NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME V—NO. 60. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1282.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMATEUR RACES,

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

On Tuesday, June 20, 1871.

FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY THE OVERFLOW.

The owners of fast horses, being desirous of assisting the sufferers from the high water, have agreed to the following races, to take place over the Fair Grounds Course, on TUESDAY, June 20, 1871—good day and track. The proceeds of the track to be turned over to the Relief Committee selected for the sufferers.

FIRST RACE—Mile heats (trotting), best two in three, in harness, to rule with exception of weights.
Dr. Smith names gr. g. ——.
H. B. Foley names b. g. Dick.
J. M. Wilson names bl. m. Jennie Day.
R. K. Bonham names bl. g. Ned Dumas.

SECOND RACE—Mile heats (trotting), best two in three, in harness, to rule with exception of weights.
W. K. Spearing names b. g. Tobe.
E. Fulton names b. g. John Burnett.
L. E. Lemarie names sr. m. Idol.
J. Durkin names b. m. Tin Tail.
Charles T. Howard names b. m. Nellie Walton.

THIRD RACE—Dash of two miles, trotting in harness, to rule with exception of weights.
Mr. Sykes names b. g. John Back.
J. Durkin names b. g. ——.
A. Custar names gr. m. ——.

FOURTH RACE—Pacing dash of one mile in harness, to rule with exception of weights.
J. N. Burbanks names gr. g. White Cloud.
J. Madden names br. g. Tom Parker.
F. Green names b. g. Frank.
V. Gerodias names b. m. Fanny Washington.
John Grayer names blk. g. J. H. Williams.

FIFTH RACE—Dash of two miles (trotting in harness), to rule with exception of weights.
L. E. Lemarie names b. g. Walker.
John Hawkins names sr. m. Mollie.

The first race will start punctually at 5 P. M.

As it is for a charitable purpose tickets will be required from everyone, drivers of vehicles included.

Tickets, Fifty Cents.

To be had at the office of the Bank of New Orleans, at the office of the Bank of America, at the office of Messrs. Slocomb, Baldwin & Co., and also of the gentlemen engaged in the races. jel4

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS,

AT THE

MAGNOLIA GARDEN

(Bayou Bridge).

Every Wednesday and Sunday Afternoons.

THE BEST BRASS BAND IN AMERICA.

Admission free. Refreshments of all kinds furnished at reasonable rates.

je2 6m T. J. JUDT, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THREE HOUSES AND LOTS in the Sixth District, on Peters' avenue, between Green and St. George streets. Price, $750 each: $100 cash, balance payable monthly, at one, two and three years. Apply to

N. H. THOMAS,
je11 6t eod No. 32 Carondelet street.

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—A FURNISHED house, with eight rooms, situated on St. Charles street, in the immediate vicinity of Lafayette square, will be rented on very low terms till the first of November, or the remainder of the lease will be disposed of without the furniture. The situation is pleasant and quiet, and the rooms airy and cool. Apply to H. M. ROBINSON, Commercial place. my19 1m

FURNISHED ROOMS—SPACIOUS, AIRY, comfortable and convenient, to rent, at summer prices, at No. 114 St. Charles street, corner of North, all fronting on Lafayette square, and fanned by cool evening breezes. Apply at No. 114 St. Charles street. my16 1m

ELEGANT ROOMS—LIGHT, AIRY, PLEASant and very comfortable, to rent, with or without board. They are situated in the three-story residence No. 212 Carondelet street, which has the advantage of a large yard, and unobstructed breezes from St. Charles street. Prices to suit the season. Apply at No. 212 Carondelet street. my16 1m

ROOMS TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FINE, large, airy, comfortably Furnished Rooms can be had in a private family, with or without board, where the French and English languages are spoken, and free from the annoyance of children, by applying at No. 321 St. Ann street, corner of Derbigny. The cars pass within a few doors of the house. Terms very moderate. oc30

WANTED.

PSYCHOMANCY—ANY LADY OR GENTLEman can make $1000 a month, secure their own happiness and independence, by reading Psychomancy, Fascination or Soul Charming, 400 pages. Full instructions to use this power over men or animals at will, how to Mesmerize, become Clairvoyance or Writing Mediums, Divination, Spiritualism, Alchemy, Philosophy of Omens and Dreams, Brigham Young's Harem, Guide to Marriage, etc.; 200,000 sold. Sent by mail in cloth for $1 25; paper covers, $1. The Philadelphia Star, speaking of the book, says: "Its author is Herbert Hamilton, B. A., the celebrated Psychological lecturer. The publisher, T. W. Evans, one of the oldest established perfumers and publishers in the city, the mention of whose name is a sufficient guarantee of its merits. Mr. Evans has spent $60,000 in advertising and getting out this extraordinary book. Skeptics in Psychology read and be convinced of this wonderful occult power."

NOTICE.—Any person willing to act as Agent will receive a sample copy free. As no capital is required, and desirous of genteel employment should send for the work, inclosing ten cents for postage, to T. W. Evans, 41 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. ap23 m W*

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, women and children afflicted with the following diseases: Dyspepsia, diarrhea, bilious and other fevers, general debility, nervousness, low spirits, etc.; to be cured by the celebrated Peyraud's Bitters. Price, $1 a bottle.

ap30 8u We Fr 1y

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN OF good standing and character, to act as solicitors of a life insurance company. Liberal commission is offered to suitable persons. Address Lock Box 344. my31 1m

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.—THE PUBLIC IS cautioned not to negotiate three notes, subscribed by Thomas I. Brown, of Pulaski, Tennessee, in favor of William L. Brown, all dated January 18, 1866, payable at one, two and three years, for $166 66⅔ each. JOSEPH O. ROBERT.

je20 3t

LOST OR MISLAID.—A CERTAIN PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Edward Bieker, to the order of J. Bunker, for the sum of seven hundred dollars, dated June 1, 1870, payable one year after date. All persons are cautioned not to negotiate said note, as payment has been stopped. JETHRO BUNKER.

je20 3t*

LOST—A CERTIFIED ESTIMATE OF THE EXpenses and disbursements for enrolling and training the militia of the city and parish of Orleans, Louisiana, dated May 31, 1866, amounting to $252, certified by J. Edmonston, colonel commanding, and superintendent enrolling officer, approved and signed by Governor J. Madison Wells. In lieu of said estimate, notice is hereby given that application will be made to Governor Wells to sign a duplicate copy thereof. jel1 18 25

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF C. H. ZIMMERMANN & CO. was dissolved on the first of June, 1871.

C. H. ZIMMERMANN,
G. S. GOMPERTS.

P. Zimmermann, G. S. Gomperts and E. Lachenmeyer will continue the business under the style of Zimmermann & Co.

P. ZIMMERMANN,
G. S. GOMPERTS,
je18 3t E. LACHENMEYER.

THE BUSINESS OF LAWRANCE & HEBRARD will be hereafter conducted in the name of Lawrence Brothers, P. J. Hebrard retiring from the firm on this date.

THOMAS LAWRANCE,
P. J. HEBRARD,
BENJAMIN R. LAWRANCE.

New Orleans, June 10, 1871.

The undersigned takes great pleasure in informing his friends and customers that he is still connected with the house of Lawrance Brothers, successors to Lawrance & Hebrard, and that he will be most happy to see them as heretofore, at No. 42 Old Levee street. B. W. HEBRARD.

New Orleans, June 10, 1871. jel1 1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOUISIANA FERTILIZER

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Office, No. 122 Carondelet street,

up stairs.

Officers:

A. H. D'MEZA, President.
JULES LAPENE, Vice President.
E. TOMATIS, Treasurer.
JOSEPH M. LOEWENSTEIN, Superintendent.
ALBERT VOORHIES, Attorney.
B. BLOOMFIELD, Secretary.

Directors:

A. H. D'Meza, J. J. Weckerling,
Rudolph F. Theurer, Oscar Bercier,
B. Bloomfield, E. Tomatis,
Albert Voorhies, Jules Lapene,
F. P. Martinez, Joseph M. Loewenstein.

Objects and Purposes:

The preparation, manufacture and sale of Fertilizing Compounds, Disinfectants, Deodorizers, and the Portable and Stationary Disinfectants and Draining Closets, and Tanks, all patented by Joseph M. Loewenstein.

Subscription to Stock:

Subscription to stock, to-wit: Five ($5) dollars per share, to be paid at the time of subscribing, or upon demand; and five ($5) dollars additional per share every thirty (30) days from date of subscription until twenty-five ($25) dollars is paid on each share, when no more payments shall ever be demanded or payable.

Capital Stock:

Capital Stock.....$500,000

Shares:

Shares.....$100 each

Where to Subscribe:

Subscription to the capital stock will be received at the OFFICES OF THE DIRECTORS, and at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, **No. 122 Carondelet street,** up stairs, front office. je18 3t

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Fifty thousand dollars worth of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING at twenty-five per cent below cost, to close out business. The above articles must be sold within sixty days. Please call and see for yourself. CHARLES LAMM,
je28 1m No. 192 Poydras street.

JOHN GRAYER,
PROPRIETOR OF
THE PHŒNIX STABLES, AND UNDERTAKER
Nos. 35 and 37 Elysian Fields street, opposite Pontchartrain railroad, Third District, New Orleans.

Carriages, barouches, buggies and saddle horses to hire; horses bought, sold and kept on livery; patent metallic burial cases; mahogany, black walnut and plain coffins always on hand; funerals attended to by the proprietor, who hopes, by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage. je15 1m

DR. COOK,

DENTAL SURGEON,

(GRADUATE NEW ORLEANS DENTAL COLLEGE.)

No. 157 Baronne Street.

Artificial Teeth inserted for $20 per set. Teeth filled at from $1 to $3. je16 6t

NOTICE.—HAVING BECOME THE SOLE PROprietor of the Phœnix Stables (late Grayer & Millspaugh), the undersigned respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so generously bestowed in the past, hoping, by a strict attention to business confided to him, to merit the kind consideration of the public. JOHN GRAYER,
Undertaker and Proprietor of the Phœnix Stables,
Nos. 35 and 37 Elysian Fields street, Third District. je15 6t

ICE KING REFRIGERATOR.

ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE AT

No. 6 Carondelet street.

An indispensable comfort for a family during the summer months. The public (and ladies in particular) are respectfully invited to call and examine them. J. A. WARNER,
my13 2m Agent.

COW PEAS.....COW PEAS.

CHOICE CAROLINA CLAYED,

For sale by

TOULMIN & MARTIN,
ap2 3m No. 41 Natchez street.

DOVER STAMPING COMPANY,

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in every description of Stamped Tin Goods, Tinner's Hardware, French Tinned Iron Wares, Japanned and Enameled Wares, Ice Cream Freezers Stove Shovels, Waiters, Foundry Supplies, Tinner's Tools and Machines, Coal Hods, Stove Polish, Black Lead, Rivets, Ears etc. and tf

PACIFIC WINE COMPANY,

Organized for the sale of

PURE CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.

VINEYARDS IN ELDORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES B. PETTIT, Treasurer and Business Agent—Office and Salesrooms, No. 98 Camp street, New Orleans.

This company is composed of the owners of vineyards in the best grape district of California, who have formed an association for the purpose of selling their own Wines and Brandy.

The following list comprises a part of their products now ready for the market:

WHITE WINE,	ANGELICA,
RED WINE,	MUSCAT,
CLARET,	CATAWBA,
HOCK,	ISABELLA,
OLD MISSION,	SPARKLING,
SHERRY,	WINE BITTERS,
TOKAY,	GRAPE BRANDY,
PORT,	BRANDY BITTERS.

All their Wine and Brandy Warranted Strictly Pure.

Arrangements are now perfected for weekly shipments, direct from the vineyards, thus insuring a full and constant supply of these PURE AND DELICIOUS WINES.

Dealers, physicians and families are requested to call and examine in regard to quality and price.

All orders should be addressed,

PACIFIC WINE COMPANY,
mh19 6mo No. 98 Camp street, New Orleans.

NOTICE TO TOURISTS.

Round trip tickets, good to return until the thirty-first of October, can be procured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, under the City Hotel, at the following low rates:

Knoxville, $46; Alleghany Springs, $52 25; Lynchburg, $56 25; Charlottesville, $60; White Sulphur Springs, $70 25.

Elegant Pullman Sleeping Coaches on all night trains. Ask for tickets via Grand Junction and Chattanooga.

JULIUS HAYDEN,
jel1 1m General Southern Agent.

NOTICE.—THE ADVERTISER, AN EXPERIenced accountant and book-keeper, with unexceptionable references, will undertake (in English and French) the adjustment and verification of complicated accounts of every description, the opening, writing up or balancing of books, making out statements of all kinds, and preparation of schedules for the courts. Will also undertake correspondence relative to settlements, adjustments and collections. All communications addressed to B. C., Lock Box 999, Postoffice, will receive prompt attention, and be considered strictly confidential. my31 1m*

DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS.

$8 and $10—Great Bargains.

500 Double-barrel GUNS, at $8 and $10 each.
200 Fine English GUNS, at $15, $18 and $20 each.
500 dozen Table KNIVES and FORKS, at $1 and $2 per dozen.
200 Fine REVOLVERS, at $8 and $10 each.

For sale by

S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO.,
No. 81 Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets. my21 1m

POPE PIUS IX.

AN IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Celebration

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of the reigning pope, Pius IX., as the supreme earthly head of the Catholic Church, took place in New Orleans on Sunday. It was undoubtedly the most magnificent manifestation of any kind, for any occasion, that ever occurred in the country.

To the Catholic Church it was a time of unalloyed triumph, for it showed forth that the revered Church, powerful as it is from its unity of doctrine and formula throughout the world, has by no means reached its acme of religious influence over the hearts of men; but that it is, notwithstanding all that has been brought against it, as powerful, religiously considered, as ever it was when the mighty kings of the earth were weak to contend with it, or to offer it wrong or violence. Those who will look back at the progress of the Catholic Church on this continent during the last forty years must acknowledge that this mighty hierarchy is not overrated by Macauley:

The Catholic Church is still sending forth to the further ends of the world missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent with Augustin. * * * The number of her children is greater than in any former age. * * * Her spiritual ascendency extends over the vast countries which lie between the plains of the Missouri and Cape Horn—countries which, a century hence, may not improbably contain a population as large as that which inhabits Europe. * * * She saw the commencement of all the governments, and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world, and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot in Great Britain, before the Frank had passed the Rhine. * * * She may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveler from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand upon a broken arch of London bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's.

This was written more than thirty years ago, by one who was from education and surrounding influences opposed to the Catholic Church, which he elsewhere characterizes as a "gorgeous superstition;" yet such is his tribute to her strength, her greatness, and her durability.

In fact, among a large number of Protestants, who have not given the matter deserved consideration, a very superficial idea obtains in regard to what catholicism and the papacy really is. Among these the only notion of the Catholic Church is an edifice always respectable, but more frequently combining ecclesiastical gravity of effect with splendor of architecture. Combined with this are the deep, holy sounds of the solemn organ, the upraising of the soul thrilling chant, the superb priestly vesture, the tapers dimly showing the crucifix that surmounts the altar, the incense diffusing its odor through every fretted aisle, the elevation of the Host, when, at the sound of the bell, every true son or daughter of the Church bends in meek and earnest devotion. This, and nothing more, constitutes in the minds of a large number the idea of the Catholic Church. And yet, imposing as is the Catholic ritual, great as is its effect upon the mind or the imagination, but a small part of the Catholic power and influence lies there. The true secret of the extended influence of the Catholic Church is its immense missionary system pervading every portion of the civilized world, nay, almost invariably a step at least in advance of civilization itself. And the efficiency of this system, and the profound wisdom that shapes and guides it, has everywhere produced, is now producing, and will continue to produce an effect which calculates not to stop short of catholicizing the whole civilized world.

We write in no disparagement of the missionary efforts of other sects, but candor compels the admission that in perfect adaptability to the purpose intended the missionary system of the Catholic Church transcends. Whenever a certain object is to be attained, whenever the cross is to be planted in a certain spot, whatever peculiar ability the undertaking requires is selected, the right man is selected and goes not unrepiningly but joyfully to do the work for which the Church has destined him, nor does he delay a moment for any earthly consideration. He has vowed himself to the Church, he is hers body and soul; he is part and parcel of her wherever his station on earth may be, and whether amid arctic ice or snow or whether encountering the fever or miasma of the tropics, the promotion and growth of the Church is the one object. To this he bends himself with all his might and with all his soul and strength, for he is freed from all family ties, and the Church supplies to him the place of father, mother and all earthly kin. Hence, it is difficult to find a spot in Europe or America that does not give some evidence that the missionary priest of the Catholic Church has labored there. Nor, in the desire to extend its dominions by missions, does the Church neglect whatever lies at the threshold, the work required at home. Hence, travel in what direction you will, you are greeted with a sight of the cross surmounting some building, however humble the building may be, in evidence that the missionary priest of the Catholic Church has found his work there.

To show the antiquity of the Catholic Church, no researches into the dimness of the far past are necessary. An acute writer, whom we have already quoted, says that the proudest royal houses are but of yesterday compared with the supreme pontiffs, and that far beyond the time of Pepin the august dynasty extends till it is lost in the twilight of fable. We except to this last statement. There is evidence abundantly satisfactory that the first bishop of Rome was St. Peter, and we believe that more modern scholars, Protestant as well as Catholic, agree in this, fixing the date of the foundation of his See at Rome, in the forty-second year after the birth of Christ. Indeed, however much Protestants may differ from Catholics in certain doctrinal points, the reformers could gain little by contending against the received tradition, strengthened as it is by collateral proofs. And this point once proved, it would not, we apprehend, militate against the papal chronology or apostolical succession, were it found that the chronicles of some of the earliest popes were obscured.

The present head of the Catholic Church Giovanni Maria Mastar Ferretti, was born at Sinigaglia, in May, 1792, and is consequently at the present time seventy-nine years of age. He was destined for the military profession, but was induced by his turn of mind to devote himself to the service of the Church. Having received holy orders, he was employed in the exercise of the ministry, connected with the supervision of several charitable institutions at Rome. He afterward spent several years for missionary purposes in Chili and Brazil. He was subsequently named Archbishop of Spoleto, and in 1840 was created cardinal by Pope Gregory XVI. On the death of that pontiff Cardinal Ferretti was elevated by acclamation to the pontificate by the Sacred College. His election took place in 1846; since which time the vicissitudes he has undergone, and the assaults upon his temporal possessions, as well as upon the spiritual prerogatives ascribed by the Church to its supreme earthly head, have showed beyond cavil how strong the Catholic Church is, and how far it is removed from the decadence that great age brings on, and to show that it is as full of vigorous life as it was when Ferdinand of Arragon risked kingdom and life rather than abandon the defense of its doctrines.

The Celebration.

Sunday was somewhat cloudy in the morning, but there were no indications of stormy weather. We may as well say here, that about three o'clock in the afternoon a slight rain began to fall, which continued more or less for nearly two hours, when it ceased altogether. It was at no time sufficient to interrupt the proceedings of the day, and was certainly far preferable to a clear sky and consequent hot summer sun.

The various Catholic churches throughout the city were, as we stated in Saturday's REPUBLICAN, profusely and tastefully decorated with flags and significant emblems, and everything gave token that the Catholic residents of New Orleans were stirred to their depths, and that on this day no true son of the Church would hold back his becoming tribute of respect to the head of the Church on this the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the papal throne.

Immense care and labor had been bestowed by the managing committee upon every detail calculated to insure success to the celebration, and the consequence was that every detail was perfectly carried out.

Shortly after half-past three o'clock the procession was arranged and began to move. We remark here with pleasure that, although every Catholic not prevented by sickness or infirmity was on the ground, a large number of our non-Catholic citizens also took part in the procession and subsequent ceremonies, actuated by a spirit of liberal sympathy with the occasion. The signal for starting was a salute of artillery.

The procession marched up Canal to Rampart, to Esplanade, thence to Royal street, up which to the archiepiscopal residence, where it was joined by the archbishop and clergy, after which it moved on in the prescribed route, finally approaching the cathedral from Chartres street.

The order of procession having been previously published we do not repeat it.

The orators of the day, Rev. Father Giesen, Judge T. W. Collens and Judge P. E. Theard, followed, together with various official personages and invited guests.

Not the least pleasing and affecting sight on the ground was that of various companies of orphan children, fostered and cared for by the different Catholic charitable associations. They were all clad in some species of uniform dress; always extremely neat, and exhibiting a happy combination of frugality and good taste. Among others, we noticed the children of the female asylum on Camp street (St. Theresa), one hundred and sixty-five in number; the orphans under the care of the Society of the Holy Cross, located at the corner of Elmira and Rampart streets, one hundred in number. Thre was also the inmates of the St. Mary's Asylum for boys, located in the Third District; one portion of these consisted of "nursery" children—little toddling ones, who evidently looked up to the kind sisters who had charge of them with all the affection that tender care begets.

We noticed, too, the orphans of St. Mary's Asylum, numbering fifty-eight. There were also on the ground the Sisters of the Poor, located on Laharpe street. These have charge of a number of aged and decrepit men and women; also the Sisters of Providence, having under their care some sixty young girls.

To our mind not the least interesting portion of the display was the various religious colored societies, all in charge of colored orphan children. For the Catholic Church does not, nor did it ever make any distinction of race or color in its reception of members, or in its ministrations to its children.

We noticed the orphans of Providence under charge of a religious order of colored women—the Sisters of Providence, located at the corner of Laharpe and Tonti streets. There was, also, the Society of the Holy Family, located on Chartres, between Esplanade and Moreau streets; this society has charge of about fifty girls.

About six o'clock the head of the procession arrived at the corner of Chartres and St. Peter streets. Here the splendid military escort formed partly in front of the cathedral, while a portion filed off up St. Peter street. Then the carriages containing the clergy drew up and they alighted, eighty-five in number, Archbishop Perche and the most Rev. Bishop Martin, of Natchitoches, coming last.

Amidst the peal of the bells and the crash of military music they ascended the beautiful platform and took their places, the Archbishop in front of the temporary altar erected in the centre of the highest stage.

We noticed also a large number of our prominent citizens among the invited guests, General Longstreet, General Hugh J. Campbell, Colonel Graham, Colonel Sauvinet, Colonel Robinson, Colonel Raynal, Major Rey and Major Vigers, Colonel Squires and Colonel Lewis.

Among the invited guests were Lieutenant Governor Dunn, Mayor Flanders and Administrator Delassize, Mr. P. Markey, George Burke and others.

As soon as the company were assembled Judge Collens came forward and made an impressive address. He spoke of the Church, her persecutions and her sufferings; of the reigning pontiff, Pius IX., who seemed to have been raised up at this crisis to meet the exigencies consequent upon the efforts of infidelity to overthrow the venerable structure. The speaker dwelt somewhat in detail of the various trials of the Church since the accession of the present pontiff and concluded with the following eloquent peroration:

We know full well that, like her divine founder, she will be ever persecuted and suffering till He comes to judge the world; but we also irrefragably know that she can not perish, and will ever rise above the furious waves that lash her prow and which continually, but in vain, threaten to submerge her. She will ever rejoice, for God indwelleth and will save. We know that, guided by the star of Grace, moved onward by the wafting sails of Hope, steered by the helm of Obedience, and laden with the fruits of Sacrifice, the mighty ship will withstand all storms and enemies, till she shall cast anchor forever in the haven of universal Peace.

Judge Theard was the next speaker, and his address was delivered in French. He spoke of the rule of the Catholic Church as entirely compatible with the largest exercise of rational liberty. He maintained equality is exemplified by catholicism, not the equality that perverts society, but the religion which teaches that we all are equal in the sight of God; that impartial justice shall be done on earth as it is in heaven; that law and order bring their rewards, and that all men are entitled to rise by their intelligence. The speaker concluded by an invocation to the misguided to cease their persecutions against the earthly head of the Church that has through so many ages been the conservator of all that is good, the refuge in the dark ages of art and science, and the one power which in those dark times resisted the headlong tide of violence and evil.

Rev. Father Giesson followed Judge Theard with a speech in German. It was very short, but very impressive. He spoke of the present persecutions of the Church as having the effect of all persecutions, and binding her children closer together, thus adding strength to her strength.

The addresses concluded by a few words first in French, and then in English by the Archbishop, in which he spoke of his last visit to Rome, and how it seemed as if the Pontiff was sustained by a power from on high in all his trials and conflicts.

Now came the "Benediction of the Holy Sacrament." The Archbishop stood in front of the altar, where the lighted tapers showed the portrait of Pope Pius IX. suspended above, while high over the canopy was displayed in letters of fire the name "Pio Nono," surmounted by a cross, also depicted in fire. The effect was beautiful, and it deepened into the sublime as the holy rite proceeded and there arose in the air, sung by scores of masculine voices, the hymn "O salutaris hostia, quæ cœli pandis ostium." This was was followed by another hymn, "Tantum ergo sacramentum veneremur cernui."

The religious ceremonies closed with the papal benediction, "Benedicat vos omnipotens Deus."

At half-past seven o'clock the ceremonies had closed, the clergy retired, followed by the multitude that thronged every approach; filling every portion of Jackson square. For it was estimated by those well able to judge that not less than twenty thousand people crowded the neighborhood during the imposing ceremonies.

Shipments in Bond.

We invite the attention of our readers, especially such as are interested in the commercial prosperity of New Orleans, to the subjoined petition to Secretary Boutwell in reference to the practical operation of the recent regulations of the Treasury Department as to transportation in bond.

It has come to pass that the Secretary of the Treasury must either modify his regulations, so as not to discriminate against New Orleans, or the Crescent City will lose a large portion of its importations. Already St. Louis merchants have begun to order shipments by way of Baltimore instead of by New Orleans, in consequence of the discriminations against their merchandise shipped from New Orleans.

It is hoped that Mr. Boutwell will give the subject of this petition his early attention, and suspend the operation of the act of March 2, 1831:

To the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury:

The undersigned owners and agents of steamboats, duly licensed and enrolled, engaged in trade between the ports of New Orleans, Louisiana, and St. Louis, Missouri, and other ports on the Western rivers, respectfully present the following facts for your consideration and such action as you may be pleased to take:

Under the regulations of May 9, 1871, merchandise forwarded under transportation bond to interior ports is required to be laden on board of steamboats under the supervision of an inspector of customs, who is required by sections sixteen and nineteen of said regulations to provide duplicate manifests of the merchandise laden under his supervision, which the master, together with himself, are required to sign. We are still required to furnish the manifests and obtain clearance required by sections two and three of the act of March 2, 1831, thus making four manifests, instead of two as heretofore.

We have been in the habit of finding out what merchandise was to be shipped in bond on board of our steamboats previous to the close of Customhouse office hours on day of shipment, making out manifests and obtaining clearances, although the goods might not at the time be laden on board; indeed, a large proportion of merchandize shipped "in bond" is taken on board after the steamboat leaves her landing, either from the bonded warehouse at Gretna, or the elevator, distant from three to five miles up the river.

Our steamboats are often detained until late in the night taking on bonded goods. Now, if we are obliged to remain until 9 A. M. of the following day to file our manifests, required by the act of 1831, and obtain departure permits, you can readily see that it works greatly to our disadvantage, and will compel us to decline receiving bonded goods as freight.

The Collector of Customs holds that he cannot clear the steamboats until he receives the inspector's manifest, required by the sixteenth and nineteenth sections of the regulations of May 9, 1871, so that the manifest produced by the master, under the requirements of sections two and three of the act of 1831, agree therewith. We admit the correctness of this decision, for the reason that if clearance is granted us previous to the receipt of the inspector's returns, there may be discrepancies between the manifests, arising thus: A steamboat might be expected to take on, say 800 boxes of sugar at the elevator, but after reaching there, find that she can take only 600 boxes, there would then be a discrepancy of 200 boxes between our clearance manifests and the manifests prepared by the inspector, under the regulations of May 9, 1871.

We claim that a compliance with the regulations last named is a virtual compliance with the requirements of the act of 1831, and that it affords ample protection to the revenues, irrespective of the act of 1831. We therefore petition to be relieved of the act above named.

It will be seen that by compliance with the act of 1831, and also the regulations of May 9, 1871, that common carriers are subjected to the duplicated requirements that are not enforced at any other port in this country, the act of 1831 referring to merchandise shipped in bond from the port of New Orleans only.

This is a matter of the utmost interest not only to ourselves, but also to the entire commercial community of this and other cities.

We earnestly hope you will give it your early and favorable attention.

JOHN F. BOFINGER,
President St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.
J. T. BURDEAU,
Agent Mississippi Valley Transportation Company.
ISAAC H. JONES,
Captain Steamer Dexter.
JAMES T. TUCKER,
General Agent Illinois Central Railroad.
THOMAS W. SHIELDS,
Captain Steamer Susie Silver.
A. A. WOODS,
Agent St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.
STEVENSON & VERLANDER,
Agents Merchants' Southern Packet Company.
SINNOTT & ADAMS,
Steamboat Agents.

Amateur Races.

This evening at five o'clock is the time announced for the amateur races at the Fair Grounds, for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow. There are to be five races, the details of which are mentioned in the announcement in the proper column.

The committee, Messrs. C. Cavaroc, A. M. Fortier and C. H. Slocomb, inform us that they have still a number of tickets on hand, but hope to dispose of them at the entrance. Tickets may also be had at the office of the Bank of New Orleans, at the office of the Bank of America, and of Messrs. Slocomb, Baldwin & Co., and also of gentlemen engaged in the races. As the owners of fast horses are to run their nags in these amateur races, much interest will be excited, and the attendance promises to be unusually large.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call attention to the sale at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of a lot of ground with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated on Customhouse street, between Chartres street and Exchange Alley, Second District. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

GENERAL CLAXTON ON KU-KLUX

POPE'S JUBILEE IN IRELAND

YELLOW FEVER AT ENGLISH PORTS

UNEASY FEELING IN PARIS

INDICATIONS OF INSURRECTION

WOMEN INCENDIARIES TRANSPORTED

HONORS TO VALLANDIGHAM'S MEMORY

EXCITEMENT ABOUT INDIANS

Captures by General Sherman

KILLING OF AN INDIAN CHIEF

Indians on the War Path

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE POPE

WASHINGTON.

Baron Gerolt Sails from Baltimore—General Claxton Before the Ku-Klux Committee—His Testimony.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Baron Gerolt sails from Baltimore on Wednesday.

General Claxton was before the Ku-Klux committee five hours to-day. He fully corraborates Governor Lindsay's evidence regarding that State.

The claims commission have appointed the following commissioners: John Minor, of Fayetteville; J. N. Foote, of Plymouth; Joseph Dixon, of Newbern; Dr. Pritchard, of Charlotte, North Carolina, and Jeremiah G. Frazier, of Nashville.

General James H. Claxton, of Alabama, was examined by the congressional Ku-Klux committee to-day for five hours. He testified he had lived in that State thirty-seven years, and in Montgomery twenty-one years of that time. Was a Union Whig before the late war, and the Bell presidential election in 1860. He raised sixty-four companies for the confederate army; has been the only chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of that State since the war. He did not believe any regular Ku-Klux organization ever existed in Alabama; had heard of outrages in a few localities by disguised bands, but Alabama was as peaceable and quiet as before the war.

No more violations had occurred there since the war than in any of the Northern States. The greater part of the crimes in Alabama had been committed by members of the radical party. The Democratic party in that State were in favor of the education of the negro. He had advocated it five years ago in a speech in reply to Wilson, of Massachusetts, and was already advertised to deliver a speech on the nineteenth of July next, at a State educational convention in favor of the education of the colored race.

The only intimidation he knew of at the last election was by the radical colored voters against those of their own color who wanted to vote the Democratic ticket. The cause of the troubles was not the brave men who fought one another in the late war, but the politicians, suttlers and horse holders who followed the two armies. The true men of each army respected one another and were willing to meet, forgive and forget.

The leaders of the radical party in Alabama, with a few exceptions, were destitute of moral character and were regular spoilsmen. Most of the colored people had behaved well. A generous policy on the part of the government would best subserve the interests of both races in the South and soonest restore the fraternal feeling and affection which once existed for the Union. The South loved our form of government, but abhorred its maladministration. He had always counseled submission to law and order, and believed it could and would be preserved in his State without any outside influence.

NEW YORK.

Houses Prostrated by a Storm—Match Game of Billiards—Enthusiastic Reception in Scotland of Delegates from Presbyterian Church.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Stocks strong. Gold 112⅜@112½. Governments strong, little business. State bonds steady at Saturday's prices. Money at 2@3. Sixes of 1881, 117⅝; five-twenties of 1862, 112¼; of 1864, 112½; of 1865, 112½; new 114⅝; of 1867, 114⅝; of 1868, 114¾; ten-forties 110⅝.

Two houses were prostrated at Union Hill, New Jersey, by a storm. Two ladies were seriously injured.

Arrived: City of Paris, Fairfax and Minnesota.

The match game of billiards to-night, for the championship, one thousand dollars and the diamond cue, between Melvin Foster and Cyrille Dion, stands: Dion 798, Foster 348 on the thirtieth inning. The game is 1500 points up, each carom counting three.

A letter, just received, says the delegates from the Presbyterian Church of the United States, Rev. William Adams, of this city, and Rev. T. R. Beadle, of Philadelphia, had an enthusiastic reception from the Free Church of Scotland. Dr. Guthrie appeared in public, for the first time in many years, to make the welcome address.

Dr. Adams' speech carried away the Assembly, which broke out into hearty cheering at the close.

Judge Woodruff has decided that the United States Circuit Court has the power to review decisions made in the United States District Court in relation to informers' shares, on petition of claimants to such shares at any time before the final distribution takes place.

A meeting of the New York communists took place yesterday. The Paris commune was fully indorsed in the resolutions adopted, and Thiers was denounced as a second Charles the Second.

The order of his government was an indiscriminate slaughter of women and children by the Versailles troops as a second Bartholomew massacre.

European mails bring the following news:

Castelar, a Spanish republican orator, delivered a powerful appeal in the Cortes on the twenty-ninth ultimo for the fugitive communists.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes that the International Society, from which sprang the Paris commune, numbers 2,000,000 members in Europe.

Cyrille Dion beat Melvin Foster on the sixty-first inning. Score: Dion, 1500; Foster, 616.

FORT SILL.

Indians Captured—An Indian Chief Killed—Statement of a Reliable Informant—Indians on the War Path.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A dispatch to the War Department from General Sherman at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, says: General McKenzie reached Fort Sill, June 4, and will take back to Richardson the Indian prisoners, by sending three more companies of the tenth cavalry to Fort Sill. General Grierson will keep a picket of three companies at Old Camp Redeiski, and two at the mouth of the Cache, so that raids into Texas from the reservation will be prevented. I believe the Kiowas will give up forty-one mules, and henceforth be more careful in their Texas raids.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—T. D. Griffin, agent for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, arrived here to-day from a council in the Indian Territory. He states that Santak Chico, chief of one of the three chiefs captured near Fort Sill during the recent visit of General Sherman at that post, was killed while being sent to Texas. He slipped one of his handcuffs, and seizing a knife, stabbed the sergeant in charge, who immediately fired, killing him. The shot also killed the wagon driver.

GALVESTON, June 19.—The following is from the Weatherford (Texas) *Times* of June 10: T. L. Coats, messenger, just from Fort Sill, on his way to Austin, has put the following mass of information at our disposal. Every word can be relied on. The following is L. S. Friend's letter:

FORT SILL, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Office of the Kiowa Agency, May 26, 1871.

To His Excellency Governor E. J. Davis:

Since my arrival here I have been careful to cull information in reference to the movements of the Indians of these reserves, and would state to your excellency that it is evident that during the coming summer there will be witnessed most extensive ravages on the frontier of Texas of any preceding. Almost all the Indians of this agency and the Cheyennes of another have left and are now on the war path.

We learn from Indians that are coming in frequently that other bands of Comanches that do not bel