

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Pontificate.

SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF PIUS IX.

Celebration of the Jubilee in the Metropolitan and Elsewhere.

Music, Masses, Prayers and Pyrotechnics.

The celebration yesterday in this city of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Pius the Ninth's reign proved to be a much larger and more enthusiastic demonstration than people were led to expect.

There was comparatively little preparation for the great display, but it was easy to see that what was lacking in forethought was abundantly made up for in earnestness and enthusiasm.

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The first important act of Pius IX. was to issue, one month after he ascended the throne July 16, a papal bull, "Quanta Cura," which caused him to become eminently popular for the time.

There can be little doubt that Cardinal Mastai was selected for his election to the influence of the French ambassador, Count Roussin.

The new Pope did not disappoint the expectations of the liberals, as he commenced his reign by a series of measures which were more liberal than any that had been granted by previous Popes.

The first time since the death of St. Peter, the founder of the Church, the left vacant has been occupied by the same Pontiff for a period of a century.

There is no wonder, then, that Friday, the 10th of June, 1870, the day on which Pius Nono completed the twenty-fifth year of his Pontificate.

In view of that event, then, it is interesting to sketch the career and especially the prolonged and eventful reign of the sovereign Pontiff, who, should he survive but a few weeks longer—

The Pope was, however, lacking in firmness, when he issued the famous "Syllabus," which was intended to put an end to the influence of the inflexible party, who had objected to his accepting the papal throne.

The Christian name of Pius Nono is Giovanni Maria. He was born in Sinigaglia, Italy, on the 13th of May, 1812, and is consequently now a little over seventy-nine years of age.

His father was the Count Mastai-Perelli and his mother the Countess Catharine Salazari. At the age of eleven he was intended for the Church—

Young Mastai's first services in the Church were in connection with a mission to his native province, in which he was invited to join by his uncle, the Bishop of Viterbo.

He returned to Rome in 1834, where he attended the Ecclesiastical Academy, but only as a layman, as the continuance of his disease was a preventive to his aspiring to sacred orders.

the breaking out of the revolution in Chile he returned home, reaching Rome in December, 1825.

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Pope was not viewed as the head of a reform movement, but as the head of a national party.

and the cry of "Italian Independence" took the place of the demand for reform.

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