

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 3.—The *Constitution*, in reply to the assertion of M. Clement Duvernois in the new Bonapartist organ, *L'Ordre*, that Mr. Thiers was the last card remaining in the hands of the Republican party, proposed M. Gambetta as the Pretender of the Democracy in case M. Thiers had failed. To this article M. Gambetta replied in a letter dated yesterday, and acknowledges that the Democratic party ought to support the Government, but objects to the expression of "Pretender of the Democracy" as involving Monarchical ideas.

M. Gambetta cannot accept such an appellation, because he is of opinion that there can and ought to be found among the ranks of the Democracy only citizens called upon to render services to their country, and no pretenders.

At the present moment a very singular phenomenon may be observed in France. The Monarchist party, after several abortive attempts at fusion, now appears to be completely disorganized, and to be impressed with a belief that the time has not arrived for any serious effort to effect a restoration. But that party, which includes men of undoubted honesty and patriotism, has no intention of creating embarrassments for the existing Government. All in accepting the Republican form of Government comprehend that for the moment it is the only one which will permit France to recover her wasted strength. Thus, the Monarchists will do nothing that can in any way compromise the temporary tranquillity of the country.—They await the issue of the experiment. Should the experiment be successful, they will renounce their most cherished predilections in the interest of domestic peace. If, on the contrary, the experiment should fail, the partisans of Monarchy knew that they can afford to wait, and that their most efficient auxiliaries are time and patience.

As for the Radical party, although of late it has thrown the responsibility for the horrors of the recent insurrection upon the desperate fanatics whom it now repudiates, it is not less certain that this party will not venture for a long time to aspire to the government power.—Its chiefs, as well as the rank and file, are aware that they have lost the game, and all the noise they make is intended only to prevent too severe chastisement upon such of their friends as have fallen into the hands of justice.

The Conservative Republican party, which at the present time seems to be in possession of the Government of France, in reality comprises only a limited number of supporters, and its continued duration and success alone can add to its strength. It is certain that this form of Government is the one so little understood in France that it is always looked upon as a merely provisional arrangement, even those persons who are most favourable to it continually referring to a time "when France will have a definitive Government." However, Monarchists, Radicals, and Republicans have tacitly agreed upon a kind of prolonged truce—the one party because their time has not come, the others because the use they made of success has been such as to alarm the country, and the last-mentioned because they honestly believe that they have attained to the government of the country.

But the phenomenon of which I spoke, and which is very noticeable at the present time, is the number of Imperialist partisans who have sprung up.—*Times Cor.*

The Government has issued orders to Commandants of military and naval posts and harbors on the coast of France, warning them to keep a careful watch on the movements of all suspicious or suspected persons, and to be prepared for prompt action, to suppress any disturbance. The object is to prevent the country from being disturbed or excited by a Bonapartist descent, which it is feared may be undertaken.

THE IMPERIALISTS AND THE ARMY.—The *Siecle* relates the following:—"We are told that there is no Bonapartist conspiracy afoot. It is possible. But it cannot be denied that the agents of the Emperor are hard at work among the army. The following incident cannot be denied. On Tuesday last, at the Camp of Satory, there was a grand dinner, at which were present many officers of the old Imperial army. During the dinner all kinds of hard things were said, of course, against M. Thiers and the Republic. At desert the health of the unlucky hero of Sedan was drunk. At midnight the company separated with cries of "Vive l'Empereur." The Government the next morning sent off to the Loire one of the regiments in camp at Satory. The Government acted prudently, and we cannot but approve this step."

"TRANSPORTATION TO A FORTRESS."—The terms "transportation to a fortress," "transportation for life," of which such a free use has been made at the recent trials at Versailles, are apt to suggest misapprehensions to those who judge of French penalties by English. Excepting penal servitude (*travaux forcés*), which is a truly unpleasant thing, but is scarcely ever inflicted in political cases, French punishments are not very harsh for prisoners who have money. A man sentenced to transportation must rough it if he be penniless, but in the contrary case he undergoes no greater hardship than that of being obliged to live within certain prescribed limits, and being obliged to report himself daily at stated hours to a commanding officer. It is garrison life without the uniform. A political convict of any status generally has his apartments as if he were at home. He may read, write, walk about his fortified town pretty much as he pleases, and have his family to live with him, if the family likes it. The only circumstances where severity is used are those where the prisoner is untractable, and declines giving his parole not to escape.—As for political imprisonment in France, it is not going too far to describe it as a mere joke. When a man may receive his friends, give them a dinner, play music to them, and edit

his newspaper in his "cell" (which is generally a very costly furnished room, at least at St. Pelagie), he may yet complain that life is not as sweet as it might be, but he can hardly plume himself upon suffering very painfully for truth's sake.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE DOLLINGER MANIFESTO FROM A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.—The *Constitutionnel* gives the following pithy analysis of the document from Munich:—

1. We are some Old-Catholics, and we reject the doctrines proclaimed under the Popedom of Pius IX.—2. We accept the Pope's Primacy with a good many reservations. We receive the decrees of Councils so far as they meet our approbation.—3. We mean to reform the Catholic Church, and for that purpose we shall take counsel of non-Catholics.—4. We do not want the clergy educated in the Church seminaries; we think a general, in boots and spurs, more competent to decide the question than a Bishop of the Church.—5. In our opinion the worst political constitution is better than the institutions of the Church.—6. Deeply convinced of the truth of the doctrines preached by Eugene Sue, we demand that the Jesuits be put out of the way.—7. Although we protest against the Pope and the Bishops, yet we mean to retain our rights over Church property and the churches themselves.—Thus has it been resolved and declared at the Palace of Industry, Munich, under the auspices of Messieurs Dollinger and Hyacinthe Loyson. The grotesque is mingled with the serious. People reject the authority of the Pope, and yet want to remain Roman Catholics. The Pope has no right to define dogmas in his Council, but Dr. Dollinger and M. Hyacinthe Loyson have a right to define doctrines in their meeting. That is the grotesque side of the thing. The serious side is the political side: Dr. Dollinger gets not only the applause of his meeting but he also gets the approval of the democrats and those of the middle-classes who the other day were cheering Rochefort. Great men pat him on the back.—Prince Bismarck, the King of Bavaria, and the Emperor of Germany. What they see or think they see in the movement is the triumph of Protestantism over Catholic Germany: the unopposed supremacy of the House of Hohenzollern over the whole of Northern Europe; that universal empire which Napoleon I signed, intrusted, and fought for in vain; the Prussianization and enslavement of Europe which cannot be accomplished but through the destruction of the Papacy.

The *Liberte*, the Socialist organ of Brussels, declares itself authorized to foretell war to the knife, not in a figurative, but in the most literal sense of the word, to the class of employers in Europe if Chinese coolies be introduced there.

THE FIRST NEW STORY FROM PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the Washington *Patriot* says:

One day last week a stranger entered a fine store in the Rue de Rivoli, on the window of which was printed, in large gold letters, "English Spoken." "Mann Spricht Deutsch." "Se habla Espanol." "Si parla Italiano." The chief clerk, seeing a fine customer, rushes to meet the stranger, who unfortunately begins the conversation in English. The clerk, who possessed a great "chick" for selling overcoats and white vests, completely ignored the language of Shakespeare, and no one in the establishment knew any more about it than he did. Mentally calling to his assistance the shades of Mezzofanti and Crichton, he succeeded in informing the stranger that the English interpreter had gone to take a bath. The gentleman, pointing to the sign, quietly began the same questions in German. Astonishment of the clerk, repetition of grief, and a series of fierce shrugs; also a new pantomime, to say that the German interpreter had returned to Braunschweigwurst-Oberlahnsteiner Station, gegenuber Stolzenfels. The unknown linguist, not discouraged, renewed his questions in excellent Italian, but the Italian interpreter had gone to a funeral, and Tasso's tongue found no representative in the establishment. With a frown the gentleman addressed the perspiring clerk in Spanish the special interpreter having been guillotined the week previous. "Sacrebleu!" cries the infuriated customer, in the purest French, "do you speak your own language at least in this cursed store?" "Certainly, sir," replied the knight of the yard-stick relieved of a great weight, and hoping to take his revenge by swindling the linguist. "Oh, very well, that is all I wished to know. *Sperischi*, if you speak French, why not have it printed in big letters in the windows?" and with this farewell the Parisian joker strode off majestically, while the dumbfounded clerk immediately began the study of the English irregular verbs.

ITALY.

The conflagrations go on, and excite, as well they may, the greatest terror throughout Italy. Every day and every night great fires break out, at some place or other, often several on the same day. No part of Italy is quite free from them; Turin to Milan, and from thence to Sicily, the ravages of the petroleum extend. The terrible element has destroyed some of the finest dwelling-houses and richest manufactories. On the day of the opening of the Mont Cenis railway, as the Ministers were sitting at their official dinner in Turin, they could see from the windows the flames of one of the most important manufactories in the city. The other day, a certain Signor Rossi of Thiene in the province of Vicenza received from London a letter intimating to him that his large mill, in which he employs 600 work-people, would be burnt down. He called all those in his employment together, and told them that his property was insured to the amount of 1,500,000 lire and that if he feared the fire, it was not for himself but for them.—The danger however is, that the insurances offices may refuse to pay, or may break down under the unlooked-for strain which this enormous increase of incendiarism has placed upon their resources. I do not hear of the detection or arrest of any of the villains.—*Cor. of Tablet.*

The *Tablet's* Roman correspondent writes:—I have just heard an amusing anecdote of the adventures of our Italian Minister of War in unsuccessful search of a domicile at Rome. After many fruitless endeavours, his Excellency at length succeeded in meeting with suitable apartments. He eagerly engaged them, paid rent in advance, and took a written agreement from the landlord; but (unbusiness-like omission), forgot to add his official designation when he signed the counterpart lease. The furniture arrived at the house, escorted by a laquay in a red livery, and the landlord enquired whose goods those were? "The effects of his Excellency the Minister of War," replied the servant. "Then you may take them back to where they came from," was to answer. "I let my apartments to Signor Ricotti Magnani, not to the Minister of War." Recourse was had to law but without effect: strange as it may seem, the tribunal sustained the objection. The Minister's trouble did not end here. He applied to one of the *employes* of his own department who had rooms to let. "I should be only too happy to let them to your Excellency," said the *employe*, if the proprietor of the house will consent. "Very well, let us see them," said the Minister. He did see the rooms, and the proprietor also, who like a good Roman said: "I have let part of my house to Signor—at 2500 lire, but I would not let it to the King of Sardinia's minister at 100,000." I believe M. Ricotti Magnani is still at his hotel. Such facts as these, which are but a sample of many, show that the Romans are by no means universally delighted with their new Government.

The Brazilian Bishops have published a strong protest, addressed to the Emperor of Brazil, against the usurpation, by the Italian Government, of the city of Rome and the remaining States of the Church.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 20th.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* contradicts the accounts given by M. Benedetti of the negotiations between Bismarck and Napoleon in 1866. It asserts that the Germans, while at Versailles, found in the archives of the French Government a copy, in Benedetti's hand-writing, of the famous secret treaty which was published last year.

GOTHA, Oct. 20.—Full reports of the last German expedition to the North Pole are published. It is claimed that the expedition was successful. A Polar sea was discovered, free of ice and swarming with whales.

SUSPENSION OF DR. HIRSCHWALDER.—The Archbishop of Munich and Friesing has suspended Dr. Hirschwaller from his office as priest, for attending the "Old-Catholic" Congress.

AUSTRIA.

STATE V. CHURCH IN HUNGARY.—Aggravated instances of this interference have occurred in Hungary. At one moment it is the municipality of Buda which decrees that a certain theological doctrine shall not be taught in the churches over which it has temporal control; at another it is the Government itself which declares to the Episcopate, in the person of the Bishop of Stuhlweissenburg, that it must not teach that to be true which the King has decided on rejecting, although the Church in General Council has affirmed it. Otherwise they will incur the Royal displeasure. If this is not interference with purely spiritual liberties we know not what is, nor do we know how the *Times* would reconcile such a course with the words which it puts in the mouth of its statesmen: "Hold it, 'define it, and interpret it as you please.' It must be remembered also that in claiming to teach its doctrines without restriction, the Church is only doing what every other religious body in Hungary is allowed to do. It was, therefore, only natural that the very day after Mgr. Jekelfalusy received his admonition the Hungarian Bishops should have held a meeting and passed a declaration to the effect that the Catholic Church in Hungary is resolved to assert its full and entire liberty, such as is enjoyed by other confessions; and that they should have prepared a memorandum to the same purport for submission to the King.—*Tablet.*

HEALTH OF THE QUEEN.—The London *Daily News*, referring to the improved state of the Queen's health, says all reason for apprehension, and even, it hopes, for anxiety, may now be considered to have passed away. The best-informed opinions describe the physical condition of the Queen as distinctly growing better and stronger, and it trusts the public will before long have the most convincing assurance that Her Majesty is perfectly equal to the discharge of all those duties which, while her health allowed, it was her pride and delight never to leave unfulfilled.

GOOD FIRE.—The following recipe for making a good fire is worthy of dissemination. In half a tea-spoonful of butter, one tea-spoonful of molasses, one tea-spoonful of dried currants, one egg, and a little nutmeg. Roll two soda crackers fine and add to the above, and you will have material enough for three fires. Try them, and you will make more.

DOMESTIC REMEDIES.—Iron rust can be removed by salt and lemon juice.

Put hot tallow on ink stains before sending to wash.

Don't hang colored articles in the sun to dry; it fades them.

Carpets can be well cleaned by sweeping them sprinkled with wet corn meal or sawdust.

An excellent tooth-powder is made of equal parts of honey and powdered charcoal.

MASQUE.—The *English Journal of Horticulture* says that the degree of decay to which it is desirable that manure should be brought before it is used depends upon the condition of the soil for which it is in preparation. To a damp, heavy loam, it is best to apply the manure in as rough a state as possible, as every straw would serve, for a time, to keep the soil open and admit the air; but in almost every other case, manure in a state of decay is the most valuable. Horse dung by its stimulating quality is the best adapted to cold and clayey soils, while cow dung from its colder nature, is admirably suited to hot, sandy soils.

REMEDY FOR FOUNDERS.—Fourteen years ago, in a discussion by the New York Farmers' Club, one of the members said he would not make five dollars difference in buying a horse, whether it was foundered or not, or whether the founder was old or new, because one table-spoonful of alum would cure it.—

At all events, if the first dose did not cure, the second would.

During the year ending Feb. 1st, 1870, Mr. Fellows paid nearly eleven thousand dollars for advertising in the Dominion alone. He is doubtless the most extensive advertiser in the British Provinces.

It is no wonder that invalids lose faith in all specifics, when so many worthless medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases; but which, when tried, are "found wanting." We have yet to learn, however, of the first failure of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to cure coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease.

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS.—Best family physic; Sheridan's Catarrh Condition Powder, for horses.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PATENT EYE CUPS.

"SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS, CHRONIC SORE EYES CURED, and all diseases of the eye successfully treated, 'cure guaranteed,' by the greatest invention of the age, DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT EYE CUPS.

The value of the celebrated and well known Patent Eye Cups for the restoration of Sight, breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 6,000 testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1,000 of our best physicians in their practice.

The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as Major Ellis, of Dayton, Ohio, writes, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age.

Certificates of cures performed by the application of Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Patent Ivory and Lignum Vita Eye Cups.

Reader please notice the permanent cure of Dr. Alex. R. Wyeth of Atchison, Washington Co. Pa. wrote to a friend of his on August 16th, 1871, nearly one year after his first certificate:—

"The certificate of mine you see published by Dr. J. Ball & Co. of New York with Mealy, Irwin, Botkin & Boyd. Certificate certified before Judge Birch is not only my Certificate but emphatically true to the letter.

"I wrote this letter with the Right Eye closed using the Left Eye that was blind, and further more there is a lady in my neighborhood who by using the Patent Cups was relieved of the necessity of using glasses, altogether her Sight was perfectly restored.

"In short the Patent Eye Cups act on most correct philosophical Principles and that is simply a system of Dry Cupping particularly adapted by the constructions of the Eye Cups for rounding up the Corners of the Eye which always becomes flat as age approaches or that condition of the Eye in which it becomes necessary to use Glasses. They also meet the necessities in the treatment of many of the diseases of the Eye and Optic Nerve that can not be reached by any other means.

"Yours Truly,

"DR. ALEX. R. WYETH."

BLOOMING VALLEY, PA., Sept. 4th, '71.

DR. J. BALL & CO., Opticians:

Gents,—I received your Patent Eye Cups by the hand of Mr. Roubelush. After testing the efficacy of the Cups for two weeks, I am satisfied that they are what they purport to be. After wearing glasses for 19 years for reading and writing, I can now see to read any print in your pamphlet without my spectacles. I can therefore recommend the Patent Eye Cups.

Very respectfully yours,

REV. J. SPOONER.

Blooming Valley, Crawford Co., Pa.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. W. P. Martin, Bolton, S. C., a worthy Minister of the Church. It was addressed to the Editor of the *Working Christian*, Charleston, S.C. "He says: 'Bro. Gaires.—I write this without my spectacles I am using Dr. J. Ball & Co's Eye Cups. They are the very thing for the Eyes, I first saw the account of them in the *Working Christian*.'

"Fenton, Mich, July 17, 1871.

"Dr. J. Ball & Co.—Gentlemen.—It is with pleasure that I am able to inform you of my success with the Patent Eye Cups I have been slow in my operations but work on a sure Plan.

"People are afraid of being humbugged; but I have convinced them of reality. The Patent Eye Cups are a perfect success. They have restored my Son's Eye Sight, who was Blind in his right Eye, since he was a lad, the Optic Nerve was injured after applying your Patent a few times, he can read with that Eye unassisted; he can shoot as many birds from the Cherry Tree with his right Eye that was blind as any other Person.

"I have applied the Patent Eye Cups with my Optic attachments to two Persons Eyes who are near sighted, their Sight is improving at an astonishing rate.

"My old Eyes of 14 years standing are perfectly restored.

"Many Blessings on the Inventors of the Patent Eye Cups for the Great Good they have done to suffering humanity.

"I remain,

"Most Respectfully,

"REV. ISAAC MORTON."

CAMBORG, C. W., June 13th, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & CO.—Gentlemen.—It has been a long time since I wrote to you. I have waited to see what effect the Eye Cups that you sent me last January would have upon my eyes. I can truly say the effect produced upon my eyes is truly astonishing. Before using the Eye Cups, a printed sheet was like a dirty blank paper to my naked eyes, but now I can see to read without glasses any print with apparent ease. The glasses I was compelled to use before I applied the Eye Cups was of the greatest magnifying power to enable me to read or write, but now I have laid them aside and can read diamond point, and write without them. My Sight is restored as in youth.

A young lady, the daughter of my tenant, which I have in my place, was afflicted very badly with near-sightedness, brought on by inflammation. She came to me to have the Eye Cups applied to her eyes, and, strange to say, after a few applications, (for reading) the book was removed from six inches focus to nine inches focus, and she can see objects at a distance distinctly, a thing she could not do before.

The Patent Eye Cups are the greatest invention of the age.

May heaven bless and preserve you for many years, for the benefit you may confer on suffering humanity.

Yours most truly,

ISAAC MORTON.

Camborg, Haldimand Co., C. W.

Copy of certificate received from Chayville, Washington County, Pa., Sept. 25th, 1871:

DR. J. BALL & CO.—Gentlemen.—I have now thoroughly tested and proved the Patent Eye Cups; they are the *negligence* of all treatments of impaired vision, from advanced life and other causes, and are an invaluable cure of Myopia and Near Sight. I have in the last few days entirely cured several cases of both acute and what is called chronic inflammation. These had tried every known and available species of treatment without the slightest benefit, but on the contrary, detrimental, and great expense. My mother, an old lady of sixty-four years, is an enthusiastic advocate of the Cups. Three months since she could not read a letter, or letters as large

as her thumb, as she sometimes expressed herself. Certain it is, that her eyes were unusually old, and worn beyond her age to such an extent that she could not read the heading of the New York *Tribune* without her glasses. You may judge, therefore, the effect of the Cups, when I inform you that she can now read every portion of the *Tribune*, even the small diamond type, without her glasses. She now habitually reads her Testament, ordinary print, without her glasses. You can imagine her pleasure.

The business is beginning to assume something like form and shape. I have inquiries from all directions, and often great distances, in regard to the nature of the Cups. Wherever I go with them they create intense excitement. But a few words are necessary to enlist an attentive audience everywhere that people can be found. I was at our fair last Tuesday, 27th inst., and I can safely say that I myself, or rather the Eye Cups, were no mean portion of the attractions of the occasion. I sold and effected future sales liberally. They will make money, and make it fast, too. No small catch-peeny affair, but a superb, No. 1, tip-top business, that promises, so far as I can see, to be life-long.

I am, very truly yours,

HONORABLE B. DURANT, M. D.

Reader, these are a few certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee that your old and diseased eyes can be made new: spectacles discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless. All persons wishing for full particulars, certificates of cures, prices, etc., will please send their address to us, and we will send our treatise on the eye, of forty-four pages, free by return of mail.

Write to

DR. J. BALL & CO.,

No. 91 Liberty Street,

New York City, N. Y.

P. O. Box 957.

Agents wanted for every County in the United States and the Dominion of Canada not yet disposed of.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT.

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homoeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first off-ended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the face-works of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, COUGHS, COLDS, and Irritation of Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS.

will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all Dealers in Medicine.

"Troches," so called, sold by the ounce, are a poor imitation and nothing like Brown's Bronchial Troches, which are sold only in boxes with fac-simile of the proprietors.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON,

on outside wrapper of box, and private government stamp attached to each box.

This care in putting up the Troches is important as a security to the purchaser in order to be sure of obtaining the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches.

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 265

Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

HONORABLE J. JOSEPH, MONTREAL.

August 5th, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir,—On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favour of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, but having recently tested the working qualities of the "Family Singer" manufactured by you, we feel justified in stating that yours is superior for both family and manufacturing purposes.

SISTER GAUTHIER.

MONTREAL, April 25, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir,—In answer to your enquiry about the working qualities of your Family Singer Sewing Machines, which we have in constant operation on shirts, we beg to say that they are, in every respect, perfectly satisfactory and we consider them superior to any American Machine, and consequently take much pleasure in recommending them as the most perfect, useful and durable Machines now offered to the public.

Most respectfully,

J. B. MEAD & CO.,

Shirt Manufacturers,

381 Notre Dame St.

VILLA MARIA,

Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir,—Having thoroughly tested the qualities of the "Family Singer" Sewing Machine manufactured by you, we beg to inform you that it is, in our estimation, superior to either the Wheeler & Wilson or any other Sewing Machine we have ever tried, for the use of families and manufacturers.

Respectfully,

THE DIRECTRESS OF VILLA MARIA.

HOTEL DIEU DE ST HYACINTHE.

11th September, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR, Montreal:

Sir,—Among the different Sewing Machines in use in this Institution, we have a "Singer Family" of your manufacture, which we recommend with pleasure as superior for family use to any of the others, and perfectly satisfactory in every respect.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY

OF HOTEL DIEU, ST. HYACINTHE.