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THE GOLDEN JUBILEE.

TO-MORROW'S GREAT FESTIVAL ALL OVER CHRISTENDOM

In Honor of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Pius the Ninth's Episcopate — Biographical Sketch of His Holiness—How the Catholics of Washington Will Commemorate the Event.

To-morrow Roman Catholics all over Christendom will unite in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the elevation of Pio Nino to the Episcopal dignity. On the 21st of May, 1827, Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti, whom the world knows now as Pope Pius IX, was appointed Archbishop of Spoleto. The actual anniversary of that event did not pass by in Rome without appropriate and solemn observances. The 3d of June, however, was set apart for the universal celebration of the joyful event. At Rome to-morrow thousands of pilgrims will pay homage to the Holy Father. Tributes and addresses from every part of the world will be presented. In the churches of this city the Golden Jubilee will be celebrated with due solemnity. Preparations of unusual extent have been made in all the churches, and the services to-morrow will be very imposing.

Upon the eve of so important an anniversary a brief sketch of the eventful life of Pio Nono will not be uninteresting:

Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti was born in Sinigaglia, May 13, 1792. His father was Count Girolomo Solazzi. When eleven years of age he was sent to college at Voltina, and having chosen to devote his life to the service of his church, in 1808 he went to Rome to pursue his ecclesiastical studies. When the French occupied Rome he retired to his native town of Sinigaglia, but returned to the capital in 1814, and received holy orders in December, 1818. His first appointment was to the charge of a school of poor boys, where he exercised the greatest self-denial. In 1823 he visited Chili in company with the apostolic delegate, Monsigner Muzi, and was engaged in Santiago for two years in preaching and instructing the people. On the way to South America he was thrown into prison for awhile, and afterwards he was saved from destruction on the rocks near Africa by a poor fisherman, who pushed off in his boat through the stormy sea and rescued the embassy at the peril of his life. The grateful priest visited his hut the next day and gave him a purse containing $400, which became the foundation of his fortune; and after the priest became Pope he sent the fisherman $400 more, which he spent in charity. When he returned to Rome in December, 1825, he was appointed by Leo XII canon of Santa Maria Hospital and head of the Hospital of St. Michael, a house of refuge for the young, a retreat for the aged and infirm, a hospital for the sick, a reformatory for Magdalenes, a home for poor girls and a school of industrial arts. His management of this complex institution, whose affairs were involved in disorder, displayed rare executive talent, and he spent his own patrimony in ministering to the suffering committed to his charge, and when he was appointed Archbishop, half a century ago, he had not money enough to pay for his bulls.

In 1827 he was created Archbishop of Spoleto. At Spoleto he founded an asylum for orphans similar to one over which he had presided in Rome, before he went upon his mission to South America. During the disturbances of 1830 the Archbishop of Spoleto induced 4,000 insurgents, who had sought refuge in Spoleto, to surrender to the Papal authorities. Then he induced the Austrian commander to allow the men to return home. And it is said that one night Louis Napoleon, flying from the authorities after the failure of the revolt in Romagna, knocked at the Archbishop's door for charity and owed his safety to the friendly succor he there received. It would be interesting to look back into that night when these two men looked each other in the face, neither dreaming what the future had in store for the other nor for himself. He was transferred to the See of Imola in 1832, and seven years afterwards created Cardinal, his appointment being reserved *in petto* until December, 1840. He signalized his residence at Imola by the foundation of a college for ecclesiastical students, asylums for orphans of both sexes and a house for female penitents, under the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. When he was appointed Cardinal of Spoleto it was the breaking-up time of European politics. He shared the ferment of the period. He drank in the patriotic hopes for young Italy. He had the acquaintance of many of the men who talked emancipation and plotted revolutions. But the priestly instinct and habit prevented him taking stock in their schemes. He believed in reform through the Church; they believed in reforming the Church out of existence altogether. Meanwhile, in 1846, Pope Gregory XVI died. The College of Cardinals met at once to choose his successor. The situation was full of peril. Cardinal Mastai was chosen to count the ballots. On the third ballot he received twenty-seven votes, only seven less than a majority. He spent the whole time in prayer until the next meeting came; then, when he read his own name on vote after vote, he burst into tears, unable to go on. When the count was completed it was found that he had thirty-six votes out of fifty-four, and his election was instantly made unanimous. Taking the office, he called the steward of the palace and said, "When I was Bishop I spent for my personal expenses a crown a day; when I was a Cardinal I spent a crown and a half, and now that I am Pope you must not go beyond two crowns." The first month of his pontificate was filled with plans of reform. He ransacked the city in search of abuses. He investigated the management of public institutions without warning. He turned up in the most unexpected places. He was an omnipresent benefaccnor. But such a dream could not last.

The election of a man known to entertain such liberal sentiments was hailed with acclamation. On July 16 one of the first acts of his pontificate was to proclaim a general amnesty to all political offenders, and immediately afterwards he applied himself with great diligence to reforming the administration, lowering the taxes, granting concessions for railroads and other improvements, opening public offices to laymen, and stimulating manufactures and agriculture. In November, 1847, he assembled a council of state, composed of delegates from the provinces. His liberal course excited great enthusiasm, which extended throughout the Christian world. So great was the approval of his acts that in December, 1847, a remarkable meeting of sympathy was held by Protestant citizens of New York. When the revolutionary epidemic of 1848 swept over Europe the Romans became disatisfied with the moderate concessions of the Pope, and his unwillingness to take part in the campaign against Austria, though he permitted a body of volunteers to march to the frontier, increased the popular discontent. He issued a proclamation promising a constitution on a liberal basis, and summoned to the Ministry the former French ambassador, Count Rossi, but on November 15 Rossi was assassinated at the door of the Council chamber, and on the next day the populace, the civic guard, the gendarmerie, the troops of the line and the Roman legion besieged the Quirinal and forced the Pope to accept a radical Ministry.

These were exciting days in Rome. The Pope remained until the 24th as a prisoner in his own palace, having no control over the civil administration, and little or none over ecclesiastical affairs. On that day he escaped in the disguise of a simple priest in the carriage of the Bavarian minister, Count Spaur, to Gaeta. Here he was received with great honor. The King and Queen immediately sailed from Naples to meet him, and persuaded him to abandon his original purpose of accepting the hospitality of Spain. Declarations of attachment and sympathy, and presents of money were poured upon him from all quarters of the world. He immediately issued a protest against the acts of the revolutionary government, and on February 18, 1849, called upon the Catholic Powers, particularly France, Spain, Austria, and Naples, for armed resistance. On the same day the Roman constituent assembly declared the inauguration of a republic, and the deposition of the Pope from temporal authority. On April 25 a French force landed at Civita Vecchia and marched upon Rome, while the Austrians invaded the northern and the Spaniards the southern provinces. Rome capitulated July 1, and the government was intrusted to a papal commission, a consulta of state, a consulta for finance, and provincial councils. The Pope returned to his capital in April, 1850. He declared a partial amnesty, but his progressive tendencies had been thoroughly checked, and he has since shown no disposition to rule as a constitutional monarch. Shortly after his restoration he published a brief restoring the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, a measure which provoked a violent outburst of popular feeling and led to an act of Parliament forbidding the Catholic bishops to assume their titles.

In 1854 he invited the bishops from all parts of the world to meet at Rome, and with their consent formally defined the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception to be a dogma of the Catholic faith. The ceremony took place in St. Peter's, December 8. Other important ecclesiastical acts of his pontificate were the conclusion of concordats with Spain, Baden and Austria, and the foundation at Rome of English and American colleges for students of theology. At the time of the treaty of Villafranca, after the Italian war of 1859, it was proposed by the Emperors of France and Austria to favor a confederation of the Italian States, under the honorary presidency of the Pope, but the project was soon abandoned. In the meantime a revolution consumed in the Papal territories, and on July 12 and December 7, 1859, his Holiness addressed notes to the diplomatic body, complaining of the part taken by Sardinia in these movements, and asking the assistance of foreign Powers in behalf of his temporal authority. On October 1 the Sardinian charge d'affaires at Rome received his passport. On December 2 the Pope addressed a letter to the French Emperor, refusing to take part in the proposed European Congress unless the Emperor recognized the integrity of the Papal States, as defined by the treaties of 1815. Napoleon replied by advising the surrender of the Romagna as the only possible solution of the Italian question, and the Pope published, January 19, 1860, an encyclical letter, explaining his reasons for rejecting the Emperor's advice. This was followed, March 26, by a bull of excommunication against all persons concerned in the invasion and dismemberment of his dominions, which was published with the usual formalities on the 29th.

Events, which are a part of history, gradually stripped Pius IX of nearly all his territory, and deprived him of much of his temporal power. The recent events of his pontificate are fresh in the minds of the people. The most recent important event was the assembling of the Ecumenical Council in 1874, which affirmed the infallibility of the Pope.

His long pontificate has thus been made memorable by two great councils, the one declaring the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, and the other affirming the Pope's infallibility. It has been signalized also by the loss of all the papal temporalities. The Pope is virtually a prisoner in the Vatican. The successor of that great Gregory who kept the Emperor of Germany knocking at his door three days for an audience and then compelled him to go away unheard, exists in Rome by the sufferance of a king, without a soldier to obey his command or a foot of land he can call his own. To such sad straits has his great office fallen. Yet as a spiritual potentate, the head of a Church which covers the world, he has visibly lost nothing. His followers can be counted by the hundred millions; his edicts are religiously obeyed; his person is regarded with veneration, and pilgrims from all quarters of the earth visit the Vatican to do him reverence.

The power swayed by the venerable old man who first entered manhood as a humble priest, sharing his food with the poor boys whom it was his lot to guide and instruct, is a reminder of the vigor and power of endurance of the Catholic Church. The government of the Church is so opposite to that of other Christian sects that Protestants frequently wonder what spell it is that holds the humblest Catholic in devoted subjection to the pontifical throne.

The Golden Jubilee.

In grateful acknowledgment of the continued blessings which he has enjoyed, the Pope has sent forth the following letter from the Vatican:

"Touch the faithful in Christ to whose noble the pontiff brings many a cause, besides the especially Catholic one, that the Young Men's Catholic Society of Italy, besides the many other remarkable acts of piety which, in common with most other Christian who are scattered throughout the world, they never cease to perform in behalf of the common father of the Catholic world, in their desire to give testimony of their love for us and of their gratitude for the benefits received from us, and of their solicitude for our personal welfare in this advanced age in full possession of our mental and corporal faculties, despite the trying ordeals through which we have to pass, have resolved unanimously to celebrate, on the 3d of June next, God willing, of the fiftieth anniversary of our elevation to the episcopal dignity, and earnestly hope that this event may conduce to the greater glory of God and the Church, and to the increase of our pious charity in increasing the piety of the faithful and contributing to the salvation of souls by means of the celestial treasures of the Church, we have deemed to gratify the pious wishes of this society, by confiding in the mercy of God Almighty and the authority of the blessed apostles Sts. Peter and Paul, mercifully grant to the Lord to those who, on the 3d of June next, shall be of both sexes who will, on the 3d of June of this year, assist at the holy sacrifice of the Mass in any church or sacred oratory whatever, and having confessed their sins in the true sentiments of penitence and contrition, shall receive the Holy Communion and offer up their pious prayers to God for the conversion of sinners, the exaltation of the Catholic faith, the peace and tranquillity of the Roman Church, a plenary indulgence, with a remission of all their sins, which can be applied by way of suffrage to the souls of the faithful departed who have departed this life in union of charity with God. We also wish that transcripts of printed copies of the present letter, signed by the hand of any secretary public whomsoever, and attested with the seal of any person invested with ecclesiastical dignity, shall carry the same weight and authority as if this present letter were produced or shown. Given at Rome, under the ring of our Fisherman, the 25th day of February, 1877, in the thirty-first year of our Pontificate.

PIO D. CARD. ANGELINI.
D. JACOBINI, Secr.

The Baltimore Diocese.

Vicar Gen. Dubreul, D. D., in the absence of Archbishop Bayley issued, the following circular to the churches of this diocese on the 19th inst:

The 3d of June of this year will be for the Holy Catholic Church a day of consolation and joy. The Catholics of the whole world will earnestly return thanks to our Lord for the providential longevity of the great and immortal Pius IX, the light and the honor of this age, for his unequal vigor in sustaining the helm of the Church during thirty-one years, and defending the rights of the Holy See; his firmness in withstanding and checking the attacks of revolution and infidelity; his pastoral vigilance in unmasking, refuting and condemning all the modern errors; his invincible magnanimity in a long captivity which neither disturbs the serenity of his soul, affects the tenderness of his heart, nor abates his superhuman courage. Twelve numerous orders. All will give praise to God for the admirable definitions of faith which have rendered his reign so memorable, the Dogmatic Definition of the Immaculate Conception and of the Infallibility; above all, for the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, the celebration of which has been so "spectacular" and the acceptation so universally satisfactory. In a word, they will express all their gratitude to the Almighty for this most glorious Pontificate, which, by its marvellous duration, as well as in many other respects, is unique in the annals of the Church.

This burst of universal joy and thanksgiving, however, will not be unalloyed. Alas! the external situation of the Sovereign Pontiff is still more and more for all the Catholic Church a cause of sadness and painful anxiety. No affections have been spared the unlawful and venerable incumbent of the Holy Stone; no more the guile of hypocrisy, nor the opposition of violence, nor even the bitterness of ingratitude. Pius IX is still a captive in the Vatican, his last asylum, therefore it has been in his late important allocution of the 15th of March made known to the Catholics of all Christendom the prejudices, dangers and attacks, more and more alarming, to which he has been exposed. We but Catholic hearts in there which has not been overwhelmed with grief at his cry of distress, and is not desirous of alleviating his anguish and his sufferings? The 3d of June will be for us, therefore, not only a day of universal joy and gladness, but also a day of supplication, when the whole Church, once did which Peter, the first Pope, was a prisoner, we will pour forth continual, universal and fervent prayers for the deliverance of the holy and meritorious prisoner of the Vatican. Let us repeat, without ceasing: "The Lord preserve him and give him life, and make him blessed upon earth, and deliver him not to the will of his enemies."

Our humble supplications will be the support of our hope: what they have already obtained warrants the future. Has not God already granted to the unceasing prayers of his Church the protecting angel, who has invisibly but so effectually supported and comforted the Holy Father through the so varied and critical events of his long pontificate, and made him behold angels and men as ever admirable spectacle of that divine protection which is promised to the Church till the consummation of the world? To our perseverance in prayer, Almighty God will also grant the further prolongation of a life which His divine providence seems to have so closely connected with the destinies of the Church in our days, and we confidently hope that Pius IX will not close his eyes in death before witnessing the new triumph upon earth of the Spouse of Jesus Christ. In any case, it is not only our hope, but our certain belief, that should Almighty God in his mercy for His faithful servant choose rather to call him before that anticipated triumph, to give eternal rest and to the glorious crown which he has so absolutely deserved, notwithstanding all the cunning and hypocrisy of "the gates of hell," there will be another Pope in the Chair of St. Peter to witness the expected triumph of the Church; another Bishop of Rome, who, with all the fullness of authority attached to his Apostolate, will be the successor least of the Church, and the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and the teaching of the future Pope, in spite of all filialness to the contrary, will be the same and as indefeasible as that of his predecessors.

We trust that the Catholics of the Archdiocese will heartily unite with their brethren of the whole world in these sentiments so appropriate in the circumstances, and we request the reverend clergy to supply to their flocks what is wanting here of the most eloquent and impressive manner in which our Most Reverend and Venerable Archbishop would have inculcated the same sentiments upon us, were we not separately deprived of his beloved presence.

Hence we recommend:

1. That on the 31 of June, Sunday in the Octave of the feast of Corpus Christi, the Sovereign Pontiff having deigned to grant a Plenary Indulgence to be gained on that day, the fiftieth anniversary of his Episcopal consecration, there be a general communion throughout the Archdiocese for the Holy Father, especially for his deliverance from the hands of his enemies and the triumph of the Holy Church. This recommendation is particularly made to the religious communities.

2. On the same day, the public Offices will be celebrated with the greatest solemnity. After Vespers immediately after the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, a solemn *Te Deum* will be sung with the prayer, *Pro pontifice nostro*; and, where it will be practicable, at the end of High Mass, the Psalm 89, *Qui habitat in adjutorio Altissimi*, will be sung also with the Versicle, *Oremus pro Pontifice nostro Pio*, etc., and the Orison, *Omnipotens sempiterne Deus*, by the celebrant at the foot of the altar.

3. An address expressive of sentiments appropriate to the occasion, to be signed in the name of the Clergy and Laity of the Archdiocese, to be presented on the 3d of June to his Holiness, with the offering so generously contributed at the call of his Grace, the Most Reverend Archbishop. Thus the Catholics of Baltimore will have their share in the innumerable homages paid on that memorable day, in the Vatican to Pius the IXth, to cheer the heart of the Holy Father, afflicted by so many defections.

4. This circular will be read in the churches on Whit Sunday, or on Trinity Sunday, according to convenience.

Given from the seminary of St. Sulpice, on the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord, May 10, 1877.

J. PAT. DUBREUL, D. D.,
Vic. Gen., Administering the Archdiocese in the absence of the Most Reverend Archbishop.

The City Churches.

In accordance with the instructions of the Vicar General, all of the Catholic churches of the District to-morrow will have imposing ceremonies. High Mass will be celebrated in the morning. One of the special features will be the "Te Deum," or thanksgiving hymn, to be sung after the regular service. The English words are as follows:

"Thee, sovereign God, our grateful accents praise;
We worship, we adore, and thy wonders sound forth.
To thee, eternal Father, earth's whole frame
With lowliest transports sounds immortal fame.
Hosts of Heaven! to thee the heavenly pow'rs
With unceasing acclaim fill the spacious vault, cry,
The cherubim thrice holy, holy, holy, cry;
Thrice holy all the seraphim reply.
And hosts innumerous, cherubic emblem songs supply.
Both heaven and earth thy power, thy glory, display;
They owe their beauty to thy glorious ray.
Thy praises fill the loud apostles' choir;
The train of prophets in their sacred acquire,
Legions of martyrs in the chorus shine,
And vocal blood with vocal music join.
Holy Church, by Church, inspired with heavenly art,
Around the world melodious accents part.
And times her sweetest notes, O God to thee,
The Father of unbounded majesty;
Thy adorable, true, and unique Son;
And equal everlasting Paraclete,
Thou King of glory, Christ, of the Most High,
Thou co-eternal Sire! Deity!
Thou, to save the world's impending doom,
Vouchsafed to dwell within a virgin's womb;
Old tyrant Death disarmed, before thee flew
The gates of heav'n, and back the foldings drew.
To glory, at thy side, exalted man;
From God's right hand thy filial beams display.
Thou act to judge the living and the dead;
Then spare those redeemed, for whom thy veins have bled.
Oh, take us up among the saints above
To share with them thy everlasting love.
Preserve, O Lord, thy people; and enhance
Thy heaven on Israel's ever inheritance.
For ever raise their hearts and rule their ways
Even day we bless thee, and proclaim thy praise.
Vouchsafe that to no sin we consent
Nor dishonor neglect thy everlasting name.
Preserve our souls, O Lord, this day from ill:
Have mercy on us, Lord, have mercy still.
As we have hoped, do thou reward our pains:
We've hoped in thee; let not our hope be vain.

All the choirs have been preparing for the occasion, and the song services to-morrow will be particularly grand.

St. Peter's.

At St. Peter's, Second and C streets southeast, High Mass will be celebrated by Rev. Father F. E. Boyle at half-past ten o'clock. Mozart's Twelfth Mass will be sung, with Millard's "Ave Verum" at offertory, the "Credo" of La Hache and Veni Creator of Warren, and at the close of the service Warren's "Te Deum." In the evening Millard's Vesper service and Emerich's "Magnificat" will be sung. The excellent choir is under the direction of Professor T. M. Sipes, and is composed of the following voices: Soprano, Mrs. Cronin and Mrs. Kochler; alto, Miss Josie Eputa; tenor, Messrs. Will Daly and J. S. Smith; baritone, Mr. John Daly; and bass, Mr. Nat Daly.

St. Joseph's.

At St. Joseph's church, corner of Second and C streets northwest, High Mass will be celebrated at ten o'clock by Rev. Father Peter S. Schlester, pastor. Farmer's Mass will be sung, and Lambletti's "Laudate Deum" for offertory, and after Mass the "Te Deum." The choir is in excellent training. Its members are Misses Rosso and Kelley, soprano; Misses Kubel and Langley, alto; Messrs. Neff and Berry, tenors; and Messrs. Meller, Maudsley and Keler, bass.

St. Augustine's.

At St. Augustine's church (colored), Fifteenth street, a fine programme of music has been arranged. Under the direction of Prof. John Eputa the large choir has been brought to a high standard of artistic excellence, and the singing to-morrow will be unusually fine. High Mass will be celebrated by Rev. Father Barotti.

St. Stephen's.

At St. Stephen's, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Pennsylvania avenue, solemn High Mass will be celebrated at half-past 10 o'clock, by Rev. Father John McNally. Two handsome candelabra recently brought from Beuziger, New York, will be part of the ornaments of the altar. The choir, under the direction of Professor Fiesch, organist, will sing Haydn's third Mass, "Veni Creator," by Deitch. Offertory, "Laudemus," by Diabelli. Vespers at 5 o'clock, p. m. Est's Vespers, "Magnificat," by Emerich; "O Salutaris," alto solo, Mrs. Gillen, by Andres; "Tantum Ergo," by Rosewigg.

St. Patrick's.

Rev. Father Walter, assisted by Rev. Father Keane, will celebrate High Mass at St. Patrick's church, corner of Tenth and G streets, at 11 o'clock. Father Keane will preach. At 4 o'clock there will be a benediction and a "Te Deum" sung. There will be no unusual decorations.

St. Mary's.

Father Alig will celebrate High Mass at St. Mary's church, (German,) Fifth street, near H, northwest. At the end of the Mass he will preach a sermon, in comparison of Pius and St. Peter, the first Pope, in sacred or historical writings. At the Vespers at 4 o'clock the "Te Deum Laudamus" will be intoned by the pastor of the church, assisted by the fine choir.

Immaculate Conception.

Rev. Father P. F. McCarthy will celebrate solemn High Mass at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner of Eighth and N streets northwest, assisted by Father Conway. He will also preach upon an appropriate subject. The programme laid down in the circular of the Vicar General will be observed in the ceremonies. The choir have been preparing for the Golden Jubilee for several days, and some fine singing may be expected.

Trinity Church, Georgetown.

At 10:30 o'clock a. m. Grand High Mass will be celebrated—Rev. Father Julius Maiteruges, celebrant; Rev. Father Francis Casey, deacon; Rev. Father John Becket, sub-deacon. In the afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, there will be solemn Vespers, with the *Te Deum* by the choir, under the leadership of Prof. J. Spoth. At 8 o'clock p. m. there will be a sermon on the jubilee of Pius the Ninth by Rev. Father William Francis Clark, of St. Ignatius church, Baltimore. The music promises to be very fine, as the choir attached to this church has reached great proficiency in rendering the most difficult Masses.

St. Matthew's Church.

At St. Matthew's church there will be solemn High Mass at 11 o'clock; the music by the choir will be Haydn's "Kyrie" No. 6, and the rest from Haydn's 16. The "Jubilate Deo," solo and chorus, by Diabelli, will be sung at the offertory. After the Mass, the "Te Deum" by Lambillotte will be chanted, and this, with the music of the Mass, will be executed with the aid of a full orchestra. At night, the church will be illuminated.

St. Dominic's Church.

At St. Dominic's church, corner of Sixth and E streets southwest, solemn High Mass will be celebrated at 10:30 o'clock, by Father Fortune, with Father Power deacon, Father Sheridan subdeacon. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Father Dinahan. Immediately after the Mass, this being the Sunday within the octave of Corpus Christi, there will be a procession of the Blessed Sacrament by about two hundred children, composed of boys and girls. The boys will be dressed in black with red sashes. The girls will be attired in white with blue sashes and wearing crowns. All the girls will carry flowers and strew them before the Blessed Sacrament during the procession.

The procession will form in the old church and march up one of the north aisles of the new church to the sanctuary, where they will be met by the priests and acolytes, when the procession will be conducted in the following manner: First moving to St. Joseph's chapel, on the south side of the church, the choir singing the "Pange Lingua," where the benediction will be given, they will next proceed to the chapel of the "Sacred Heart," thence to the chapel of the "Holy Ghost."

The procession will then proceed around the aisles to the north side of the church to the Purgatorial Chapel, thence to the chapel of Lady of Lourdes, thence to the chapel of the Holy Rosary, and at each chapel the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament will be given. They will then proceed to the main sanctuary, where the services will conclude with the grand *Te Deum* by the choir.

It being the first Sunday in the month, the usual rosary procession will take place at Vespers, which will occur at 7 o'clock p. m.

The altars and chapels are most beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens, the handiwork of the ladies in charge of the same.

The music at the morning and evening service will be of the highest order, and will be rendered by the following well known artists: Mrs. Riley and Mrs. Shea, soprano; Mrs. Ryan alto; S. H. Witherow, tenor, and M. Koechling, bass. Professor Mielisch will preside at the organ. Dechaux's Mass will be rendered. Dietsch's "Veni Creator" will be sung before the sermon. At the offertory "Ecce Panis," a trio, by Le Roche; and after the benediction at the close of the Mass a grand "Te Deum," by Lambilotte, will be sung. At 7 o'clock in the evening the music will be as follows: Le Jeal's Vespers, Millard's "Salve Regina," Rossini's "O Salutaris" and the "Tantum Ergo," a trio, by Dunkerli.

St. Aloysius' Church.

At St. Aloysius' church, located at the corner of North Capitol and I streets northwest, Giorja's grand High Mass, with full orchestral accompaniment, will be celebrated. Orchestral parts arranged by Mr. John Wiegand. Rev. Father Jenkins will be the celebrant, with Rev. Fathers Lancaster and Sumner as deacon and sub-deacon. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Father Ciampi. At the Offertory "Quam ad Molum," by Romberg, will be sung. At the close of the Mass solemn procession and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament will take place. A delegation of the Knights of St. Columbkille and some of the children of the Sabbath school will join the procession. During the procession "Pange Lingua," by Witska, will be rendered.

At 4 o'clock p. m. Alvis S. Lajeal's Vespers will be celebrated, with full orchestra. "Tantum Ergo," by Rossini, will be sung with the "Te Deum" just before the benediction. The following well known singers will compose the choir. Soprano—Miss Eva Mills, Mrs. Shea, Miss Eichorn and Miss Taylor. Alto—Mrs. H. C. Sherman, Miss Eichorn and Miss Swallow. Tenors—Mr. John Pugh, Mr. Harry Pierson, Mr. Samuel Witherow and Mr. Herndon Morsell. Basso—Mr. L. E. Gammon, Mr. W. E. Withey, Prof. Koechling and Mr. Thomas Riley. Mr. Harry C. Sherman, organist.

CAPITAL SUMMARY.

STATEMENT SHOWING A GREAT DECREASE IN THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Theory of Foreign Appointments Explained—Economical Reorganization of the Printing Bureau—Immense Saving to the Government Thereby.

SAW THE PRESIDENT.—Among those who had interviews with the President yesterday were Senators Windom and Mitchell, Hon. Charles O'Neill, Alton Townsend, General Sherman, Mr. Freeman, Assistant Attorney-General and ex-Senators Patterson and Fowler.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS APPOINTED.—The President has appointed Wm. Ware Park United States attorney for Wyoming, vice Ed. A. Thomas; and Theophilus Gaines United States attorney for the Territory of Montana, vice W. C. Rose, deceased. Mr. Gaines formerly lived in Ohio, but is now a resident of West Virginia.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.—The President yesterday signed the commission of the following postmasters: Stephen H. Alvord, Towanda, Pa.; William H. Bickey, Kittanning, Pa.; Joseph Fyle, West Grove, Pa.; Mrs. Jane F. James, Ashland, Va.; Henry T. Hall, Poultney, Vt.; Abram Harrall, Washington, Ind.; Rufus H. Wellon, Amboy, Ill.; George S. Eggleston, Gibson City, Ill.; Marian M. Prindle, Kasson, Minn.; Wm. C. Young, Mason, Minn.

HOSPITALITY OF THE BELGIAN KING.—The proposed international convention of all the geographical societies of the world, to be held at Brussels, has been postponed from the 15th to the 19th instant. The King of Belgium, who is quite a scholar in the sciences, has manifested great interest in the convention, and has invited all the delegates to become royal guests at his palace during their stay at Brussels. The American delegates have already started for Belgium.

CIVILIZING THE PONCAS.—United States Indian Agent E. Allchoard telegraphs to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that he has arrived safely at Columbus, Nebraska, with the remainder of the Poncas, en route for the Indian territory. With the arrival of these Indians the last of the Poncas will have been transferred with their own consent from the Sioux reservation in northeastern Nebraska to their new home in the Indian territory. The tribe has been reduced to about 700. It is a very peaceable and quiet people, and has made considerable advancement in civilization.

NAVAL INFORMATION.—Information has reached the Navy Department that the Pensacola was at Acapulco May 8, and expected to sail immediately for San Blas and Hamilton. The Lackawanna intended to remain in port to look after American interests. The affair between the Mexican authorities and United States consul Sutter at Acapulco has been satisfactorily settled. Mr. Sutter was acquitted of the charge of shooting and wounding a drunken fellow who had assaulted him in the consulate, on the ground that the act was in self-defense and justifiable. The Omaha was at Guaymas May 15.

POSTAL CARDS.—The American Phototype Co. of New York, having complied with all the requirements of the advertisement to the satisfaction of the commission appointed by the Postmaster General, and that commission having made a favorable report, the contract for supplying the Department with postal cards for four years from July 1 next, was formally awarded to them yesterday. The cards will be the plain cards, such as are now in use, but the manufacturers promise a better quality of paper. Some new machinery will be introduced, which will very much reduce the cost of production, and the manufacturers believe they will leave a margin of profit, even at the low figure at which the contract is undertaken—a little less than half the price paid under the present contract.

UNHAPPY TEXAS.—Captain C. H. Cole, editor of the Weatherford (Texas) *Texas*, is in the city as a special commissioner from Northwestern Texas, to intercede the President and secretary of War to send additional troops to their protection from the murderous incursions of the Indians on the northwestern frontier. He says nearly every military post in that vicinity is much reduced, and aside from the buffalo-hunters, who act as a vigilant committee in the protection of the settlers, there is nothing in the world to prevent any bloodthirsty band of savages from pouncing upon the nearest village and razing it to the ground. He thinks the northern frontier needs protection as well as the western border.

REVENUE CONSOLIDATIONS.—The following designations and retentions of collectors of internal revenue under the proposed consolidations were yesterday ordered by the President: Franklyn J. Robbins to be collector of the district of Maine by the consolidation of the First and Fourth districts; Marshall B. Blake, collector for the new district formed by the consolidation of the Thirty-second and portions of the Second and Third districts of New York, to be known as the Second district of New York; Max Weber to be collector of the district formed by uniting portions of the Second, Third and Fourth districts of New York, to be known as the Third district; Andrew Clarke to be collector of the Third district of Georgia, formed by uniting portions of the Third district with the Second, to be known as the Second district; Isham S. Fannin to be collector of the Third district of Georgia as altered.

THEORY OF FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.—The impression that seems to prevail again in the President's theory of appointments to the foreign service is somewhat erroneous, and tends to place the President in an awkward position, by subjecting him to innumerable applications for appointments, based upon the idea that he intends to make changes in all missions and consulates, where the incumbents have held office for four years and over. This is a mistake. The wording of the commissions of ministers and consuls is "to hold during the pleasure of the President for the time being." Their terms of office therefore, like that of Cabinet officers, are not limited to any particular period. The President's theory has been "to remove only for cause," and so far nothing has been done respecting foreign appointments except the filling of a few vacancies, either existing or prospective. Aside from this it may be stated upon good authority that the President does not contemplate anything like a sweeping change in the service. It is his desire to have only capable and experienced men representing our country abroad, and while he may change the stations of those at present in the service, he will not inaugurate a practice of wholesale removals of ministers and consuls simply because they have been in office for four years or more. That principle will be applied more particularly to the customs service.

DIFFICULTIES IN CARRYING THE WESTERN MAIL.—The Post Office Department is considerably annoyed at the failure of Messrs. Edgar & Corlies, contractors for carrying the mails on the routes from Yankton to Springfield, Springfield to Fort Randall, and Fort Randall to Fort Sully, in Dakota—the three routes forming the mail connections between Yankton and Fort Sully, a distance of two hundred and sixty-six miles, and supplying two or more routes to the Black Hills. The contractors have carried the mails since July 1, 1874, at ruinously low rates, and have at last been obliged to succumb to pecuniary embarrassments, losing all their investments. The next lowest bidder is reported dead, but the fact has not been definitely learned by the Department. The postmasters at the ends of the routes have been authorized to make temporary contracts, but as the last limits them to present rates, which have proved ruinous to the contractors, they can find no one to undertake the service. New contracts will be made by the Department as soon as possible. A proposition by the postmaster at Yankton, to forward the mails by express, has been negatived, the sending of mail matter by this means being forbidden by the regulations. An effort will be made to have them taken by steamers plying on the Upper Missouri river until other arrangements can be perfected. Communication with the Black Hills will not be interrupted by this failure.

THE PRINTING BUREAU.—Insinuations having been thrown out that in the recent reduction of the force in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing there was an unjust discrimination against the female employees, the following statement may be of interest: Of the 52 persons removed, 15 were men, 6 of whom were taken from the office doing clerical duty, and 9 from other divisions, of whom 4 were superintendents. The remaining 37 were women, and were taken from the various divisions of the bureau, not one female clerk being dropped. In the rearrangement of work women were substituted for men in four cases in the higher grades of clerks and superintendents, and in no case was a woman removed to give place to a man. Females constitute about ninety per cent of the force, omitting engravers and printers; yet twenty-five per cent. of the discharges were from the male portion of the force. There was manifestly no discrimination against the claims of females, whether employed as superintendents, copyists or otherwise. Secretary Sherman, by the reorganization of this bureau, has effected a saving to the Government of at least $1,000 per day. An amusing instance in connection with the new administration of the bureau occurred a day or two ago. Mr. McPherson had made his monthly requisition for money to pay the expenses of the bureau for June, and he was waited upon by an officer of the Treasury whose duty it is to pass upon such requisitions. The latter said to him that he noticed that he had made requisition for only $50,000, and respectfully suggested to him that instead of drawing two or three times during the month he make a single requisition for the sixty or seventy thousand dollars which he would need before the 1st of July. Mr. McPherson, much to the surprise of the officer, said that he had already named in his requisition the amount he intended to expend, and that he did not expect to draw for any larger sum during the month.

J. RAN. TUCKER ON THE RAMPAGE.

He Takes Advantage of an Opportunity to Address Law Students to Make a Speech on State Rights.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

BALTIMORE, MD., June 1.—The annual commencement exercises of the law department of the university of Maryland, took place to-day at the Academy of Music, which was crowded with spectators. There were twenty-one graduates. J. Randolph Tucker, M. C., (Va.,) delivered the oration. After treating on the profession and origin of law Mr. Tucker said:

It would be inexcusable if he failed to refer to a branch of legal science which is peculiarly American, constitutional law. This was the science of the relation between the Government and the citizen, in respect to which America claims to have made important improvements. Constitutions, or the manner of organizing the social force, is left for man's contemplation. The "powers that be" are two-fold, organic and derivative. The sovereign authority of the people is original, that of Government derivative. The former is paramount, the latter subordinate. The one is creative, the other created. The one delegates, the other is delegated. The one is principal, the other the agent. This principle rejects wholly the idea that any Government is entitled to service obedience, or to any obedience where itself violates the law of its creation, or sets at naught the charter of its authority.

Referring to our Federal system of government, Mr. Tucker said:

It is sadly true that, despite all the confidence of our fathers, the Federal system has failed to realize all the hopes of its founders. The spirit of centralization has actuated men at the most blighting of fanatical sentiment, to extend the domain of Federal power to the detriment of the reserved rights of the States. And this brought about results upon which the true friend of liberty must look with despondency almost akin to despair. You have seen in this city the venerable Chief Justice, wearing the ermine of the highest court in the land, defied by the military, when he threw about the persons of your citizens the sacred writ of habeas corpus.

You have seen your Legislature invaded, its members imprisoned and its organization broken up; you have seen the governments of eleven States superseded and military governments established over them by authority of Congress; you have seen the writ of habeas corpus suspended by order of the President in time of civil war, and the same thing done by Congress in time of peace; you have seen the creation of state governments determined by the President, and the whole state power placed at the mercy of his decree; you have seen the military standing at the doors of the Capitol as the sentinels of their legislative organization, and the civil subordinated to the military power, and these things done in the teeth of constitutional prohibitions and guarantees, and in violation of the sacred instruments of principles of Republican liberty. But, gentlemen, I have not despaired. I will not despair of the Republic of confederated Commonwealths. They created the Union by their concurrent compact, and they can save it by their concurrent action. If we are faithful to the institutions of our freedom, if the legal mind will stand true to the transmitted traditions of our sacred liberties during these ten centuries, if necessary to the fundamental principles on which our federative system rests, and maintaining the complete autonomy of the States as an essential and permanent part of our organic law, and steering wisely between the national centralizing of power on the one hand and any tendency of the States to deny needful authority to the Federal Government on the other, we shall check corruption by limiting power, prevent decay by vitalizing the organic principle of the Constitution and purify the administration by controlling patronage. We will save the Republic, and, what is better still, strengthen it and perpetuate our liberties. But if centralism shall eat out the power of the States as the independent creators of the Const