

...easily set at naught civil process or military coercion.

But labor! they exclaim. The great evil of the day is want of labor. Let the government go on never so smoothly, unless the land is cultivated there will be no production, no real prosperity or plenty. A universal blight will settle on the face of nature.

It appears to us that this source of apprehension has far less importance than the former. The same population is here that formerly performed such satisfactory labor, and experience shows that, even with the imperfect system of employment hitherto adopted, a large proportion, probably three-fourths, of the work formerly done by it, can be still obtained. Even that amount of labor judiciously applied, and with favorable seasons, would soon restore a considerable degree of prosperity to the country.

We are told that even this amount of exertion on the part of the freedmen can not be counted on for more than a few years; that in a short time their old habits of industry will have worn off and they will then lapse into the utter indolence of their nature as manifested in Jamaica and San Domingo.

But we must not forget to take into account the vast difference of their condition as affected by the climate of the two different regions. There labor is not necessary to the support of life; here one must labor or perish. The pangs of hunger and privation will eventually enforce a better day's work than the lash ever could.

Will not enter upon the mooted question of the capacity of white labor to produce the staple crops of the South, but a reference to the customs of European countries, in latitudes where the heat is more oppressive than with us, would probably go far to reassure our readers on the subject of white labor, and its capability to make the South far more productive than it has ever been.

Let us not be too despondent, then. The present depression is the natural result of a war, which apparently enriched the country by flooding it with vast quantities of paper money, while in reality it impoverished it by withdrawing an immense amount of labor from production. This whole country, North and South, East and West, has boundless resources of wealth and prosperity, as yet but little tried. With a continuance of peace we may reasonably expect to see the Mississippi Valley bloom into a development of power and opulence never yet equalled. New Orleans sits at the gates of the ocean and the land, and her position would naturally make her the queen of all this empire, the emporium of all its tributary commerce.

Prosperity, however, is never certain, no matter what number of natural causes conspire to produce it. The Almighty has reserved to Himself the disposal of results. "Every good and perfect gift is from the hand of God." He says, and though all the elements of success may be present, His power must quicken them into fruition. A region may be as favored as the Valley of the Euphrates, and as desolate; as fair as Naples, yet blighted with the ashes of some angry Vesuvius.

There is a prosperity too, which is not a good gift, and which should not be desired—a prosperity founded on injustice, fruitful of corruption and sudden in its extinction. It was of such a history that the prophet spoke when he said, "Babylon, the mighty, is fallen, is fallen." It is to be hoped that the Catholics of New Orleans will seek for their city a true and solid prosperity, by the propitiation of that power which alone can give it; that they will try to build up a great Catholic city—Catholic in her love of letters and science, Catholic in her monuments of faith, and above all, Catholic in her charities.

The Pope and His Defenders.

There has been a noticeable change lately in the tone of public feeling regarding the subject of difference between the Pope and his spoilers. Those who hitherto have shown indifference or manifested opposition, now are decided in their avowals, that injustice has been done, and that the red hand of the destructives should be palsied in its sacrilegious attempts. Even the English abettors of Garibaldi are for the moment abashed, and of late we hear but mutterings where howlings rent the air.

The unflinching reliance on the justice of his cause—his meekness under provocations which have seldom fallen to the lot of subject or sovereign—his courageous bearing while encompassed by enemies secret and avowed—all have elicited a sympathy spontaneous and universal, which is at once a testimony to the justice—the sacredness of his cause, as well as of respect and admiration for the person of Pius IX.

Plundered of two-thirds of his dominions by a neighbor, whose only right in the premises is might—betrayed by false friends—menaced in his capital by the offscourings of Europe,—this patient servant of God, armed with but one weapon, prayer, calmly awaits the course of events, and He who

is never deaf to the supplications of the righteous, confounds his enemies by His signal interposition.

True, the sons of Belial still have power—still threaten; but His arm is not shortened who has promised that He will be with His Church and her servants until the consummation of the world; He will in His own good time confound the wicked in their counsels—frustrate the machinations of the powers of darkness.

The latest manifestation in behalf of the revered Pontiff is a movement, said to have its origin in New York, to raise a battalion of soldiers in this country, fully equipped, and maintained without expense to the Pontifical Government. Such a project would be worthy of the Catholics of the United States, in whose welfare his Holiness has ever manifested the warmest regard.

It is to be hoped this undertaking will be favorably received and successfully accomplished. What a glorious sight! A battalion or regiment of American Catholics crossing the broad Atlantic to succor the Vicar of Christ! Pilgrim-soldiers from the land of Washington rallying to the defense of St. Peter's chair!

The sacredness of such a mission would recommend itself to every pious—generous heart. Already his brave defenders number representatives from the most prominent nations of Europe; and the elite of those nations—scions from the most illustrious houses, enthusiastically flock to the sacred standard. The best blood—the *sanguis avul*—descending from historic names, high on the roll of fame,—has flown and will continue to flow, in this holy cause. To complete the sublime spectacle needs but the hearty co-operation of American Catholics.

As connected with this subject, we will relate an incident which occurred a few evenings since, as serving to illustrate the fact that all classes are in perfect accord in pouring forth a stream of loving sympathy to console the heart of the illustrious Pontiff. While seated with a respected priest, he received a small package, and a bouquet of violets. Seeing an explanation would be acceptable, he smilingly unfolded a crumpled piece of paper, which proved to be a well-worn two dollar bill. "That," said he, "is the contribution of a colored youth, in aid of the Pope; a similar amount he has paid monthly for the last year; in the employment of one of our most prominent auctioneers, out of his small means he devotes this sum to the fund designed to maintain the Vicar of Christ, who has been despoiled of his territories and revenues by sacrilegious hands. The violets are for me." Holy cause that can evoke such deep-seated sympathy!

CRESCENT CITY DRUG STORE.—We would direct particular attention to the advertisement in another column with this caption. Knowing the importance of accuracy in filling the prescriptions of physicians,—the patient's life often depending on the faithfulness and knowledge of the attendant in charge,—we can safely recommend this establishment as worthy of the utmost confidence, judging from the antecedents of the gentleman who presides, who combines scientific attainments with skill in his manipulations.

Since the death of the late proprietor, Mr. Scanlan, who conducts the business for the benefit of the widow, has had the stock replenished with fresh material, and his well-known business tact and liberal views will make the Crescent Drug Store all that could be desired in the central position it occupies—170 Canal street.

Every individual knows what satisfaction there is in doing business with persons in whom one can confide. Such a person is Mr. William Kelly, builder, corner of Magazine and Terpsichore streets, who, in addition, undertakes all kinds of jobbing.

NEW DAILY GERMAN PAPER.—A numerous and respectable meeting of German citizens was held in the upper part of the first district on Wednesday night last to take into consideration the propriety of publishing a new German paper in this city. Resolutions were passed condemning the action of the *Daily German Gazette*, in distorting the purpose and design of the new publication; they deny that it will be in the interest of any denomination, and claim for it purely political and literary objects. All conservative Germans are invited to aid the new undertaking.

NEW SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA.—The gentleman lately elected to the United States Senate from California, it appears was formerly editor of that sterling paper, the *New York Freeman's Journal*. He is acknowledged on all hands to be a profound lawyer—logical and learned. The fact that he is a practical Catholic, makes his position as Senator remarkable, being the only representative of our faith who ever sat in that dignified body. From the antecedents of Mr. Cassidy, no doubt need be entertained but he will do credit to his State, and worthily represent his co-religionists in his new sphere.

ANNIVERSARY.—Sunday next, February 15th, will be the anniversary of the translation of our Most Rev. Archbishop from the see of Galveston to the Archdiocese of New Orleans. The Bulls of translation were dated February 15th, 1861. On that day, at the mass, the priests of the diocese will add to the prayers of the day the prayer *Pro Episcopo* and say the *Credo*.

REQUIEM MASS AT THE JESUIT CHURCH. HONOR TO THE FALLEN HEROES. DECORATIONS AND MUSIC.

As had been announced in the daily papers of the city, high mass was celebrated last Thursday at the Church of the Immaculate Conception for the repose of the souls of the brave men and faithful soldiers who fought and fell in the Papal service during the recent disturbances in Italy.

Notwithstanding that the ceremony took place on a week day and during the busiest hours of the morning, the church was well filled with a devout assemblage. Some, possibly, had been attracted by the anticipation of a musical treat, but all seemed imbued with the solemnity of the occasion.

Mr. Collignon, the accomplished organist and leader, presided in person, and was ably seconded by some of the best amateur ability of the city, among whom we especially remarked Madame L. M. C., Misses W. R. and H. S., Messrs. Davis, Krebs, and Bremer. Mr. Damiani, of the professional musical corps of the city, also lent the invaluable aid of his fine tenor to the occasion.

The composition chosen for the day was a requiem mass compiled almost entirely from the works of Rossini, and principally from his "Stabat Mater."

As remarkable as is Rossini for melody, the "Kyrie," taken from one of his *chef d'œuvre*, shows him to be also a perfect master of harmony in its grandest combinations. The rendering given on this occasion to a piece of such difficulty, and yet with such perfection as to bring out all those beauties, which the least inaccuracy would have completely marred, was well calculated to sustain the reputation of our city for accomplished musical culture.

THE "DIES IRE." The great musical triumph of the occasion, for both the organist and the choir, was the "Dies Ire." This magnificent hymn of the Church was rendered as set to the world-renowned "Stabat" of Rossini, and without attempting to do it anything like justice, we cannot do less than enumerate the principal *moreaux* comprised in it.

The first stanza contained solos for soprano, alto, tenor, and bass, and were given in the finest style by Mme. C., Miss S., Mr. Davis, and Mr. Krebs, respectively.

2. The "Rex Tremenda Majestatis" solo by Mr. Damiani. Without wishing to discriminate where all did themselves so much credit, we cannot pass over the name of this gentleman without noticing the purity, power, and richness of his voice. What is still more rare, perhaps, than fine vocal organs, is the feeling with which he enters into the sentiment of the composer.

3. The "Liber Scriptus," an exquisite duo, by Mme. C. and Miss R.

4. "Quid Sum Miser," a grand bass solo, finely given by Mr. Bremer.

5. "Recordari Jesu Pie," a chorus and bass solo, by Mr. Krebs.

6. "Juste Index," a quatuor, perfectly executed by Mme. C., Miss R., Mr. Damiani, and Mr. Krebs.

7. "Inter oves," a cavatina, by Mme. C.

8. "Confutatis Maledictis," a solo soprano, by Mme. C., with chorus. This is one of the finest things, probably, in the whole range of music—an attempt to represent the chaos, the confusion, the terror of the general judgment when the condemned are sentenced. "Confutatis maledictis"—the guilty being reproved! Their despair, their rage, are grandly represented by the contending voices of the choir and the pealing thunders of the organ. It is all worked up by a master hand into one general crash, as though representing the dissolution of nature itself. The final termination of this passage in the "Parce Deus"—that climax of terror, that wailing, piercing cry, almost of despair—must have fixed itself upon the memory of every one present.

9. The chorus "Pie Jesu Domine" terminated this master piece, the "Dies Ire," the rendition of which had occupied at least an hour.

For the offertory—Mr. Collignon played Beethoven's grand symphony in "A."

After the "Sanctus," which was showy and brilliant, came Weber's exquisite "Benedictus" from the mass in "G." It was sung as a quatuor by Mme. C., Miss S., Mr. Davis, and Mr. Krebs.

The "Agnus Dei" was an adaptation from one of Rossini's noblest creations. The solos and first chorus were given in the minor key, but changed for the last chorus into the major key, terminating the piece and the mass in a grand burst of effective music. The masterly manner in which Mr. Collignon handled the organ throughout cannot be sufficiently praised.

DECORATIONS. The ladies who superintended the arranging of the church for the occasion deserve great commendation for the taste which they displayed. Broad bands of black material descended spirally along the columns from capital to base, alternating their sombre hues with the original white of the solid structure. Somewhat more than midway down, black *torseades*, relieved with white fringes, encircled every column, and along the frieze of the sanctuary ran a belt of black which covered it entirely. The catafalque and sarcophagus, draped in solemn gloom, were surrounded and overhung with a multitude of waxen tapers whose flames in the broad light of day looked like so many stars. Four flambeaux burned, one on each corner of the catafalque, increasing the solemnity by suggesting the solitude and sublimity of night. While the priest of God, swinging the censur, proceeded slowly twice around this representation of the last resting place of the departed, the choir chanted "Liber me Deus," and the faithful prayed for the repose of those faithful souls who had not feared death in the discharge of duty.

THE HEROES. We honor these gallant men in their death; not simply because they died, for it is of the profession of arms to confront death, but because their motives sanctified their profession and hallowed their death. The lawless soldiery who followed Garibaldi, unsanctioned by any government, upon his crusade of piracy were, like himself, murderers and outlaws. Some of them died, too—the death of miscreants and felons. The same courage in an honest cause would have made them, like the dead just commemorated, heroes.

Latest News by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate reports unfavorably on the Boulingrond claim.

The President has nominated F. W. Scott, of Tennessee, as Consul at Matamoros.

Eleven more set speeches have been made on reconstruction. The first mortgage bonds of the Missouri Pacific Railroad have advanced from 96 to par.

The Reconstruction Committee will report favorably on the bill removing Patton's disabilities. They also discussed the recent correspondence between the President and Grant, but deferred action.

The Senate has confirmed Gideon H. Hollister, of Connecticut, minister resident and consul general to Hayti.

Internal revenue receipts to-day \$1,131,000. Howard has issued a circular that the officers under the rank of major who have been mustered out of the service but retained in the bureau be paid \$150 per month.

Paris, February 5.—The *Moniteur* says the King of Prussia, on receiving the New Italian minister at Berlin, congratulated him on his appointment as a new pledge of peace.

Florence, February 5.—The Pope has ordered a *Te Deum* to be sung throughout Italy for the victory at Montana. Victor Emmanuel forbids it.

London, February 5.—The *Times* says the arrest of Mr. Train was a mistake, but should be distinguished from arrests of ex-Irishmen who come to Ireland for treasonable purposes.

John Bright pleaded the wrongs of Ireland at a meeting in Birmingham. No marine disasters reported from the storm of the 1st inst.

A gate of the Cork prison was blown up yesterday, and the telegraph wires leading out of the city cut. The activity of the police prevented further demonstration.

The advance of the Abyssinian expedition has reached Antalo.

The government candidate for the corps legislatif has been returned from Lille, France.

Garibaldi writes Admiral Farragut, enthusiastically congratulating the United States on encouraging Italian national aspirations by the presence of their fleet. An Italian loan is to be negotiated in London.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Senate.—A memorial was received from the Arkansas Convention, asking power to remove State officers, stating that high ones were enemies of the country. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A petition from Charles Schneider and 150 other colored citizens of North Carolina, asking aid to emigrate to Liberia, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A bill to provide for sending one or more officers to Havana to represent the United States at the Maritime Exhibition passed.

Two finance bills were reported, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—The bill in relation to the rights of American citizens abroad was resumed.

An army appropriation bill, asking for \$33,000,000, was reported. The discussion which ensued developed the fact that the total appropriations for the fiscal year of 1868-9 is about \$276,000,000 for soldiers and sailors.

The Military Academy appropriation was considered. An amendment that no portion be paid to any cadet appointed for a State of which the cadet is not a resident, was defeated.

The amendment confining pay to white cadets was defeated, and the bill passed.

The civil appropriation bill was resumed. The amount reported by the committee was \$17,250,000. Without action, the House adjourned.

The President's reply to Grant's letter, of the 3d, was transmitted to Grant to-day. Its publication is expected in a few days.

The Paymaster General's circular fixes computations of rations at twenty cents. Secretary McCulloch was painfully injured to-day by a fall on the icy street.

A special dispatch to the *New York World*, from Montgomery, considers the defeat of the constitution certain. It says the heaviest part of the vote has been polled, but the same ratio for the two remaining days would defeat the constitution by 20,000 votes.

There is to be a meeting of Grant, Sherman, Thomas, and other distinguished military men, at Cincinnati to arrange the "Army of the Cumberland" Society.

The new British Minister will be presented to-morrow. Those who anticipate any allusion to the Alabama claims in the respective addresses will be disappointed, as only the usual official compliments will be exchanged.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—Senate.—General business unimportant.

The tenure of office bill passed. It provides that ten days after its passage no general or special agent of the President's departments, bureaus, or branches, unless authorized by statute specifying duty and compensation, shall be appointed, commissioned, or employed, or continued in office except five special agents of the State Department, revenue agents or inspectors of internal revenues authorized by acts of March 3, 1863; June 13, 1864; March 3, 1865; or any other general or special agent, commissioned and compensated by law, shall continue ten days from the passage of this act, when the President shall appoint and the Senate shall confirm successors.

The President may appoint, with consent of the Senate, twenty-five general or special agents for the Treasury Department; the Secretary may appoint twenty-five detectives in the old manner. The Postmaster General may appoint certain route agents and twenty-five special agents.

The bill authorizing a bridge over the Mississippi River at LaCrosse passed.

After executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House.—Several members made personal explanations, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the appropriation bill.

A proposition authorizing the Secretary of War to replace the Capitol police by a detail of soldiers, was ruled out of order.

In considering the appropriation bill discussion was stormy, and without action the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The President's letter will be given to the public on Monday. It will include a version of the disputed events by members of the Cabinet, and it is stated will be accompanied by a letter from Gen. Sherman. Dickens visited the President to-day.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day, except McCulloch and Stanton.

The Supreme Court argument in the *ex-parte* McCord case was concluded. Decision held: Bingham and Bowler, sub-committee of the Reconstruction Committee, will report to that committee on the legality of the President's forbidding Grant to obey Stanton.

Receipts of customs for the week ending the 30th \$20,000,000.

Internal revenue receipts to-day \$249,000. The Postoffice Department authorizes the transmission of mails to and from Washington to New Orleans via Louisville.

LONDON, February 6.—The King and Queen of Portugal were shot at near Brozza, but not hurt. The guards returned the fire, killing and wounding several of the assassins. The royal party reached Brozza in safety.

The comments of American newspapers on Train's arrest provoked press discussion here, though of a temperate and conciliatory character.

PARIS, February 6.—Farragut is at Genoa. He is every where received with marked attention.

Napoleon has accepted the invitation of the Sultan to visit Constantinople.

THE MORNING STAR

BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,

No. 140 Poydras Street, New Orleans.

This Establishment is now fully prepared to execute all kinds of JOB WORK, such as BILLS OF FARE, BALL TICKETS, PROGRAMMES, AUCTION BILLS, BILLS OF LADING, DRAW RECEIPTS, PROMISSORY NOTES, DRUGGISTS' LABELS, BANK CHECKS, BILL HEADS, HAND BILLS, INVOICES.

CATALOGUES, MORTGAGES, CIRCULARS, ENVELOPES, CONTRACTS, HEADINGS, DEETS, CARDS, ETC., ON THE MOST ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

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FITZWILLIAM & CO., DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY, AND BLANK BOOKS, No. 78 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Blank Books of every size and style made to order, and Books neatly bound. Job Printing, such as Cards, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Circulars, Bill of Lading, etc., neatly and promptly executed at the lowest market rates.

WE HAVE OUR OWN PRINTING OFFICE AND BINDERY. Orders respectfully solicited and carefully attended to, feb 3m

JAMES A. GRESHAM.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, 92 CAMP STREET. Would respectfully call the attention of Catholics to his large and splendid stock of Catholic Prayer Books and Bibles, from \$5 to \$25 each. Also, various Church Books, and Works of Devotion, including the "Lives of the Roman Pontiffs," from St. Peter to Pius IX; the "Imitation of Christ," by Thomas A. Kempis; Sadlier's "Catholic Directory and Ordo," for 1868.

Mr. Gresham would specially announce to the heads of Catholic Schools and Convents that he is prepared to furnish the School Books used and required at the lowest Northern prices, including the Christian Brothers' Series, the Metropolitan Readers, Kearney's Series of School Books, and all kinds of Stationery. feb 1m

A. SIMON.

STATIONERY, BOOK, PERIODICAL, AND NEWS DEALER, No. 85 BARONNE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY—Published by Messrs. Sadlier, splendidly illustrated and elegantly bound.

HISTORY OF IRELAND—Ancient and Modern—By Martin Haverty, finely illustrated. Acknowledged to be the most reliable history extant.

FENIAN HEROES AND MARTYRS—By John Savage. The latest contribution on this exciting theme.

165 MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS—Comprising information on every subject.

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, LOCAL AND FOREIGN PAPERS. feb 3m

J. R. KRULL, Wholesale and Retail BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, 106 Canal Street, New Orleans, La. Law, Medical, Miscellaneous, School, and Juvenile Books. feb 3m

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRESCENT DRUG STORE.

170 Canal Street, opposite Christ Church. In charge of HENRY L. FAUZIN, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, (Lately with T. K. Finlay).

Prescriptions carefully compounded. All the standard Patent Medicines and Perfumery for sale. The business is carried on for the family of the Late Dr. WILLIAM CLEARLY, and the public may depend that nothing but fresh, pure, genuine articles will be sold or used. D. P. SCANLAN, feb 9 For the Administration.

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES, ETC. A large and well selected stock of the above goods always on hand and for sale at greatly reduced prices at the paint store of M. WHEELAHAN, No. 165 Canal street. feb 1y

SAMUEL S. GREEN, GREEN & ELDER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 21 COMMERCIAL PLACE, New Orleans. feb 3m

FRONT OFFICE—LOWER FLOOR. feb 3m

RICHARDSON & COLEMAN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 5 Commercial Place, New Orleans. feb 1f

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

19... CHARLES STREET... A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers, offer at low prices—CARPETS, English and American of all kinds. FLOOR, Furniture and Enamel OIL CLOTHS. MATTING—500 rolls China, 100 pieces Cocoa. WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers. CURTAIN CLOTHS, Drapery, Linen, Felt. CURTAINS, Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damasks, etc. FURNITURE COVERING, Linen and Cotton, Stripes, etc. GARNICES, Bands, Pins, etc. feb 3m

CITY MONEY AT PAR.

Clothing, Shirts, Furnishing Goods, Shaws, Trunks, etc., at reduced prices. We are determined to reduce our stock. We have again reduced our prices. We are taking all denominations of city money at par. Call and examine. GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART, feb 1m

DOUGLAS, ENGRAVER AND LITHOGRAPHER, 145 Camp street, visiting and Wedding Cards engraved in the most elegant manner. Business Cards, Account Sales, Cotton, Bills Lading, Checks, Invoices, and Circular Letters, etc., lithographed. Seals, Cancellation Stamps, Door Plates, etc.—Initials embossed on Paper and Envelopes, without charge for design. Blank Account Sales Cotton always on hand. feb 1m

HENRY UTROFF, FURNITURE DEALER, No. 135 Camp street, same old stand, opposite St. Peter's, New Orleans. Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Bedsteads, Mattresses, Armchairs, Tables, Sofas, Chairs, Looking Glasses, etc. Furniture taken on Storage. feb 3m

W. M. KELLY, BUILDER, CORNER MAGAZINE AND TERPSICHORE STREETS. Repairing, fitting up, and all Job Work in his line satisfactorily attended to. feb 9m