Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.
NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1870

FROM ROME.

ROME, August 3.—*The Pope.*—His Holiness went on Monday to the Church of San Pietro in Vincoli, for the close of the Novena of St. Peter's Chains; the relics were exposed on the High Altar to the veneration of the faithful. On Tuesday he went, accompanied by his household and by the Swiss and Noble Guard, to the Capuchin Convent of the Santissimo Portiuncula. He was attended by Mgr. Pacca, Mgr. Casale and Mgr. de Merode, and looked extremely well. After assisting at Low Mass in the church he entered the nunnery, and remained some time conversing with the pious community, recommending the intentions of the Holy See to the prayers of the nuns.

The Poor Clares.—Among the nuns there is one who has been a resident in the convent for near ten years—the venerable Abbess of the Poor Clares of Turin, whose community has been dispersed and exiled. The city of Turin has just resolved to recall the nuns, and the aged abbess is about to return there and re-establish the community, which was founded by the piety of the House of Savoy.

Recall of the French Troops.—In my own opinion the recall of the French troops has been so long decided on as the consequence of the Definition that it is an absurdity to attribute it to the necessities of war, although it is a plausible pretext. There has been a determination on the part of the Tuileries to force the Pope into a compromise with Italy, and a recognition of past spoliations; and in the diplomatic circles here not the slightest secret is made of the intentions of the French Government, and no one is deceived by the assurances of M. Ollivier that the Convention of September will be loyally observed. Even were the Italian Cabinet loyal in its dealings, (which I held it is not,) it is not strong enough to insure the integrity of the Pontifical frontier. The present treason to the Holy See has been a menace held over Pius IX. and the majority in the Council for six or eight months. It is be executed, and is meant to be effective as a destructive measure to the temporal power and to the independence of the Pope and the ensuing stages of the Council.

Views of the Liberals.—The hope of the Liberal party, both in Italy and in France and Austria, is in the "reconciliation" of Italy with the Papacy, and the restriction of the territory to the very narrowest limits; viz: Rome and the Agro Romano, or even the admission of Italian troops into the city itself. They calculate on exciting disturbances in Rome and the country towns, which would serve as a pretext for entering the territory, and are already encouraging the enrollments of Garibaldian volunteers on a large scale.

The Powers.—Of this, and the complicity of the Italian Government and the sanction of France, all official assurances notwithstanding, the Roman Government possesses the most positive information. The Italian troops could already have entered Civita Vecchia and Viterbo, but for the protest of Prussia that she would consider it as an infrancion of neutrality. Private letters from Vienna confirm the complicity of Austria, and the Austrian Embassy in Rome has been open in its declarations of approval of the withdrawal of the troops, *as forcing the Pope to come to terms with Italy.* The same tone reigns throughout the official Austrian press, and, as you will have already seen in the telegraphic intelligence, the Emperor Francis Joseph has sanctioned the withdrawal of the Concordat.

Italy.—Victor Emmanuel's abdication and retirement to Turin is currently reported, and an apartment in the Royal palace there is being prepared for the King's wife, the Contessa Mirafiores and her children, a circumstance which tends to confirm the rumor.

The Volunteers.—The French packet brought twenty-seven Zouave officers and non-commissioned officers on leave this morning, recalled to their regiment. As many ex-Zouaves have also arrived to rejoin the Pope's service, and among the noblest examples of devotion may be cited that of the Vicomte du Puget, who, possessed of every means to render life happy, has a second time obeyed the call of honor, and returned to his post as a private in the Zouaves, accompanied this time by his young wife, resolved to share her husband's dangers. M. de Nerveaux, the commandant of the 4th battalion, whose marriage has just taken place, returns in a day or two to his command. A large number of gentlemen from the Papal (annexed) provinces have sent in their names as volunteers for the "Reserve," and are daily expected. Mgr. Stonor returned last night from the Viterban frontier, where he reports all the English Zouaves well, and goes on Saturday to Mentana and Monte Rotondo, where there is a detachment. Two hundred and fifty Canadians are on the way, and those on the point of leaving have renewned their engagements for six months.

AUGUST 6—*The Defence of Rome.*—Orders have been given by the Pope to the Minister of War this morning for the defence of Rome, a *coupe de canon* if necessary, and so vanish all the hopes of the Liberal Catholic party of forcing the Holy Father into a compromise with Italy. Scarcely had the orders been formally signed, when intelligence arrived that Prussia was about to publish the note which has already appeared in the Catholic press, and which at least gives time for preparation and the arrival of a certain number of recruits for filling up vacancies. Two English ships of war are to be detached from the squadron off Lisbon and stationed off Civita Vecchia. The Italian fleet, commanded by Admiral del Carretto, is also expected to arrive on the coast.

The Papal Army.—The Zouaves who have halted at Ronciglione on the way to Viterbo, were to take possession of the latter place last evening. MM. de Charette and Lambelly have both left Rome for the frontier, and the ammunition wagons were sent up under a strong escort yesterday. A million and a half cartridges (Remington) have been sent to the Pope as a present, and a most timely one they are; as in the uncertain state of alliances and diplomatic complications the fate of Rome may, humanly speaking, depend on keeping peace within the Patrimony of St. Peter, and so preventing the fomentation of disorder within by foreign agents and supporting the loyalty of the Roman people, which I am most happy to say is on the increase daily, and any change of Government would be most unwelcome here. The Messageries packet from Marseilles brought in twelve officers recalled from leave, and as many sub-officers and forty-eight French and Belgian recruits for the Zouaves. Considerable astonishment has been felt that none of the many English Zouaves, who have expressed their intention of returning should Rome be in danger, have arrived. Among the French who have returned are the Comte Adhemar de Lusignan, whose recent dangerous illness has not prevented his following the dictates of honor and religion and the traditions of his house. Another and older defender of the Catholic cause, who has also returned to his post is the Chevalier Henry Lumley, having shared the campaigns of Sicily, Gaeta, the Abruzzi and Mentana, the three former as an officer in the service of Naples, the latter as a private of Zouaves. The "mitrailleuse" was fired at the Farnese a day or two since with perfect success.

Russia, Prussia and Austria.—The *Corriere Italian* and *Opinione*, of yesterday, however, contain a direct statement of a nature so grave it may completely change the policy of Europe towards Rome. The Prussian Government has sent, through its Ambassador, M. Brassier de St. Simon, who has just returned to Florence, a formal veto as to the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops on any pretence whatever; whether of saving the Pope from the consequences of a Garibalian invasion, or other plausible excuse; and the protest is stated by both journals to be couched in language so little flattering to the dignity of Italy that war is nearly certain. Should this prove correct, it creates a completely new situation for Rome, on which it would be premature to speak till we can fully measure its bearings. What is certain on one hand is that the Republican party in Italy looks to Russia for aid, and therefore it will not be wise to indulge in rejoicing at such an alliance till we see how it works, and whether Prussia may not be pushing it on in hatred to the Pope. On the other hand, Prussia has a direct interest in conciliating the Pope, with a view to the Empire of Germany and to replacing Austria, and also in creating fresh difficulties for France and her Italian ally. The Prussian order for the recall of the Pontifical soldiers billeted to the Landwehr has been suspended, whereas every Bavarian subject has been searched out and ordered off by M. von Tauffkirchen. Little can be drawn from such a circumstance, but the inference is comparatively favorable to Prussia.

The Volunteers.—Great surprise is universally expressed in the army circles of Rome at the absence of all the English sergeants on leave at such a moment, and at the very small number of recruits who have arrived out of the numerous ex-Zouaves and other English Catholics who have made repeated offers of service when none was needed, and when there was not a chance of seeing a shot fired. It is to be desired for our national honor that such a state of things may be remedied in a few days. French, Belgians and Dutchmen arrive daily, and by their heroism and self-sacrifice put to shame the apathy and indifference of our own countrymen.—*Cor. Tablet.*

Spain.

We read in the *El Norte* of Gerona the following:—"Insult the priests is now the order of the day. We have seen a letter in which the cure of a small village, near the town of Figueras, who has been the victim in his own house of gross insult on the second day of the grand festival. If these disorders continue, the poor priests, and, in fact, all honorable men, had better emigrate to Kaffirland, for there the Kaffirs will respect them. Is it not sufficient that our spiritual fathers should suffer misery without adding insult? God has given them grace and strength to embrace the former; may He grant them alike blessing to endure the latter till better days come again."

The above journal has a splendid article entitled, "A Recipe for the Cure of Individual Liberalism." The article is too long to translate in full, but the following extracts will suffice to show its general bearing:—"The liberalism enthroned in Spain is a new edition of that of Henry VIII. of England, the Reformation in Germany and the Assembly of France—that is to say, the appropriation of everything belonging to Church. Who cares for the reasons advanced on behalf of religious men and women? We must practice for the future economy, politics and socialism. There is a justification for every latitude, no matter how base and infamous may be its project. Let us cry then '*Vive la liberta,*' yes, liberty of the Church. What says the concordat? That you must not rob the Church and the nation of their goods."

"Protestantism and infidelity," says the above journal, "have received a severe check by the able and magnificent works published lately from the pen of young Senor Don Felix Sarda, who exhibits, in a comprehensive form, the truths and beauties of our holy religion. The works are sound in doctrine, and written in pure idiomatic Castilian."

We read in a periodical, says the *Conviccion* of Barcelona, that a Protestant parson of a small community near the town of Muguncia, was called to the house of a cholera patient to give him the communion, but, not wishing to trust himself so near danger, he called his servant to do the needful. However, he thought better of it, and proceeded to the sick house, opened the door, and handed in the bread, saying, "Believe firmly, and it is the same as if you were to receive it from me." Some days afterwards the parson, hearing the sick man had recovered, he directed his steps to the house to ask for his ordinary contribution. The convalescent immediately met him with a bag of money grasped in his hand; the parson stretched out his hand greedily for the remuneration, but the other put the bag in his pocket, saying, "Believe firmly and it is the same as if you were to receive it from me." The parson beat a retreat covered with confusion and shame.

The *Regeneracion* of Madrid says:—"The parish priest of Alcabon arrived at Bilboa on Tuesday last on his way from Santona, and the day after he started for a village near San Sebastian. From this point he was conducted to the French frontier by a civil guard. The cause of this arbitrary proceeding is that he presided at the opening of a Catholic Monarchy Committe." The same journal says that, in the village of Vallas, in the Province of Tarragona, the population of which is 5000, there was established a Central Catholic Monarchy Committee on the 10th inst. Seven hundred and five members enrolled their names at once. That number continues to increase daily. Branch committees are being rapidly formed throughout the province, and, before this year expires, will be the most considerable in Spain.

La Libertad of Castellon reports a horrid sacrilege in the town of Lucena. The tabernacle of the parish church was broken open and the sacred vessels containing the Adorable Sacrament were taken away, and their contents strewn about the floor and trampled upon. The chalices and other vessels were of great value, being made of pure virgin gold and studded with precious stones. The town is in a great uproar, the inhabitants threatening with death the perpetrators of this most abominable crime.

El Diario de Palma says that the Duke of Madrid represents the cause of God, the country, and the legitimate King. Consequently, the majority of the Catholics form the great Carlist party; and it is only a question for them to crown their devotion by electing and placing on the throne of his fathers the good and virtuous Don Carlos.

Dr. Dollinger—Infallibility.

The *Voce Cattolica* says that the Archbishop of Munich called upon Dr. Dollinger shortly after his return to his diocese, to beg of him to submit to the definition of the Council. His reply was—

Let them do with me what they please: let them burn me as a heretic on the pile, if they will: I will not change my opinion, but will believe and teach as I have always done for forty years." No: there is no desire to burn Dr. Dollinger for being a heretic now-a-days, he may be quite sure. The Church deals differently with those who revolt against her authority. But if we are to believe the words of Mgr. von Ketteler it is less than forty years ago since Dr. Dollinger believed and taught very different doctrine to that which he holds now. If the speech reported by the *Voce Cattolica* be correct, we give the Provost credit for perfect consistency with his article of last January, in which he rebuked the Council and set up his own infallibility against that of the Church; but it must be admitted that he is in flagrant contradiction with his former self. "I am with Dr. Dollinger," so writes the learned Bishop of Mayence, "whose teachings in former days filled his disciples with love and enthusiasm for the Church and the Holy See; but I have nothing in common with the Dollinger whom the enemies of the Church and the Holy See now load with praises." This unhappy man in last January set up his own infallibility against that of the Church.

We need expend no words of our own (says the *Register*) upon the inconsistency of those who laugh at and deny the doctrine of infallibility, who strain at a gnat while they swallow a camel. We may leave this to our Protestant contemporary, the *Spectator*, which contains the following pertinent remarks:

"But the most remarkable specimen of inconsistent criticism is presented by those who laugh at the doctrine of Papal Infallibility and yet believe in the High Church doctrine of clerical ordination. It is, no doubt, a marvelous theory that an old gentleman of the Vatican should have power to determine with infallible accuracy what is right or what is wrong in matters of faith or morals; but the marvel becomes absolutely insignificant when compared with the marvel of the stupendous doctrine that, by the act of canonical ordination, every clergyman is gifted with the power of working an indefinite number of 'invisible miracles' in the dispensation of the Sacraments. In comparison with that indefinitely multiplied and self-perpetuating miracle, the standing still of Joshua's sun at Ajalon was a trifling occurrence, and the fact of Papal Infallibility is scarcely worthy of notice. That educated men should readily believe the Pope or the meanest of the priesthood to be capable of transubstantiating bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Christ, and yet should hold it absurd to believe him capable of infallibly distinguishing theological truth from error, shows how unguided are the mass even of educated men by the rudimentary processes of logical thought."

And with regard to the dishonesty of those whe persist in denying the liberty of the Council, etc., simply because it has decreed the Infallibility of the Pope—for no other reason is it denied—we may be allowed to reproduce the following sentences extracted from an earlier number of the same journal: 1. "We have all along affirmed that the dogma, which is but the logical completion of a doctrine which has been developing itself for ages, would inevitably be accepted." 2. "The vote of five to one is far greater than that which extinguished Arianism, a vote which may be accepted as irreversible." 3. "The allegation that the Council was not free is not true, as every man there present could have shouted *Non Placet!* had he been so minded. The allegation, if true, could be affirmed only by another council assembled under similar circumstances, subjected to similar intellectual influences, and pressed by the same necessity for the concentration of power." 4. "Our contemporaries call the dogma new, but, though not formalized as dogma, it has been accepted as a fact by the Church for generations." 5. "They declare that it was an insult to reason, but an infallible person is no more contrary to reason than an infallible book, and has the advantage of being always able to explain himself." 6. "They argue that an impossible unanimity was essential to the promulgation of so immense a dogma, as if the Holy Spirit could not act through a majority as well as through a unanimous body." 7. "Liberal Catholicism is almost a contradiction in terms, is at best the daydream of a few learned men, and if all Liberal Catholics departed, the Church as an organization would probably be all the stronger."

THE PAPAL ARMY.—"The Papal government," writes a correspondent of the *Unita Cattolica* of the 2d inst., "has already selected the troops to replace the French in the province of Viterbo. Two battalions of Zouaves are to be in garrison there, under the command of Colonel de Charette, named as military commandant of the province. The strength of the Zouave corps will be stationed at Civita Vecchia; with artillery and cavalry and a detachment of chasseurs. The garrisons of the other provinces will not be changed for the present. Two battalions of Zouaves will remain in Rome, two of the Antibes Legion, two of carbineers, and strong detachments of indigenous chasseurs and infantry, besides the dragoons and gens d'armes, etc. Should the enemy appear in overwhelming force at the frontier, the order will be given for them to retire by degrees to center themselves in Rome, blowing up all bridges and destroying the railways as they effect their retreat within the walls of the Eternal City."

ST. STANISLAUS ACADEMY.—For the period of its existence, no institution of learning in the country has acquired a higher reputation than the above. This is due to the tact and intelligence which presided over its organization, and to the unremitted attention paid to the details necessary to the management of a first class College. Brother Florimond, the efficient President, possesses in an eminent degree the qualifications to govern and direct such an institution successfully, uniting as he does the urbanity of the Christian gentleman with the attainments of a ripe scholar. He is ably assisted by a body of professors, eminent in their respective departments. The location, in the delightful seashore resort, Bay St. Louis, is unsurpassed in eligibility and salubrity. The course of study is thorough, and adapted to the needs and views of the pupils—from the highest classical to the ordinary needs of a commercial career. The exercises will be resumed on the 15th instant. For further particulars we refer to advertisement in another column.

The attention of our readers, particularly the ladies, is called to the advertisement on the fifth page of to-day's issue, of Messrs. Gregory & Davis, General Sewing Machine Agents and dealers in varieties, No. 1½ Carondelet street, second door from Canal. They are also agents for the Wagener Sewing Machine, which they wish to introduce to this community on its own merits. All in search of a good and cheap machine should call and examine the Wagener. Machines sold on time, exchanged and for rent.

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French Policy Towards Rome.

The three chief Catholic sovereigns of Europe have forsaken the Pope. They are arrayed against him. The robber King of Italy is determined to complete his robbery; the Emperor of Austria having abandoned the Romagna into the hands of Victor Emmanuel, now tears up the Concordat, and through his Protestant Minister, Count Beust, cunningly tempts Napoleon to become an accomplice with himself and the King of Italy in delivering the Vicar of Christ into the hands of his enemies, and stripping him of the little he still retains. The Emperor of the French has yielded to the temptation, and has deserted the policy of his people. While the Chambers were dissolved and the mind of the nation engaged upon battles, he has concluded a treaty with Italy and Austria; and the price of its advantage to himself is the Vicar of Christ. The price is paid, with hesitation, anxieties and fear, no doubt; but still it is paid.

The effect produced upon the mind of Count Bismarck, if we may believe a correspondent from Berlin, has been precisely that which we should have expected. He chafed his hands as he talked over Napoleon's blindness in alienating the Catholic party in France by a cowardly act of unworthy condescension to Italian cutthroats. And he has recalled the Prussian Ambassador from Rome to Berlin for the purpose of a conference; he desires to rally the Catholic sentiment in the 12 million Catholic subjects of Prussia, and to bind it up with the cause of Prussia. The personal dispositions of King William towards the Pope are well known: he was the first Sovereign to congratulate the Holy Father after the victory of Mentana, and the first to send him a handsome present upon the occasion of his Jubilee. It will probably suit Count Bismarck's policy extremely well to become the protector of the Pope, and to set himself up as the guardian of order, justice, and high morality in Europe. Whosoever is to play the *role* of the leader of Europe must necessarily reckon for the Pope, who, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* has justly observed, is "the greatest religious force in the world, and will for an indefinite period continue to exercise an enormous influence."

The French people will hardly pardon Napoleon for having reversed the national policy, and for dragging the national honor through the dirt. It will be remembered with what moral unanimity the French Legislative Assembly pronounced itself against the usurpations of Italy, and in favor of the integrity of the Papal territory so lately as in the December of 1867. There were but 17 votes in that Assembly in favor of Victor Emmanuel, and 200 in favor of Pius IX. M. Rouher then uttered his famous "*Jamais,*" in the name of the Emperor. "*Never,*" he exclaimed, "shall Italy take possession of the Papal States; *Never* will France permit such an outrage on her honor." "The Holy Father," he said "is right to put no trust in Italy, which has made him drink the chalice to the dregs." And again, on the same 5th of December, "the French troops shall remain in Rome as long as the Pope's safety may require them; and by the word *safety* the Government does not mean merely material calm, but serious guarantees, such as are necessary from Italy after the mockeries we have witnessed."

It remains to be seen what course the revolution will take before it is overthrown. Napoleon has already been taught a lesson, and has received a warning. He may well ponder on the words of his Minister, the Duc de Persigny, in 1860: "*L'abandon du territoire Pontifical ne devait pas porter bonheur a l'Autriche; car, bientot battue a Solferino elle etait contrainte de faire la paix.*" Is he not learning this truth on the banks of the Rhine? The French Catholics think that he is: and the Empress who more than once has saved the cause of her husband by her loyalty to the Holy See, after having sent a lamp to N. Dame des Victoires to burn for the success of the war, upon her own responsibility, it is said, sent word to Civita Vecchia that the remnant of the French troops should remain there. But it was too late to prevent the embarkation.

It is again a woman's faith and instincts that plead for the cause of truth and justice. That her husband will not treat her words as an idle dream, and finally wash his hands of the Vicar of Christ and deliver him up, we may suppose from the recent appointment of the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne to the Ministry of the Foreign Office. This is a decided indication of the resumption of a policy favorable to the Holy See. The Prince, who is brother to the Archbishop of Bourges, has always been known as devoted to the cause of the Papacy. In this appointment the Empress has secured for her husband the only man who can save his foreign diplomacy: and he will do it, if it can be done. To hold 5000 men in readiness for embarkation at Toulon will be quite as useful to Rome as to have them at Civita Vecchia. May the counsels of the Empress prevail over the blunders of the Emperor.—*London Tablet.*

The following correspondence, the genuineness of which there is no reason to doubt, speaks for itself:

Letter of the Pope to the King.—Your Majesty: In the present grave circumstances it may appear an unusual thing to receive a letter from me; but, as the Vicar on Earth of God and peace, I cannot do less than offer my mediation. It is my desire to witness the cessation of warlike preparations, and to stop the evils, their inevitable consequences. My mediation is that of a sovereign whose small dominion excites no jealousy, and who inspires confidence by the moral and religious influence he personifies. May God lend an ear to my wishes, and listen also to those I form for your Majesty, to whom I would be united in the bonds of charity.

Given at the Vatican, July 22, 1870.

PIUS.

The King to the Pope.—Most august Pontiff, I am not surprised, but profoundly moved, at the touching words traced by your hand. They cause the voice of God and of peace to be heard. How could my heart refuse to listen to so powerful an appeal. God witnesses that neither I nor my people desired or provoked war. Obeying the sacred duties which God imposes on sovereigns and nations, we take up the sword to defend the independence and honor of our country, ready to lay it down the moment those treasures are secure. *If* your Holiness could offer me from him who *so unexpectedly* declared war assurances of sincerely pacific dispositions, and guarantees against a similar attempt upon the peace and tranquility of Europe, it certainly will not be I who will refuse to receive them from your venerable hands, united as I am with you in bonds of Christian charity and sincere friendship.

WILLIAM.

A monthly meeting of the Hibernian Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association, Branch No. 3, will take place on Monday evening, September 5th, at half past 7 o'clock P. M., at the hall corner of Common and Derbigny streets.

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Wholesale dealers in Fire-Test Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps, Portable Gas Lamps, Lanterns and Chandeliers. Patent Gas Fluid and Vapor Burners, Gasoline, Painters' Fluid, Druggists' Erasive Fluid, Benzine, Naptha, and all the products of Petroleum.

A specialty of Sugar-House and Cane-Shed Lamps and Lanterns. se5 1y

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I am constantly receiving Alabama Lime, which offer for sale in lots to suit purchasers at the lowes market price. This Lime is superior to all other Lime that is sold here, and for cornicing, hard finishing and sugar making far superior.

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From New Orleans to Liverpool.....$110 and $
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From New Orleans to Liverpool.....
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The steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. G. L. Norton, will leave her wharf, foot of Jefferson street, on SATURDAY, September 10, at 5 P. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers. Cabin passage, $60; Steerage, $25.

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Sailing from Pier 45 North River, New York, every SATURDAY.

Sailing from Liverpool every WEDNESDAY.
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SPEED AND EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS INSURED.

First Cabin to Liverpool and Queenstown from New York.....$100 Gold
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First Cabin to New York from Liverpool or Queenstown.....$75, $5, and $85 Gold
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Each Steerage passenger will be provided with a separate berth to sleep in, and women will be placed in rooms by themselves. Provisions, of the best quality, are cooked and served out by the Company's Stewards, and the wants of all are fully supplied.

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Fare for the trip, over and back, $1 25.

For further particulars apply to COHEN M SORIA, 18 and 20 Union street.

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PECTORAL BALM,

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma and the Various Affections of the Lungs and Throat, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients.

The Turnip Pectoral Balm completely cures the most inveterate cases of Bronchitis, Catarrh, incipient Consumption, Pulmonary Oppression, the Spasmodic and nervous disorders which attend certain forms of Coughs, Sore Throat, and generally all cases of inflammation of the Respiratory Organs It has a soothing effect upon the Cough, facilitates expectoration, checks the night sweats of blood, and relieves the Asthma. In this last disease the Turnip Pectoral Balm has been given with the greatest success. Its use in Whooping Cough remarkably relieves this distressing affection.

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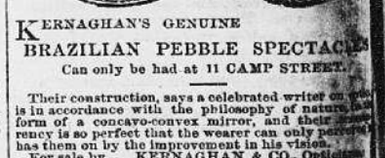

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A large supply of Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Weather Boarding; also, Rough Pine and Cypress Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Orders left at 41 Merchants' Exchange. Particular attention paid to shipments.