THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

VOLUME XVIII. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1869. NUMBER 294.

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

BANKS'S CUBAN RESOLUTION.

Meeting of the Senate---Diplomatic and other Nominations.

MOTLEY TO ENGLAND, CURTIN TO RUSSIA, JAY TO AUSTRIA, AND JONES TO BELGIUM.

Several Colored Nominees—Sprague Serenaded.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

SOUNDINGS ON THE COAST OF CUBA ORDERED.

The McCardle and other Cases in the Supreme Court.

THE SPOILS IN LOUISIANA.

Dunn Wanted the Liberian Mission.

WASHINGTON, April 12—Morning.—A misapprehension exists regarding the Banks Cuban resolution. It is merely a resolution of the House, not requiring the concurrence of the Senate or the signature of the president, and has no legal force.

The act itself, however, is complete, and was intended to support Grant in Cuban affairs during vacation, by assuring him of subsequent support in the House.

The Senate met, and after appointing a committee to inform the president of the fact, continuing the committees of last session, and resolving to meet daily at noon, went into executive session.

WASHINGTON, April 12—Evening.—The following nominations were made to-day:

Diplomatic—Motley to England; Markreit of Ohio, to Bolivia; Partridge of Maryland, to Nicaragua; Pile of Missouri, to Venezuela; Jas. B. Jones of Illinois, to Belgium; John S. Carlisle, of West Virginia, to Stockholm; J. R. Clay, (colored) consul general to Liberia; Kirk of Ohio, minister to the Argentine Republic; Hurlburt of Illinois, to Bogota; Hudson of Iowa, to Guatemala; E. D. Bassett, (colored) to Hayti; Curtin of Pennsylvania, to Russia, and Jay of New York, to Austria.

Marshal—Evans, East Tennessee.

Attorneys—Adam, South Mississippi, and Whipple, East Mississippi.

Assessors—Whitehead, 2d Georgia district, and Sparling, 2d Tennessee.

Collectors—Morrill, 2d Georgia, and Peabody, 5th Tennessee.

Postmasters—Ayer, Petersburg, Va.; Rhodes, Abingdon, Va.; Mrs. Drinklove, Monroe, La.; Young, Fredericksburg, Va.; Mrs. Livingston, Greenville, Ala.; Wheeler, Eufaula, Ala.; Humphreys, Pensacola; Libbetts, Tallahassee, Fla.; Warn, Key West, Fla.

The workingmen of the district serenaded Sprague to-night, as a manifestation of approval of his late course.

The Indian appropriation bill provides that none of the treaties negotiated since June, 1867, be ratified, and places the control of $2,000 000 in the hands of the president, to be used as he sees fit in settling difficulties between the government and the savages.

Ten treaties of various kinds, including the Alabama treaty, are pending before the Senate.

The steamer Gettysburg has been ordered to take line soundings on the coast of Cuba and the neighboring islands.

In the Supreme Court Chase dismissed the appeal in the McCardle case for want of jurisdiction.

The case of the steamboat Belfast vs. Boone from the Supreme Court of Alabama, the decision was reversed with costs, with directions to dismiss the libel. The court in this case claims federal jurisdiction in marine and admiralty cases from the sea to the head of navigation of rivers.

The case of B. F. Hall vs. Geo. Cappell, from Louisiana, judgment was reversed with costs. The court decided that a foreign consul engaged in trade during war has no more rights in business than a citizen of this United States.

Justice Chase delivered an opinion in the Texas bond case, holding that the annexation of Texas made it a State in the Union and that no act of the citizens and government of Texas alone has, or could dissolve that relation; that the ordinance of secession and all legislation acts in aid of the rebellion were void; that the Legislature was an illegal body; that the United States bonds in controversy were the property of Texas at the time of secession; that the law of Texas which required their transfer was illegal and, therefore, the State of Texas has a right to recover the bonds and perpetuate the injunction. Decree accordingly. The court held that Congress had a right to adopt measures of reconstruction.

Grier dissented as to the merits and jurisdiction of the case, holding that Texas was not in fact a State in the Union. Justices Swayne and Miller dissented as to jurisdiction only.

The Atlanta delegation leaves for home to-night. The Augusta delegation left yesterday. These delegations, with other Conservative Georgians present, have the credit of defeating Butler's Georgia bill.

On dit that Locke, Lockwood and Ong are applicants for the Louisiana supervisorship; Ong, the favorite. Hiesand and Long are after the attorney generalship of Louisiana; Long, the favorite. Norcross and Mabry are after the Louisiana marshalship.

Among General Sheridan's memoranda is an item that Joubert and Clay, colored, should be taken care of.

Dunn was an applicant for the mission to Liberia; also Dumas. All influential parties deny having urged Pinchback's appointment.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, April 12.—Barometer 30:10. Wind northwest and fresh. Arrived: Steamship Trade Wind, Morrill, 7 45 A. M., Belize, Honduras, to G. W. Hynson & Co.; ship Mozart, Smith, 38 days from Cardiff, railroad iron, to master; bark Harriet Moon, Bartlett, 55 days from Marseilles, general cargo, to Blanchis & Girand; brig Arnold, Lenger, 64 days from Rio, coffee, to A. Lamotte. Sailed: Ship Ocean Pearl and barks Ocean Phantom, Chapman, and Le Bon Fils. The American man-of-war Conticocook, which was lying off the mouth of the river, has sailed.

SOUTHWEST PASS, April 12, 6 P. M.—Barometer, 30:10. Wind N. N. W. and light. Arrived—Steamship Bienville, Baker, at 2:30 P. M., New York via Havana, to Harris & Bidwell; brig Henry Perkins, Mayo, 10 days from Turks Island, salt, to G. A. Fosdick & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

VICKSBURG, April 12.—Passed up: Belle Lee at 2 P. M. Down: Mary Houston at 6 this A. M. River rising, 9 feet below high water mark.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—River still rising slowly.

LOUISVILLE, April 12.—River falling; eight feet four inches in the canal.

MEMPHIS, April 12.—Weather clear and cool, with frost last night. River rising steadily. Passed up—Virginia, Louisiana, Simpson and Horner. Down—Mollie Able and Peytona and barges.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 11.—A violent northeast snow storm has driven a large number of vessels, including two ocean steamers, into the Roads for harbor.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The missing people from steamer Thames, burned off Hatteras, are safe.

The fifth U. S. artillery have arrived here from New Orleans.

Dispatches from all parts of the world report a splendid celebration of the pope's jubilee.

RICHMOND, April 12.—Gov. Wells this afternoon addressed a large Republican meeting, giving a history of the passage of the Virginia election bill by Congress, and attributing much of the success to his own exertions in its behalf.

NEW YORK, April 12.—It is reported that a fast sailing propeller left here a few days since with war material and one hundred and twenty American veterans to aid the Cubans.

Gen. Stoneman, with the Twenty-first infantry, left to-day for California via Baltimore.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—No quorum present in the Legislature. The newly elected Democrats have resolved to stay away, thus defeating the fifteenth amendment.

MARKETS.

LONDON, April 12—Noon.—Consols 93¼; bonds 83¼; tallow 46s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—Noon.—Cotton firmer, but not higher. Middling uplands 12½d., middling Orleans 12¾d. Sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 29s. 3d.

HAVANA, April 10.—Sugar in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 240,000 boxes, 16,000 hhds. Receipts for the week, 48,000 boxes, 19,000 hhds. All qualities slightly advanced with heavy speculation throughout the week. Market closed buoyant at 8¼@8½c. for Nos. 10 to 12. Freights active to both Northern and Southern ports. Exchange steady.

HAVRE, April 12.—Tres ordinaire on the spot 1.47.

LONDON, April 12—Evening.—Consols 93¾; bonds 83¼. Tallow 46. Sugar on the spot quiet at 39s. 3d.; afloat active at 29s.

NEW YORK, April 12—Evening.—Cotton very firm. Sales 4500 bales; middling uplands 28½c. Flour dull and heavy; superfine State $5 60@6 90; common to fair extra Southern, $6 35@7. Wheat declining. Corn a shade lower; white Southern 92c. Pork irregular, closing at $30@30 75. Lard a shade firmer; kettle 18¼@18½c. Whisky nominal, 92c. Rice quiet; Carolina 8¾@9½c. Sugar steady; Porto Rico 12@12½c.; Muscovado 11½@12c; Havana 11½@14½c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Coffee firm. Turpentine 49@49½c. Freights dull.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Evening—The money stringency is increased. Call loans 7c. currency, with 1-16@¼ commission. Sterling 107½@107¾. Gold 133¼; stocks dull; Southern securities quiet; governments strong; 5-20's of '62, 120¼; of '64 115; of '65 117¼; do. new 113¾; of '67 113¼; of '68 same; 10-40's 105½; Louisianas 72½.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—Evening—Cotton firmer but not higher; middling uplands 12½; middling Orleans 12¾. Sales 1,200 bales.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—Lard 17½c. Bulk sides, packed, 15c.; bacon shoulders 13½c., clear rib sides 16½c., clear sides 16½c., loose hams 14½c. Sugar 12@15c. Molasses 75@85c. Whisky 87½c. Rye $1 10@1 23. Barley $2 10. Corn 64@70c. Oats 62½@66c. Wheat $1 40@1 60. Flour $4 50@6.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Flour $5 25@6 25; wheat $1 06; corn 51½@51¾c.; oats 51½c.; rye $1 19; barley $1 57@1 70; highwines 85½@86c.; molasses $1@1 05; sugar 14@15½c.; pork $30 50; lard 17½@18c.; bulk shoulders 12½c.; packed hams 16@16½c.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—Flour $6 25@6 50. Corn 64@65c. Oats 65@70c. Pork $31. Bulk shoulders 12c., sides 14½c. Whisky 90c. Bacon shoulders 13c., clear ribbed sides 16½c., clear sides 16¾c. Hams 18@19c. Lard held at 18c. Sugar 13½@15½c. Molasses 80@85c.

LOUISVILLE, April 12.—Tobacco steady at full prices. Bacon shoulders 14c., clear ribbed sides 17c., clear sides 17½c. Pork $31 50@32. Bulk meats unchanged.

MEMPHIS, April 12.—Cotton firmer, middling uplands 27¼; receipts 618 bales; exports 530 bales.

Giovanni and I—A Love Song.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

I.

He calls me beautiful; and I
Ask of my glass the reason why;
Alack for me!
And yet though little there I see,
I must be beautiful, I trow,
When such as he can deem me so.

II.

He calls me brilliant; all in vain
I strive the wonder to explain;
Alack for me!
And yet whate'er my fancy be,
Some spark of wit therein must glow
When such as he can think it so.

III.

He calls me noble; and I turn
My soul within my soul to learn;
Alack for me!
I am not proud of what I see;
And yet some goodness there must grow,
When such as he can find it so.

IV.

He calls me lovely; and I try
To seek the specious reason why;
Alack for me!
And yet though vain my question be,
I must be lovely—well I know—
When such as he can love me so.

Another Grain Meeting in St. Louis.

Another large and enthusiastic meeting of business men was held at the Southern Hotel on the 7th, to push the organization of the St. Louis Grain Association. Speeches still further setting forth the facts in connection with the Mississippi route, its practicability and cheapness as an outlet to the sea for all the products of the great valley, were made by Lieutenant Governor Stannard, Mayor Cole, Chauncey J. Filley and others.

Mr. Filley, in reply to an article in the Chicago Times, casting doubt on his statement that foreign goods can be laid down on the St. Louis levee as cheap as they can be brought to New York, produced a circular from a prominent Liverpool house, quoting freights from November to February last year at from eight to ten shillings to New York and five shillings to New Orleans.

The difference in the rates, it is stated, will bring the freight from New Orleans to St. Louis. Mr. Filley further said, as a practical proof of his assertion, that Burrett & Terril, a very heavy queensware house of Chicago, import their goods via New Orleans, because they can do so much cheaper than they can via New York.

James H. Lucas, the wealthiest man in St. Louis, presided at the meeting, and made a speech full of encouragement to the enterprise. He announced his purpose to subscribe liberally to the project.

The meeting was very spirited, and adjourned to meet on 'Change daily until the first $200,000 are subscribed, when the company will be organized, directors and officers elected, and the plans of the association put into operation.

E. W. Fox predicted that the capital employed by this company would soon be increased to ten million dollars, and that not only all the grain points of the Mississippi, from St. Paul to St. Louis, but the cotton ports of the lower river, and Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and other English and European manufacturing cities, would be interested in it. Once demonstrate that the great manufacturing centers of England and the Continent can procure cheaper bread from New Orleans than from any other port in America, and money will not be wanting to push this enterprise to its fullest extent; and through it an immense import trade will spring into existence, and New Orleans and St. Louis will become, what they ought to be—the great receiving and distributing points of the Mississippi valley.

AN ARMED MAN DISCOVERED IN A PEDDLER'S PACK AND KILLED.—A short time since, just at dark, a peddler, carrying a large pack, appeared at the door of a wealthy farmer in the town of Green Garden, in this State, and requested the privilege of remaining over night. The farmer being away from home, he was informed by the hired man that he could not stay. He then requested the privilege of leaving his pack until morning, as he was very tired and could not carry it further that night. This was granted, and the pack deposited in one corner of the sitting room. During the evening some of the females of the household had occasion to move it, and taking hold of it discovered that there was something suspicious about the contents. The hired man was called, and upon taking hold of it found that it contained a man. He quickly stepped into an adjoining room and returned with a revolver, mentioned the family to stand aside, and at once proceeded to fire three shots into it. A piercing shriek issued from it, and on ripping off the outside covering, a man with a large bowie knife and a revolver clinched in his hands, was found weltering in his blood. Two of the shots had proved fatal. The neighbors were alarmed, but no traces of the peddler who left the precious pack could be found.—[Joliet (Ill.) Signal.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company will be held on the 20th inst., in Mobile. The election for directors will take place on the 22d. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to the election.

THE GRAND CATHOLIC JUBILEE.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Ordination of His Holiness Pius IX.

THE WHOLE CATHOLIC POPULATION OUT.

THE PROCESSION AND CEREMONIES

The grand pontifical celebration on Sunday was beyond question by far the largest and most magnificent pageant that the Roman Catholic Church of the city of New Orleans ever undertook, and with a result which was astonishing to behold even in this city, known to be essentially Catholic. The ceremonies were to solemnize appropriately the fiftieth anniversary of the first mass ever celebrated by his holiness Pope Pius IX. The event was the more important inasmuch as a glance in the past will exhibit the greatness of this firm and good man who presides over the Catholic world at the see of St. Peter's, Rome, under circumstances which would have tried other men's souls. Space and time forbid us from giving anything like a biography of Pius IX, and we are consoled in this delinquency by the knowledge that he has lived in the enlightened nineteenth century, and that his history is known in every household, Catholic or otherwise. The grand procession, which was to have started at half past 2 o'clock precisely from the foot of Canal street, did not move until 4 o'clock, so unexpected was the number of associations and private individuals that had assembled on Canal street and adjacent streets. The neighborhood of Clay statue was a perfect living picture, and we do not believe we exaggerate in the least when we say that over 50 000 persons were out, not only to witness with that natural curiosity to mankind, but to participate in the glories of the day. About 4 o'clock, as we have stated, the procession commenced moving down the north side of Canal street in the following order:

THE PROCESSION.

A description of this is almost impossible from the fact that the order of formation was entirely changed from the published programme. Instead of its forming on Canal street with its right resting on Tchoupitoulas, we found some of the associations on Magazine, Tchoupitoulas, Poydras, Natchez, Canal and Royal streets, and so therefore cannot do full justice to all the different societies. Regarding the *personel* of the procession we could only look with admiration at the stalwart German, the muscular Irishman, the vivacious, dashing Creole, the meek and humble Sisters with their flocks of orphans, the ever-working, patient Brothers with their hundreds of scholars, together with the thousands of happy Sunday school children, with their neat little badges hung around their pretty necks, with red, white or purple ribbons, all collected under the broad standard of the Papal Church, with its beautiful white and golden folds, its triple crown and keys of St. Peter. May all who moved in that vast assemblage of the ever faithful find those same keys at their service when it shall become their turn to enter the mansions of the blest.

The procession was under the immediate control of Gen. C. E. Girardey, grand marshal, assisted by the following gentlemen, who were detailed as his personal aids: Gen. B. B. Simms, Hy. Prussant, W. P. Edison, John Denegre and W. J. Salter; the following named gentlemen were detailed as aids to the grand marshal, to do duty with the different divisions, viz:

First Division—W. J. Castell, John T. Moore, Jr, W. H. Syrnes, E. Conery, Jr.

Second Division—E. E. O'Brien, E. J. O'Brien, J. J. Thompson, Albert Paul.

Third Division—Ed. Durrive, H. Von Phul, J. G. Devereaux, John McNulty.

Fourth Division—J. J. Tarleton, W. H. Deeves, W. B. Lancaster, Paul Robert.

Fifth Division—Leon Seré, E. Le Breton, E. Carriere.

At about 3.45 P. M., the column commenced moving, with Col. Waggaman's select body of cavalry in the advance, followed immediately by the

FIRST DIVISION,

Under the marshalship of John T. Moore, with the standard of the Papal Church, borne by a mounted standard bearer. This was indeed an elegant flag, with the triple crown and crossed keys beautifully emblazoned on its snow white ground, followed by the St. Mary's Assumption German Society, over 200 strong, with Frank Fortune's band in their neat blue uniforms. After which came St. Mary's School and St. Joseph's Society, with their very pretty banners. The Young Men's Catholic Friends Society, James Kirkpatrick president, over 200 strong, with Gustar Giesevius's band. The German Men's Beneficial Society, George Fischer president, with Weldon's Orleans band, (late United States post band,) and their three large banners and flags, followed. Next came the society of the children of our Lady of Notre Dame, with their splendid banner, and with their much loved pastor, Father Faivre, at the head, who in turn were followed by the societies of St. Joseph and St. Henry, of Jefferson City, with the band of the 40th infantry, United States army. Then came St. Joseph's Association of the Church of St. Mary, Corrolton, and with the St. Alphonsus Beneficial Association, (Harris Parsons marshal,) over 500 strong, with their elegant banners and flags, and with the band of the 30th infantry, United States army, bringing up the left of the first division.

THE SECOND DIVISION

Was under the command of Amilcar Fortier, grand marshal, assisted by several aids, on the right of which was the Young Men's Catholic Friends Society of St. Patrick, A. G. Bigley, marshal, whose beautiful embroidered banner caused much attention. The St. Mary's juvenile band furnished excellent music for this young but promising association. The different societies connected with the Church of St. Therese came next with the Pass Christian band, and were immediately followed by the children from the Camp Street Orphan Asylum in their neat pink and white dresses, under the charge of Sister Mary Margaret, many of them carrying pretty blue and white bannerets; next came a carriage; on the driver's seat was a gentleman whose face was no doubt better known than any in the division—we mean the Rev. Father Jeremiah Moynihan, who, at the head of the societies of St. John the Baptist and with Biessenberger's band, made an imposing display of over 600 men, not including the society of St. Vincent de Paul, who came next, and who belonged to the congregation of St. John the Baptist. The St. Joseph's Festival Association (John McCaffery, marshal) looked very well indeed, with their large body of fine looking men, who were followed by St. Joseph's Parochial Schools under the charge of the Brothers, and with the Morning Star Cornet Brass Band at their head. On the left of this division, if we are not mistaken, was St. Joseph's Catholic Benefit Association from the Church of St. Bartholomew of Algiers, with an excellent field band.

This was a very large division indeed, and was swelled to an enormous size by the large number of the laity and of ladies who walked in line in the rear of the different societies to which they were attached by ties both social and religious.

THE THIRD DIVISION,

Dr. Doumering, grand marshal, did not make the display that was wished of them; several of the societies which were to have moved in this division by some error fell in with the second; but the children from Mount Carmel Convent, under the charge of the Sisters, and some of the societies from the Churches of St. Augustin and the Cathedral, were fully represented.

FOURTH DIVISION

Came next, under the command of Judge Theard, and with Fathers C. Moynihan, C. D'Hemecourt, and two others, in a carriage, at the head; after which came St. Peter's Parochial School, over 600 strong, with Professor M. Jerran in charge, and with the Orphan's brass band; next were some ninty-five children, under the charge of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, the children of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, and the orphan girls from the Immaculate Conception Asylum, in their neat attire of white sun-bonnets and purple dresses, who in turn were followed by the United Laborers' Association (James Nole, marshal), with a large field band, and their beautiful banners, flags, and some 200 members; next came the Hibernian Benevolent Association, of the Third District; the different societies belonging to the Church of St. Vincent of Paul, including the children of Mary, ladies of the Happy Death, male and female parochial schools, with flags, banners and bannerets, after which came the large German societies of Trinity Church, Third District, with Tony Schindler's brass band, with their large banner and the much loved flag of the Faderland, under the command of William Liedinger, president. The rear of this division was brought up by the societies from the Church of St. Maurice, headed by the Rev. Mr. Duval.

FIFTH DIVISION,

Joseph Llado, grand marshal, came next, in which it was intended that detachments from the New Orleans, Jefferson City, Carrollton, Gretna and Algiers Fire Departments should move together with the French, German, Spanish, Portuguese and Sicilian Benevolent Associations; but as a majority of the men forming those different societies preferred to come out under the immediate command of the pastors of their respective churches, it was deemed advisable not to insist upon the formation of this division. Although several detachments and societies were on the ground, they fell into the other divisions as they selected.

The line of route was down Rampart to Esplanade, up Esplanade to the corner Chartres street, whence the procession proceeded in open order to the Archbishopric, on Chartres street, between Hospital and Ursulines streets, where the most reverend archbishop and other high dignitaries of the church were received, including Reverend Vicar General Rosati, Fathers Delpit and Gleason, orators of the day, Governor Warmoth, and other officials. The archbishop's carriage was drawn by four white horses and hedged by the beautiful "Children of Mary," dressed in white robes. Finally, the procession moved up Royal street to Canal again, and thence down the levee to Jackson Square, where the grand cortege now took position in the adjoining streets, and the archbishop, with his brilliant escort, marched through the square.

Archbishop Odin arrived at the foot of the staircase through the gate of the square fronting on Chartres street at 6 o'clock precisely. The bells ceased their chimes, and the archbishop, after wearily making his way to the altar in the center of the platform, took his seat fronting the people. On his right sat the Rev. Father Ptolome, and on his left the Rev. Mr. Millet. The most solemn silence prevailed at this stage and the bells of the Cathedral struck three in accordance with the programme, to command the stillness of everybody present in order that the scene might be taken by the photographer stationed upon an elevated platform on the levee for the purpose, but unfortunately the sunlight was already too weak to admit of the operation and it had to be reluctantly foregone. Mr. Thos. Layton, president of the ceremonies, now approached the center of the platform and addressed his holiness in English in the following words:

Most Reverend Archbishop, Reverend Gentlemen of the Clergy, and Fellow Citizens of the Laity:

The Catholic populations dispersed over the face of the globe celebrate to-day a most interesting event. It is the sacerdotal jubilee of the venerated pontiff, who has now for twenty-three years, ruled the Church with the firmness, zeal and charity of a "man sent by God." These populations have been aroused by a spontaneous enthusiasm, and the personal satisfaction of their common father has touched a chord of sympathy which vibrates in every Catholic heart.

On the eleventh of April, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, which happened to be Easter Sunday, our glorious pontiff celebrated his first mass. On this day, then, which by a happy coincidence, is called the Sunday of the Good Shepherd, fifty years have elapsed since the common pastor of all the faithful, for the first time, lifted up the Chalice of Salvation. For half a century, during two generations of men, he has stood at the altar, offering that august sacrifice which is of infinite value. Who can tell the deep emotion of joy and devotion with which he has celebrated the full jubilee of his priesthood? Few pontiffs have ever lived to keep a festival like this, amidst such universal manifestations of devotedness and reverential affection as surround Pius IX on this occasion. We are informed by the public prints that for a long time great preparations have been going on in every quarter of the Catholic world; active measures have been taken everywhere to gladden the tender heart of our holy father by laying before him some fresh manifestations of admiration and love.

The Catholics of New Orleans cannot be left out of all participation in these rejoicings and congratulations; we are all anxious to join our brethren of the Universal Church, and stand with them, at least in spirit, before the throne of our common father, and present to him, with one heart and one mind, the testimonies of our homage and affection. We cannot forget the many tokens of paternal love he has given to these United States of America, and in particular to Louisiana, and to this our beloved city. He has placed us under the special protection of the Immaculate Mother of God. May the Divine Son, whom he represents upon earth, continue to protect him, as He has vouchsafed to do till now, in the midst of all the trials and difficulties of a long pontificate; and then, our venerated and beloved pontiff Pius IX will be enabled to open and conclude the approaching general council, which will be the greatest event of modern times; this blessing, which the piety of devoted children implores for their common father, will crown worthily the heroic labors of a long and glorious reign.

You, good and beloved archbishop, will kindly be the interpreter of our sentiments of filial devotion, and will ask for us the Apostolic Benediction, which will be a source of strength and consolation for our hearts.

Rev. Father Rademacher followed in German. The address of Father Rademacher being concluded it was the turn of Mr. Ed. Bermudez, a worthy representative of our Creole population to present in eloquent terms the feelings of the Creole, French and Spanish population upon this solemn occasion. We give Mr. Bermudez's address in full:

Monseigneur—Happy of being the interpreter of my fellow-citizens of French and Spanish origin, I come in the name of these two powerful races, so profoundly Christian and Catholic, to add my voice to the magnificent concert of praises which rise to-day from all parts of the Catholic world in honor of Pius IX. Penetrated with gratitude to God who has reserved to our country such an illustrious pontiff, we hail with enthusiasm in Pius IX the great man, the great monarch, the great pontiff—the man who by his broad and elevated views, the goodness and magnanimity of his heart, the nobleness and indomitable firmness of his character, has shown wherein is to be found the veritable grandeur of the man and the Christian; the monarch, who never faltering, constantly opposing the inflexible maintenance of his rights, has recalled to the world that there is a power of eternal justice towering over the temporary action of material force. The pontiff, who, greater than prosperity, greater than reverses, as great as the sublime mission confided to him, has always forgotten himself to recognize naught but the interests of God and the church. The pontiff who, repelling all transactions with falsehood and iniquity, has constantly reminded men, with the authority of his infallible voice, the truths which they should profess, the errors which they should condemn. The pontiff who has illustrated his reign by the definition of a dogma, dear to all hearts; who has so magnificently extended the empire of the church, and who, by a solemn appeal necessitated by the times, will crown and immortalize his glorious career in assembling around him the spiritual powers of the earth, in order to more efficaciously than ever, revive among the faithful, the spirit of faith and love, works of piety and charity, and to bring back, if possible, in the bosom of the church, on the unity of its doctrine and of its discipline, her wandering children, that the written word be fulfilled: *Et erit unum ovile et unus pastor.*

Proud of being the children of that truly Catholic Church, who, recognizing no distinction of nationalities, of race, or of origin, embraces the whole of humanity in the expansion of her love, we are rejoiced to see the church of Jesus Christ conducted and governed by him whom we love to call our father, and laying at the feet of Pius IX the homage of our filial love, of our absolute obedience, of our unbounded devotion, we pray God that he may yet be long preserved to the love of his children.

And we pray you, monsigneur, who represents so sacredly Pius IX in our midst, to convey our feeling to our glorious pontiff and to obtain in our behalf the apostolic blessing which shall be an assurance of prosperity for us, for our families and for our country.

The Reverend Father Giessen next spoke in a loud and clear voice that could be heard at almost any point of the square and with a warmth and eloquence which clearly denoted the spirit which was moving him. His audience was much impressed by his fine address from the text:

And I say to thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.—Matt. viii, 16.

These words, dearly beloved, were uttered more than eighteen hundred years ago—not by a mere man, not by the tongue of an angel, but by the lips of the Eternal Truth, by our dear Lord Jesus Christ.

And lo! since these words have been uttered by our Saviour, there stands the rock of Peter; there stands the Papacy, a living, a continual realization of this Divine prophecy. Kingdoms, empires and republics—nay, even nations—have been swept from the face of the earth since these Divine words were pronounced, but in the midst of their vast ruins stands the Rock of Peter, radiant with youthful life, with gigantic strength and with perennial beauty.

To-day, dearly beloved, in union with all our brethren in every quarter of the globe; to-day we have in spirit gathered around the See of Peter, because, on this day, Pope Pius IX celebrates his fiftieth year of ordination. To-day, in a most jubilant and festive manner we rally around the chair of St. Peter, and bless God for having given us such a great and holy and glorious pontiff, in the person of Pius IX, the two hundred and fifty-sixth successor of St. Peter. Three millions of Catholics on this day intone a canticle of jubilation and praise to the Most High for having permitted them to live to witness this most beautiful triumph of our holy faith.

But alas! whilst thus we give expression to our grateful sentiments, we can not refrain from addressing to our friends outside of the Catholic Church of Christ, these words spoken by St. John Baptist to the people of his time: There standeth in the midst of you one whom you know not.—John i. 26. Yes, there stands the Rock of Peter, on which rests Christ's Church, and with it society and civilization. There it stands, a beacon in the midst of the tempestuous ocean of life. There it stands, and so many do not see, do not want to see it. And, oh, heavens! what would become of the world if this tower of strength, this radiant orb, ever shedding the light of devotion over the whole earth, should vanish from our midst? Hear what unbiassed, enlightened politicians and statesmen say on this subject: Let the Rock of St. Peter be moved, let the papacy fall, (Thiers & Guizot,) and the basis on which civilization and society rest crumbles to pieces. The moment the papacy expires, anarchy will spread over the universe, and principles of order, of authority, of justice, of sound Christian morals, shall no longer be found among the children of men!

True, very true, my brethren, are these assertions of Protestant French statesmen. Yes, what has become of authority in our modern days? Potentates, nay, our governors and presidents of republics are obeyed only when they threaten with the bayonet or dungeon. Pope Pius alone, commanding with that power which none but he wields upon earth, beholds over three hundred millions of subjects, of all nationalities and tongues, obey him as children obey their father. What has become in our day of the virtues of honesty and justice? Well may we say with the poet: "Justice has taken wings and returned to heaven." All the mighty ones of earth have their hands filled with injustice and thefts. They call their plunders conquests and lawful acquisitions, made in the name of liberty and civilization. Yes, every place, every person has become venal in our days; even our own republic, if we may credit public reports and documents in newspapers. Nations have repudiated their debts, others speak of imitating them. Alone, amid this sea of corruption, stands on the rock of Peter, the sovereign pontiff Pope Pius IX, and dares to tell the whole world that no thief, no extortioner, shall enter the kingdom of heaven; that all the conquests and confiscations made in the name of outraged humanity and liberty, are crimes which cry to heaven for vengeance. He alone preserves, although living on the alms of the faithful, a credit which is good all over the world, because in the midst of poverty he has not failed to pay his debts.

He seeks not how to please the world, he does not proceed with the sinful world from error to error, from one false system to another. No. He, the watchman of Sion's walls, sounds the trumpet of alarm, and stigmatizes the licentiousness of our modern days, telling the children of man, like another Noah, that unless they change their lives, innumerable souls will be hurried to everlasting perdition, for promulgating principles which must demoralize the whole human race.

To the see of Peter, and to our holy father Pius IX, may therefore be applied the prophecy uttered by Simeon when he held in his arms the infant Saviour: "Behold, this one is set for the fall and for the resurrection of many in Israel, and for a sign that shall be contradicted."

Down with the pope! cursed be the papacy! This is the watchword of all the licentious, of all the revolutionists, of all the enemies of order. Long life, honor, love, respect and glory to our holy father, Pius IX. This is the rallying cry of the true Catholic, and particularly on this glorious, solemn day. And by uttering these words we wish to make it known all over the globe that we stand by that authority which Christ has established on earth, that we are docile children of that father whom Christ has appointed to teach all nations. Long life, honor, love, reverence and glory to Pius IX. By uttering these words we boast that we are lovers of true liberty, of true progress, of true Christian civilization. Would to God that on this beautiful day all the children of men, scattered over the surface of the globe, might with one accord exclaim, long life, honor, love, reverence and glory to our holy father Pius IX. Then would peace reign everywhere, then would the beautiful words of this day's gospel be verified, "There shall be but one fold and one shepherd."

May this day soon come. Amen.

Abbe Perche spoke in French with that earnestness and conviction which has characterized him during his long stay in New Orleans, and with that eloquence which the vicar general of this diocese has ever displayed in the pulpit of the old Cathedral, to which the people used to flock in thousands to hear the words of truth from his lips. The addresses having been brought to a close, the choir of the Cathedral, assisted by those of the other churches, under the leadership of Mr. Dubos, maitre de chapelle of the Cathedral, and accompanied by a brass band of music, sang the *Vivat* of Mehul with splendid effect. The pontifical benediction was then given by Archbishop Odin. The scene at this juncture was grander than at any other moment during the whole ceremonies. The thousands of the faithful within the immense circuit bent on both knees, the men with heads uncovered, offered to the Eternal their silent hymns of praise and gratitude. Not a murmur could be heard. The countenance of all bore the impression of the sincerity which moved them at this supreme moment.

The choir again sang the "Vivat" of Mehul, having had to change the programme of this portion of the ceremonies, owing to the refusal of the musicians to remain later than the time for which they stated they had been engaged.

The Te Deum was then sung by the choir and clergy by the light of the tapers, for night had now come on, which added to the impressiveness of the ceremonies to a great degree. The most Reverend Archbishop Odin then took his departure, followed by the clergy, and the association returned to their homes.

In the morning, at each of the parish churches in the city, a solemn mass was celebrated, the services at the Cathedral being of the most imposing character. The imperial mass had been selected for the occasion and was sung by the choir of the church and intercalated with an Ave Maria of Gounod, sung by Mrs. D——s, the delightful soprano of the Cathedral, with accompaniment of violin by Carlo Patti, and an Ave Maria, sung by Mme. D——n, whose contralto voice is so sympathetic that we cannot imagine of a more appropriate one for church music. The "Te Deum" was reserved for the evening service at this church.

The stand which had been selected for the ceremonies was about twenty feet from the ground, and occupied the whole front of the cathedral, about seventy feet in length by twenty in width, and was ascended by a flight of stairs of the same width, reaching down to the Chartres street gate of the square. The sides of the stand had been covered with white cloth, trimmed with orange-colored stuff, and ornamented with garlands of evergreens. The staircase and platform were carpeted with linen. The grand altar rose majestically in the center of the platform and rested against the walls of the church under a rich canopy.

The canopy consisted of a large blue dome studded with white stars, surmounted by a smaller ball, over which rose a gilt cross, and was supported by four elegant columns, the two front ones bearing respectively a shield with the arms of the pope and a representation of the chalice and host, and the letter "J." The cornice was of gilt material and from it on all sides fell splendid draperies of a rich scarlet and orange colored silk, and in front lace curtains half concealed the gorgeous altar in the interior upon which was placed the holy sacrament and the regalia of the church.

On either side, the double colonades of the facade of the edifice were covered with white material entwined with evergreens and natural flowers; the whole so artistically arranged that it would be a vain task to attempt to describe it. From the center window of the church, immediately over the canopy, waved the large and beautiful pontifical flag of orange and white, the edges of scarlet, and bearing the pontifical arms upon the white portion.

The assemblage on this vast stand, consisting of seventy or eighty ecclesiastics in full robes, the Children of Mary, the brilliant display of the rich and costly banners of the various associations, was indescribable.

The scene in the broad streets and square was gorgeous. Seldom, if ever, have we contemplated such an assemblage of people. The confusion of faces and attire was kaleidoscopic, and the only thing that we can compare the spectacle presented by the variegated colors worn by the people is to an immense field of water lillies, such as we have often seen on a smaller scale in the marshes of Louisiana. The house tops even of the Pontalba buildings—several of which were decorated in compliance with special request—were in some places crowded with human beings, including, strange to say, even women and children, and everybody remained on the ground until the shades of night had fairly fallen upon the grand and noble scene.

Verily, we may say, the demonstration made on Sunday by the Catholic portion of our community was worthy of the holy man whose fiftieth anniversary of sacerdotal duties has just been accomplished, and reflects great credit upon those under whose direction it was conducted.

The Locquet Institute—Award of Gold Medals.

Quite an interesting gathering of young misses and of ladies and gentlemen interested in the cause of education, took place on Saturday last at the Locquet Institute—one of the best and most flourishing private schools in New Orleans—for the purpose of witnessing the award of gold medals to the pupils by Messrs. Alexander Dimitry, R. M. Lusher and W. O. Rogers, the committee appointed by the liberal donor, Mr. J. Santini, to decide upon the merits of the fair contestants. After a preliminary examination, in which the proficiency of the scholars in the various branches of learning taught in the Locquet Institute elicited universal commendation, Misses Livia Hatch, Marietta Santini, Annie Gordon and Florence Auzé received the four medals for English elocution.

In making the award, Professor A. Dimitry took occasion to state that although a large number of young ladies had competed for the prizes, the task of the committee, in whose behalf he spoke, had been a difficult one to perform, on account of the very general excellence of the performances of the contestants.

Having heard ourselves the efforts of Miss Burr's pupils, we can vouch that the learned professor's praises were fully justified, and that the manner in which some of the most difficult selections in English literature were delivered, did infinite credit to the scholars and to their able instructresses, Misses M. A. Burr, the accomplished principal of the Locquet Institute, and E. Lewis, the talented teacher of elocution.

The recitations and dialogues in French, and the delightful musical performances, both vocal and instrumental, of Misses Emily S., Lucy D., L. H., Agnes D., Kate J., Marie S., Annie G., Julia M