Townships in any manner affect either the persons or the properties of non-Catholics or Protestants?

But, continues the *Witness*—If this system be continued; if French Catholics be governed in matters ecclesiastical by French ecclesiastical laws, recognised by the Civil Power, his sturdy Yankee friends of the Eastern Townships will go at once for annexation: and our loyal Editor hints plainly to His Excellency, that it will be a dangerous thing to encourage Popery so near the Lines, and amongst a population Yankee by origin, Yankee in heart, and speech, and whose neighbors are well known to be bitterly hostile to Great Britain, and not very scrupulous in questions of *meum* and *yourum*. This is the aspect of the case as regards the Yankee and annexationist section of the population, whose organ and advocate the *Witness* most appropriately constitutes himself.

Nor is this all: for the parochial system, by imposing the burden of tithes on Catholic French Canadian farmers, tends to prevent, and drive away French Canadian and Catholic settlements. "In this way"—says the inconsistent Editor who has just been insinuating that the French Canadian and Catholic settlements in the Townships are reducing the original Protestant Yankee settlers to the alternative of either emigrating *en masse*, or of changing their allegiance—"we have been credibly informed, whole neighborhoods in some townships have been deserted, and are now lying as desolate as if they had been harried by an invading army."

Here our contemporary betrays his bad memory, as in his first complaint he betrayed his disregard of truth. If the application of the tithes system to the Catholic settlers in the Township has had the effect of driving them away, then is it false that the Protestant and Yankee settlers are in any danger of being driven out by the rapid increase of the French Canadian and Catholic settlements; and the effect of the tithes system must be to secure to the former a monopoly of the lands and farms in the said Townships. If, on the contrary, the Protestant and Yankee settlers are being encroached upon by French and Catholic settlements to such a degree as to imperil their cherished Protestant and Yankee institutions, then must it be false that the parochial system has the injurious effects on Catholic settlers, that the editor of the *Witness* attributes to it. His two complaints are mutually destructive: one balances or destroys the other, like a plus and minus sign in the same equation. Besides, our very inconsistent writer goes on to tell us that the Romish priesthood have a direct pecuniary in promoting Roman Catholic settlement of wild lands, and the substitution of Roman Catholic for Protestant agriculturists, wherever the latter are found in Lower Canada.

See now what it is to have short memory! for only a few lines higher up, the same writer had assured us that the effects of the parochial system enforced by the Romish priesthood were so oppressive on Roman Catholics, as to compel them to desert their farms, and abandon their settlements: whilst, as the said system does not in any manner touch the Protestant farmer—it must as a necessary consequence leave him master of the field. Are the Romish priests fools then! that they should pursue a policy which operates most injuriously to their "direct pecuniary interests?" which prevents Roman Catholic settlement of waste lands? and assures to Protestant agriculturists a numerical, and therefore a social and political ascendancy in the Townships? Ah! dearly beloved brother—were these really the effects of the extension of the parochial system to the Townships, you would not to-day be taking up your parable against it; in the Romish priests you would hail the best and most efficient allies of your own Yankee Protestant friends; and you would scarce have had the impertinence to conclude your letter to the Governor General with the following lines—which, in themselves, contain the full refutation of all your previous malicious assertions and innuendoes. Thus you sum up your objections against the policy of the Government:—

"We only object to the aiding by legislation of the process of superseding the English population of Lower Canada; a process which is aided by the extension of the parish system."

Ah! our good brother, you forgot, so short is your memory, that the effect of that extension on French Canadian settlements is, in your own words, to make whole districts desert; to drive away the French Canadian Catholic; and to leave his settlements, not Protestant settlements, desolate. Ah! our brother, before you took to your present trade, you should have better cultivated your memory—for men of your stamp, as the proverb says, "should have good memories."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE—June 1866.—Dawson Bros., Montreal.—The contents are,—Personal Recollections of the War. The Reese River Country. Chattahoochee. Are There Other Inhabited Worlds? The Spectre. Easter Lilies. Gladstone As Leader Of the Commons. The Live American. Harry Barth, The African Traveller. Armadale. The Fall of Richmond. Miss Letitia. American Studios In Rome And Florence. A Psychological Experiment. A Dixian Geography. The Outside World. Working The Beads. Editor's Easy Chair. Record of Current Events, and the Editor's Drawer.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—April 1866.—Dawson Bros., Montreal.—There are some first-rate articles in this number, one on the Early Irish Church, and another on the Science of Language. The coming Reform Bill is of course discussed from a Conservative point of view; and there is a slashing notice of the *Ecce Homo*, a Broad Church work, attributed by some to Mr. Gladstone, and which is very much in the style of Keenan. The following is a list of the contents:—Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds—The Judges of England—The Children's Employment Commission—The Science of Language—Coal and Smoke—The Early Irish Church—Female Education—*Ecce Homo*—The Reform Bill.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—April 1866.—Dawson Bros., Montreal.—The *Edinburgh* is less political than usual, though we should have expected from its antecedents to have found in it a labored defence of the Ministerial Reform Bill. It gives us however many most interesting articles on the undermentioned subjects—Grote's Plato—Mosa Britannica—Water Supply—Correspondence of Marie Antoinette—The Irish Church—Autobiography of Prince Charles of Hesse—The Reconstruction of the American Union—Diary of the Rt. Hon. W. Windham—The Reform Debate.

#### ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

At the regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held in the St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday evening the 4th of June 1866, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—Resolved, That it is with deep regret that the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal have learned the death of the late John McDonald, in his lifetime for many years Grand Marshal of the Society.

That this Corporation feel that they cannot allow this occasion to pass, without expressing its due sense of the patriotic zeal, manifested by him on every occasion for the advancement of their interests and at the same time its deep felt sympathy with his bereaved family for the sad loss it has sustained. Resolved, That a copy of the present resolution be transmitted to the family of the late John McDonald.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in two of the city newspapers, viz:—*True Witness* and the *Evening Daily Telegraph*.

By order, P. O'MEARA.

Rec. Secy St. Patrick's Society.

STILL THEY COME.—Mr. James Slack, for many years a resident of Ottawa, but recently residing in Ohio, where he enjoyed a very high salary, returned home on Wednesday, to assist in maintaining the honor of the British flag, in case his services should be required. He informed us that he was accompanied by twenty-five others of kindred feeling, whom no consideration could induce to remain away from their beloved homes when the news of the Fenian invasion reached them. All honor to such men, say we.—*Transcript*.

A FRENCH HOME GUARD.—Yesterday, through Vice-Consul Doucet, a number of natives of France, most of them business men, tendered to the Mayor the offer of their services. They state that they are, nearly all of them, veterans who have served under the flag of France. They ask to be formed into a special company, allowed the use of their favorite weapon, the sword bayonet, and finally, permitted to have the words of command given in French, as many are not familiar with the English language.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The New York Times give the following pen and ink sketch of the Fenian 'army':—"It is a well-known fact, that a large number of thieves and rascals have departed for the Canada border, having dim visions of plunder in their eyes. If the people of Canada cannot be reached, the inhabitants around St. Albans will be the victims. Chickens in the neighbourhood should roast high."

RICHMOND, June 9.—A car containing over 2,000 lbs of ammunition on its way from Quebec to Kingston, under charge of Sergeant Hill and the guard of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, was on reaching Danville Station, discovered to be on fire. The car was immediately above down the line, away from the station, and the alarm given. The people living in the vicinity ran from their houses in fear of the explosion. Private O'Hay, of the guard, ran down to the car, forced open the door, removed the covering from the ammunition, discovered the source of the fire, ran for water, and succeeded in extinguishing it. A braver or more daring act it is impossible to imagine. A subscription was immediately set on foot, and a patee handed to the noble fellow. The fire originated from a spark from the engine.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.—A gentleman related to the *Ottawa Times* the particulars of a touching scene witnessed by him on Sunday last. It was a mother helping her son to buckle on his uniform. The tears streamed down her face as she did so. His eyes were wet too—not caused by any ignoble feeling, but because he feared that if he should fall, it might face hard with his widowed mother. When the bugle sounded for the 'front' he relaxed her embrace and bid him go manfully and defend his country. It was hard to part! One tear from that poor mother's eye is of more value than the blood of every Fenian dog that ever lived. That mother, if she had lived in ancient Sparta, would have been one of those who presented shields to their sons bidding them 'to return with it or upon it.'

LIEUT. ROUTH IMPROVING.—Dr. Billings has just returned from the battle ground. He leaves Lieut. P. Routh improving; although severely wounded, yet there are hopes of his recovery. The bullet passed through his chest, entering about three inches below his shoulder blade, and coming out about an inch and a quarter below the left nipple, narrowly missing the heart. He had taken the rifle from one of his men and brought down a Fenian, and had turned round to cheer on his men, when he received the shot. John White, Highland Brigade, is in the same house, with a fractured arm and wound of the chest. He, also, is doing well.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

PORT HURON, June 7.—Last night five men arrived from Peterborough supposed to be Fenians. Four of them were captured last night, but the fifth and principal one escaped, and by the praiseworthy exertions of our constables was captured this morning awaiting the boat to Rochester. Evidence seems strong against them, and there is no doubt that they will be convicted.

They were brought before the Mayor to-day, when two were discharged for want of evidence. The other four are removed for further examination. They came in from Peterborough, where it is thought they were recruited by one of their number named Healy, who had just returned from the States and had served in the United States army.

From the *Buffalo Courier* we take the following items:—"Mr. Armstrong, the chief government detective for Upper Canada, and Mr. Tupper, another detective, came to the Michigan yesterday with a warrant, issued by Henry Graham custom house officer at Fort Erie, for the arrest of Fairchild, charged with breaking into the store of Kirby & Rutherford, on the morning of the 2nd inst., and with assaulting Mr. Rutherford with intent to kill, when he tried to defend his property. It was finally decided to release Fairchild on his recognizances with the other prisoners, and then to arrest him under the extradition treaty. This was done, and the man was sent in irons to our county jail. We have already given an account of this robbery and assault. The men who were engaged in it went to Canada for the purposes of plunder, and did not belong to the Fenian organization."

THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF O'NEIL'S FORCES.—What was the number of the Fenian invaders with O'Neill, is a question much debated. In Buffalo, persons who ought to be well informed placed it about 1,000, and the best accounts seem to confirm this estimate. The reporter of the *Buffalo Express*, who accompanied the Fenians from Fort Erie to Ridgeway, and who had special facilities afforded him by the Fenian commanders, says that the force left the camp on the Newbigging farm, 1,000 strong, but was reduced by straggling and desertion to about nine hundred by the time the Canadian troops were encountered.

The Fenian troops acted in a disgraceful manner at Fort Erie, and all the way from that place to Frenchman's Creek. Every house was entered and the occupants taxed. Horses, provisions, poultry, &c., all fell a prey to the marauders. The saloons, two or three in number were completely cleaned out. At all places I heard the same story of plunder of everything that they could eat, drink or make use of. The 'cleaning out' of the neighborhood was pretty thoroughly done, as far as eatables and drinkables were concerned, at all events.

A CARNIVAL OF ROUGHS AT FORT ERIE.—On Saturday night about a dozen of the Buffalo roughs visited Fort Erie and held high carnival, insulting men and women, and taking what they could lay their hands upon. During the night they entered the clothing store of Messrs Kirby & Co., and after maltreating three young men, named Collier, Bristol and Rutherford, carried off the greater portion of the contents conveyed them across to the American side, and deposited them in a shed. On Sunday morning Collector Thomson of Buffalo, discovered the goods and seized them, and they were on Sunday afternoon in charge of the American Custom house authorities.

Sec. 1, of chap. 98, page 923 Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, seems to cover the case of the Fenian prisoners now in the hands of our authorities. It is as follows:—

"1.—In case any person, being a citizen or subject of any foreign state or country at peace with Her Majesty, be or continue in arms against Her Majesty, within Upper Canada, or commits any acts of hostility therein, or enters Upper Canada with design or intent to levy war against Her Majesty, or to commit any felony therein, for which any person would, by the laws of Upper Canada, be liable to suffer death, then the Governor may order the assembling of a militia general Court martial for the trial of such person agreeably to the militia laws, and upon being found guilty by such court martial of offending against this act, such person shall be sentenced by such court martial to suffer death or such other punishment as shall be awarded by the court."

Sec. 2, refers in the same terms to any subject of Her Majesty in Upper Canada, who may aid or assist or join such citizens of a foreign state, whether they are subjects or aliens, in like manner to be tried.

Sec. 3, says this act makes all such acts of the citizens of a foreign state as above named felony and may, notwithstanding this act, be tried in the ordinary way.

Last evening the fifty-six noble fellows who flung up their business engagements in Chicago, and left with all speed for Canada to tender their services on behalf of the country of their affections—arrived in To onto by the Great Western Railway. They were met at the depot by the Mayor and Aldermen, and by a vast concourse of people, among whom were many prominent citizens. Two splendid companies of volunteers—the Barrie Infantry Capt. Burnett, and the Lloydton Infantry, Capt. Armstrong, were also in the depot to receive the party.

On the train entering the new station-house, the troops presented arms, and the assemblage of people gave three times three and one cheer more for the Chicago Canadians. A procession was then formed, Capt. Burnett's Company taking the lead, the Chicago Volunteers, four deep following them, and Capt. Armstrong's Company bringing up the rear—and the route was taken for the Volunteers Drill Shed, amid enthusiastic cheering from the citizens.

ST. ARMANDS, June 10.—The Guides reached St. Armands about two o'clock and without waiting for refreshment were ordered to the front. They passed us on the road at full gallop, evidently in great spirits, the crowd of waggons and people on the road cheering them as they passed. At Pigeon Hill village they were ordered to make for the line to intercept Fenians, whom the regulars were to drive towards them. The Guides on coming within a mile of the line found the road strongly barricaded, and Fenians reported in considerable numbers immediately ahead. The barricades were cleared, and the Guides charged on. They were fired at from a house, and immediately with a rush they secured two prisoners. At this moment a number more were seen close ahead. The Guides reached these just as they came to the line which was guarded by United States' troops. One of the Guides had a man down, but he managed to creep through the barricade, and four were secured by the United States' troops, and the Guides were told they would be held for us. On the way back a continuous fire was kept up for some time by the Fenians in the bush, whilst the Guides guarded the roads. An escort in charge of a prisoner were fired upon and one of the Guides charged at him with his revolver, getting three shots at him. He was secured. He was in uniform. Alarms of course were constant, both on the way out and back. Arrived back here about here about eight at night. All well. The Artillery have many trophies with them—guns, &c. Cor. of *Montreal Herald*.

Irishmen and Americans assert their claim to be considered brave and chivalrous; but what is the part the Fenians have been playing, and at which American citizens have been looking on coldly, if not approvingly? Every one knows that in fair war the Commander of the large force now upon the Canadian side of the line would not permit the concentration in his front of the gangs which for some days kept arriving in Highgate from various parts of the Union, and who showed by their inaction that they felt themselves too weak to effect anything serious. The American border was, therefore, the protection for these men. So does everybody know that when small bodies of them crossed the lines as they did at Pigeon Hill and Ooka's Corners on Thursday night, they would not remove so far from the frontier, as to be unable to retreat behind it immediately, a party of troops should make its appearance. The American boundary, therefore, would be again the refuge for themselves and their spoil. Now, while we are quite able enough to protect ourselves, against everything but theft, and while we hope that the steps recently taken by the American government will co-operate in putting an end to the present disgraceful state of things on a border, which in many cases runs between farms owned by men of the same family, we think well to appeal to the common sense and conscience of whatever is sound in American Society, and to ask whether this skulking warfare shall not be frowned down? We make this appeal in a manly spirit to all manly men.—*Montreal Herald*.

THE FISHERIES.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* writes:—

"On the 31st ult., Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister, addressed a note to Mr. Seward, from which the following is an extract:—"I have the honor to inform you that the government of Canada have authorized R. Fortin, Esq., the magistrate commanding the government vessel L. O. Canadienne, employed in protecting the fisheries of Canada, to issue fishery licences on the payment of the sum of fifty cents per ton of measurement of the vessels proposed to be used in fishing. The license will remain in force during the season, and will confer upon the holders of them, as far as the Canadian fisheries are concerned, all the rights enjoyed by the fishermen of the United States, under the reciprocity treaty. The measure is of a provisional nature."

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lagrange, 11 Monaghan, \$1; St. Roch de l'Acadigan, J. Maguire, \$2; Osgood, P. Kearns, \$2. Per P. Purcell, Kingston—W O Rielly, Waterloo, \$2; P. Smyth, \$2; R. Howard, Portsmouth, \$2; Chas McManus, \$1; D. A. McDonald, \$2.50; P O Rielly, \$2.50; Rev Mr. Dillard, \$2.50; Kev Mr. Coyle, Emily, \$4; J O'Brien, \$2; J Kavanagh, \$1; W Harty, \$2.

#### Married.

At the Cathedral, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Canon Hicks assisted by the Rev. B. Moreau, chaplain to the Bishopric, Romuald Gariepy, Esq., M.D.L. to Miss Mary Margaret Sophia Turner, daughter of the late J. H. Turner Esq., and niece of Messrs. Chas. F. and John Pratt.

In Ottawa, at St. Joseph's Church, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Guillard, O.M.I., Daniel Rourke, Esq., Merchant, of Kingston, to Marian McKay, daughter of Mr. William McKay, formerly of Quebec.

#### Died.

In this city, on the 8th instant, Mary Ann, wife of Bernard McGuire and eldest daughter of B McEneaney, Esq., P. O. Department.

In this city, on the 10th inst., Mr. Michael Oloran, aged 32 years.

In this city, on the 11th inst., Patrick O'Connor, aged 60 years, a native of Kilgarra, Co. Kerry, Ireland. May his soul rest in peace.

CHARLES CATTELL, MANUFACTURER OF STATUARY, No. 61 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

THE advertiser having, by a recent Dissolution of Co-partnership, become sole manager and proprietor of the business formerly carried on under the name and firm of CATTELL & CO., begs most respectfully to inform the public in general that he is prepared to take orders for all kinds of Statuary, which will be made to order on the shortest possible notice. Having been favored with the distinguished patronage of his Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, and numbers of the Clergy throughout the province of Canada, he respectfully invites clergymen to call and inspect his Stock of Statues, suitable for Churches, Oratories and other places of devotion.

All kinds of Statues, Busts, &c., for ornamenting gardens, Libraries, &c., constantly on hand.

CHARLES CATTELL.

Montreal 1st June 1867.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF David McNamery, by Brother Nathaniel, Notre Dame, Indiana, U. S.