

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Court-martial at Versailles on the twenty-three persons accused of murdering the Archbishop of Paris, and other hostages, at La Roquette prison, on the 24th May, has closed its proceedings to-day.

After deliberating for some time in private, the Judges pronounced sentence of death on Genton, who had acted as President of the mock court-martial before which the hostages were tried. François, the Governor of La Roquette under the Commune, was sentenced to the *travaux forcés* for life; Roumain, the chief warder of the prison, to the same punishment for ten years; Fortin for ten years, and Pigeon for five years. The two women, La Chaise and Grandel, were acquitted, as also were Vattier, Lungbein and Pigerre; and the other accused were condemned simply to deportation. Criticisms are passed on the unexpected lightness of the sentences, which is explained, however, on the ground of the extraordinary conflict of evidence.

THE MURDER OF ARCHBISHOP DARBOY.

On the trial of the persons accused of this outrage, one of the witnesses who did not see the hostages killed, did see them plundered and stripped. One of the murderers in tearing the buckles out of the Archbishop's shoes, pricked his finger with the points, and kicking the corpse exclaimed, "Hog! you hurt me, even now that you are dead." Another joked at the poverty of the Abbe Allard as shown by the holes in his stockings, while a third described, with ferocious humor, the amount of killing it had taken to quiet President Bonjean. The actual assassins seem to have been led to do their foul work by the basest of all instincts—cupidity, as they are said to have been paid for it each 50 francs. The bodies of their victims were put upon a hand cart, and thrown into a hole at Pere La Chaise, without any sort of rite. The murderers, indeed, barely tolerated any religious rite by the victims themselves in their dying moments. When the Archbishop knelt to offer up prayer he was interrupted with insults, and told that he was only wasting time. Just before the six hostages were shot an order had come from the Commune to shoot not six, but sixty. The reason assigned for the order was that six Federals had been shot. One of the head warders objected that as only six had been shot it was not necessary to shoot sixty, and that the messenger had better see if there was not a mistake.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A special despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Paris says that President Thiers was shot at last night, but was not hurt. The assassin escaped.

The *Patrie* says the German Government has notified France of its willingness to accept a French colony in part payment of the war indemnity.

Count de Chambord is about to leave Frohsdorf. On his departure, it is expected, he will issue another manifesto.

THE SORBONNE AND THE COUNCIL.—The Theological Faculty of the Sorbonne, which had been prevented from holding a general meeting ever since the Council by the war and subsequent events at Paris, met on the 27th of last month, and, before settling the courses of lectures and entering on its ordinary labours, agreed to a resolution in which the Faculty records "the adhesion of its members to the decrees of the Council of the Vatican, and particularly to the Constitution *Pastor Æternus* relative to the doctrinal infallibility of the Roman Pontiff." The Faculty direct that the Dean shall communicate this resolution to the Archbishop of Paris, and Mgr. Maret has just done so.—*Tablet*, Jan. 13th.

M. DE MONTALEMBERT, THE ABBE GRATRY, AND M. LOYSON.—The *Chronique de Dijon* publishes a piece of intelligence which will be gratifying to all Catholics though it will not surprise anybody. It is that papers left by the Comte de Montalembert contain the most unequivocal proof of his resolve to submit to the decisions of the Council of the Vatican whatever they might be. The Dijon paper adds that "interesting communications" with reference to this subject will shortly be published. No one can doubt that M. de Montalembert, had his life been spared, would have made an act of submission such as that which gave an additional lustre to his name and to that of the Abbe Lacordaire, at an earlier period of their career; and such as that which has on this occasion been made by Mgr. Darboy, Mgr. Maret, the Abbe Gratry, and others who, more or less, belonged to the same school of thought.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—*La Patrie* says the Committee of the National Assembly which is investigating facts connected with the capitulation of French fortifications and armies during the recent war, has obtained proof of Marshal Bazaine's treachery to the Republic.

A movement is on foot in the Assembly to make Thiers President for life, and renew the Assembly by annual elections. The propositions are reported to emanate from the Left centre.

AMNESTY.—The Assembly has approved of the report of its committee recommending amnesty to all Communists under rank of commissioned officers, and who have committed no offence under the common law.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—According to the proposed French law on education, a child is to be brought up for examination at 10 or 12 years old, and if he cannot pass, his father is to be summoned before a board and reprimanded. If the child persists in his idleness his father and mother's names are to be placarded at the *mairie*; if he continues to be invincibly obstinate the father is to be brought before the *juge de paix* first, next before the correctional police, fined, and finally deprived of his civil and political rights. To punish the father because his child is idle and will not learn is quite a new idea. It seems incredible that such a scheme can be seriously proposed for enactment.

THE KEEPER OF THE MORGUE.—There died in Paris, just in time to have his name included in the obituary of 1871, a somewhat remarkable person.—His name was Charles François Ferte, and his business in life was to receive the bodies of persons whom crime, accident, or suicide led to the Morgue. Ferte, by reason of his taste in waistcoats popularly

known as "l'Homme Rouge," is described as a man who, under a somewhat rough demeanour, hid a kind heart. Many stories of his acts of humanity are current, but it suffices to know that he has left behind him a child which the double suicide of its parents had left unprotected, and to whom "l'Homme Rouge" took home with him, cared for, and had properly educated. But he has left behind him something more interesting still. Day by day, during the 26 years of his service at the Morgue, Ferte was composing a book to which he has given the singular title "Registre de Macabre." The book, which extends to many volumes, is nothing more nor less than the register of the names and addresses—when known, otherwise of the descriptions—of the bodies received by him, which reach a total of 20,000.—Ferte appears to have spent his leisure hours in making enquiries into the antecedents of the more interesting of his charges, and the results are given in voluminous notes appended to the register of death. It is not stated whether the book is for sale, but if it be we need not point out its value to a youthful novelist about to commence business. In the record of 20,000 violent deaths annotated by the late keeper of the Morgue there would surely be found material for a complete parlour library of sensational novels.—*Globe*.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—Agitations against the Government are reported in Valencia and Andalusia. MADRID, Feb. 10.—Two thousand troops, asked for by Captain-General Valmaseda, have sailed from Cadix for Cuba.

ITALY.

THE VATICAN AND THE QUERINALE.—The tiny story of Victor Emmanuel's message to the Vatican, which appeared in the telegram in the shape of an interchange of civilities between the King and Cardinal Antonelli, turns out, as we expected, to be somewhat as follows. General Palmaro, accompanied by the Marchese di Lajatico, brother of Prince Corsini, presented himself to the Swiss Guard on duty, and asked to be admitted for the purpose of obtaining an audience. The Swiss Guard replied that his Holiness was indisposed, and did not give audiences that day. Moreover, the General did not possess the usual ticket or order for an audience. Thereupon, the General requested to see Cardinal Antonelli, who consented to receive him, and told him that, in the position in which the King had placed himself towards the Sovereign Pontiff, it was quite impossible that his Holiness should enter into any communication with him, until he had made reparation for his outrages against justice and right. General Palmaro then enquired whether, on the strength of his own name, known to the Pope as that of his uncle, a former Minister of Sardinia at Rome, he could not himself obtain an audience. To this Cardinal Antonelli replied by asking whether with the uniform he wore, and considering the Sovereign he served, he thought it possible himself. You would offend the dignity of the Pope, added his Eminence; "and, if his Holiness received you, he could only reproach you with your presence in Rome." After the introduction and presentation of the Marchese di Lajatico to the Cardinal, the interview then terminated.—*Tablet*.

THE SMALL-POX.—The small-pox is raging in many parts of Italy and is very bad in Rome. On the first day of the new year the proprietor and editor of the semi-liberal *Italia* fell a victim to it, and yesterday it carried off Baron Doennegns, Bavarian Minister to the Piedmontese Government.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian minister of Public Worship has forbidden the students of the Innsbruck Lyceum to remain members of the Congregation of Mary, founded by them in connection with their Lyceum. This prohibition is based on a law prohibiting students of the Lyceums to belong to any associations. But had the Congregation of Mary been an association of freemasons or infidels, instead of an association of Catholics for the purpose of joint prayer, no one would have dreamed of putting the law in force.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The Bishop of Strasburg has notified the Cabinet here that the Holy See no longer recognizes the Concordat as applying to Alsace and Lorraine. Bismarck replied that the Emperor of Germany will undertake independently of such measure the Church Government of those provinces. BERLIN, Feb. 9.—In the Diet during the debate on the Education bill, Bismarck said Government were disposed to propitiate the Roman Catholics, but that its patience was exhausted. He announced it as the policy of Prussia, perfected to Germanize Polish schools as France had Gallicized those of Alsace and Lorraine.

M. Oslin, a Russian "Professor"—of what we are not told—who attended the Congress of the *Altkatholiken* sect at Munich, has since returned to Russia, where he has been labouring to spread the new schism. He has been giving lectures on the Dollinger movement, and has numbered amongst his audience personages of the highest distinction. It is even said that the Emperor himself, and the Grand Duke Constantine, attended one of the lectures; not to mention Count Stroganoff, and a list of aides-de-camp and generals. M. Oslin told them—according to the report—that the "Old Catholics" included Protestants and Rationalists, and that he therefore had listened to join them, in company with M. Overbeck, a convert from Anglicanism, and now head Pope of the Greco-Russian Church at Munich. The lecturer added, that he saw no reason why the various "confessions" of Europe should not unite on the "old-Catholic" platform: the Russian separatists themselves having no Bishops of their own, would, he thought, have to apply for ordination to those of Russia. However that may be, no wonder if the Czar welcome the Russian schism. He has subverted the Catholic hierarchy, though he cannot extinguish the Catholic faith in Poland, and no doubt is ready to bid high for the apostasy of any Catholics who may be able to aid him in persecuting and suppressing Catholicity. Still further, M. Oslin's object seems to be to show Russia how she may use the help of Bavaria in overthrowing the Papacy and in healing the differences between herself and the Slavonic populations of the south-west, and in stamping out the last sparks of Catholic faith and national aspiration in unhappy Poland, Christendom's bulwark, as she was once called by Pius IX. It will be a glorious triumph for anti-Catholicism to have hastened the time, predicted by Napoleon I., when Europe shall be Cossack.

GERMAN LOSERS IN WAR.—The German Minister of War, in reply to a question by one of the members of the Reichsrath, stated that the number of soldiers returned as missing in the army of the North German Confederation amounted at present to 3,241. These consisted mainly of men who died as prisoners in France. The Minister of War acknowledged that the German prisoners and wounded were, to a certain extent, treated with the greatest humanity, irrespectively, however, of the brutal murders of the few soldiers in the Pyrenees, which has been already proved.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* observes, in a long article on the Alabama case, that "the tribute which Germany draws from France a complete victory is insignificant compared with the compensation that the American government demands in virtue of a treaty which enthusiastically describes as the inauguration of a new era of peace and friendship. The most hostile and contemptuous despatches of Prince Bismarck to the French government are courteous and friendly in comparison with the indictment for which the President and his Cabinet are responsible. An idle

attempt has been made to shift this responsibility by attributing the unexampled coarseness and malice of the attack to the lawyers who drew it up. It may be true that the American negotiators have discredited themselves; but they have also discredited the character of their country." As to the supposition that the lawyers have put forward such extravagant claims in order to gain popularity among their countrymen, the writer says: "It is not absolutely impossible that their object is to provoke either insult or injury; there is no other alternative. Insulting language would be comparatively tolerable if it were used as a means to obtain several millions of money. Discourtesy without any object would be far more unjustifiable. If the object of this hostile and perverted statement is not to give more weight to the claims for compensation, it is simply impertinent abuse." (impertinente Reschimpfung). "The treaty was drawn up with culpable laxity, but it cannot be so interpreted as to justify the American demands. If the court of arbitrators—which is not to be expected—should take into consideration the claim on account of the alleged two years' prolongation of the war, the English agents will have no alternative but to withdraw from the court. It is incredible that impartial jurists who have any consideration for their own honor and that of their country should yield to pretensions which would make neutrality more costly than open war; yet it must be admitted that the able American advocates cannot have put forward their demands without believing in the possibility of success. Should the Arbitrators, contrary to expectation, support the scandalous injustice of the claimants, this would be an instructive commentary on the new idea of settling international disputes by arbitration instead of by violent means. Seldom has there been such bitter cause for a declaration of war as that afforded by the first act of the great international court of arbitration."

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—There are all sorts of stories about certain members of the present Grand Jury. It is stated in bar-rooms that ten or twelve of the Jurors have been bribed to prevent the indictment of certain parties. One individual who expected to escape, paid out large amounts and was indicted. He, it is said, is indignant and threatens to make astounding revelations. It is also said that most of the Grand Jurors are lobbied with and dined and wine every night by parties who are trying to prevent certain individuals from being indicted.

We are living in a day when it seems as though every man considered it his privilege to put into practice the maxim which Lord Macculey describes as hating your neighbour and loving your neighbour's wife. Never before have so many cases of domestic infidelity become public in so short a space of time, and never before did murder in so many abhorrent forms stalk the streets. The social condition in which such occurrences are possible is unparalleled in the history of civilized nations at peace with each other and themselves. Little wonder is it that the better class of foreigners who come to our shores return unutterably disgusted with United States "institutions." Little wonder is it that New York has become a subject for scorn and derision among the refined and powerful cities of Europe.—*New York Standard*.

HOW TO GET PLENTY OF FRESH EGGS.—In a long communication upon the subject of poultry, Mr. E. Dwight, of Hudson, Mich., considers the question, "How to get plenty of good-flavoured fresh eggs with little trouble," and thinks, if there is any secret in it, he has discovered it, and makes the same public for the benefit of all interested. He says:—"Once, thirty years ago, I was troubled just as my neighbor now is. I fed my hens on plenty of corn and got but few eggs. I reasoned upon the matter, and happened to think that the constituent parts of milk and the white of eggs were much alike. Now, it has long been known to milkmen that wheat middlings and bran are about the best of any feed to make a cow give milk; why not then the best to make the hens lay eggs? I tried it, and since then have had no trouble. My mode of preparing the feed is to mix about five parts of bran with one of middlings. In the morning I wet up with water about four quarts of the mixture in a large tin pan, taking pains to have it rather dry, though all damp. This I set in a warm, sunny spot, south of their shed, and they walk up, take a few dips, don't seem to fancy it like corn, and start off on a short hunt for something better, but always coming round in a short time for a few more dips from the dish of bran. There is little time during the whole day but what one or more are standing by the pan, and likewise helping themselves.

"I am careful to mix for them just as much as they will consume during the day. At night, just before they repair to the roost, I usually throw them about a pint of shelled corn, well scattered, so that each one can get a few kernels. If your hens don't incline to eat this feed at first, sprinkle a little Indian meal on top. I would like all who complain of not getting eggs to try my plan, and I think they will never be sorry."

IRISH ROLLS.—Two pounds of fine flour, one teaspoonful of fine salt, one dessertspoonful of powdered sugar, half a teaspoonful of best carbonate of soda, whites of two eggs, and some sour buttermilk mix with the flour the salt, sugar, and carbonate of soda. Then beat the whites of the eggs into a strong froth, with a sufficient quantity of sour buttermilk, and mix them up the same as roll-made with yeast. Make them up at once into whatever shape you like. Wash them over with the white of an egg and bake them in a rather quick oven, of a light brown, for about a quarter of an hour, or according to the size of the rolls. They are very light and white. The sourer the buttermilk the lighter the rolls will be. A basin of buttermilk will keep for a week, or very sour milk will answer as well.

GREEN PEA SOUP.—Boil one quart of fresh peas in salt water, with a handful of parsley and sorrel, until perfectly tender; drain and pound in a mortar, and mix gradually into veal or beef broth; season with pepper and salt, fry some boiled onions and lettuce, with bread cut into slices, and put into the soup before serving.

SAGE TEA FOR THE SICK.—Pour two pints of boiling water upon a handful of green sage, placed in a mug or pitcher, and add two tablespoonfuls of loaf sugar, a little undried lemon peel, and a lemon or lime juice. Cover, and let it steep for half an hour, then pour off the tea. If the sage is dry use a little over half the above quantity. Balm, ground ivy, catnip, rosemary leaves, are made in the same way.

RICK MILK.—Boil a tencup of rice till perfectly soft, drain the water from it and mix in a quart of new milk. Boil over hot coals, stirring frequently. Beat two eggs into a cup of sugar and stir in the boiling milk for ten minutes. Serve up hot. A little spice or flavoring can be added if desired.

FLOUN PUDGING.—Four spoonfuls of flour, six eggs, two pints of milk. Line a basin with buttered paper; and boil an hour.

At certain seasons of the year most persons are subject to diseases emanating from a low state of the blood. The causes are various; but it is only necessary, in order for the prompt purification of that fluid, that the patient should use Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, with full assurance of obtaining the desired results. This Syrup will strengthen the organs of digestion, promote healthy assimilation, nourish the muscles, and renovate the nervous system.

The way "to minister to a mind diseased" is to take Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the proteids of iron, which gives strength and vigor to the whole system, restores the digestive organs to perfect health, thereby restoring the mind to its natural vigor.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment cures cramp in stomach, bowels or side, taken internally.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR PATENT IVORY AND LIGNUM VITÆE 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 well-known Patent Eye Cups, for the restoration of sight, breaks out and blazes in the evidence 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 Mayor Ellis, of Dayton, Ohio, writes, they are the greatest invention of the age.

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

CLAYSVILLE, Washington County, Pa., Sept. 29th, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & CO.—Gentlemen:—I have now thoroughly tested and proved the Patent Eye Cups; they are the *ne plus ultra* of all treatments of impaired vision, from advanced life or other causes, and are an invariable cure of Myopia and Near Sight. I have in the last few days entirely cured several cases both of 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 expresses 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 anywhere, for 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-penny 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,

HORACE B. DURANT, M.D.

FESTON, 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 Myopic 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.

BLOOMING VALLEY, Pa., Sept. 4, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & CO., OCULISTS.—Gentlemen:—I received your Patent Eye Cups by the hand of Mr. Rondelush; after testing the efficacy of the Cups for two weeks, I am satisfied they are what they are purported to be.

After wearing glasses for 10 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.

Bloomington Valley, Crawford County, Pa.

CHESTER, SUSSEX CO., England, Dec. 15, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & CO.—Gentlemen:—On the reception of the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, on the first application, I found benefit, and now, I am happy to say unhesitatingly, from my own practical experience, that in my opinion the result produced through using your Patent Ivory Eye Cups is one of the greatest benefits that ever God bestowed on man received (Spiritual Eye Sight excepted).

Over 12 years I have worn spectacles, and to my own wonderment, I can read Newspaper print, and I am writing this letter without my spectacles. I cease to wonder at once why people are so anxious for them, now I have tried them myself, and proved them with an ocular demonstration. They are simple in construction, and could not possibly, I think, be more suitably adapted for the Eyes, besides being Harmless, Painless and Pleasant. I speak with all due deference of the Faculty, but at the same time, I cannot divest myself of the fact that the present treatment, in the cases of Myopia, or Near Sightedness, Dimness of Vision, Cataract, Partial or Total Blindness, is a failure in nineteen cases out of every twenty when they resort to the knife, and am sorry to say I know cases that have ended in total blindness, which cannot possibly occur in using the "Patent Ivory Eye Cups."

And now in conclusion, I beg to return you my sincere thanks for the inexpressible benefit received by using your Patent Ivory Eye Cups.

Yours faithfully,

REV. J. FLETCHER.

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

DR. J. BALL & CO.—Gentlemen:—It has been a long time since I wrote to you. I have wanted to see what effect the Patent 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 black 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 were of the greatest magnifying power to enable me to read or write, but now I have laid them aside and can read diamond print, and write without them. My sight is restored as in youth.

A young lady, the daughter of my tenant, which I have on my place, was affected 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 BOWMAN,
Canboro, Haldimand Co., C. W.

DEMORSTVILLE, C. W., Aug. 19, 1871.
Dr. J. Ball & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have this morning returned from visiting an old lady that was almost totally blind for several years.

She was totally blind in one eye, and could not see a person standing before her with the other eye. After I had made one application with the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, of two and a half minutes, she could see her hand and fingers with the eye that was totally blind, and the other eye was greatly improved.

We remain,
Yours truly,
REV. JOHN HAZ.

Reader, these are a few certificates out of those we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee that your old and diseased eyes can be made to see. Spectacles be discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless. See our advertisement in another column of this paper.

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 of charge, by return of mail.

Write to

Dr. J. Ball & Co.
No. 91 Liberty street,
New York City, N. Y.
Agents wanted for every County in the United States and the Dominion of Canada not yet exposed. Send for Pamphlet, Circulars, and price list, sent free of charge.

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 25 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
HOSEBIE ST. 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 23, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:—DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiry about the working qualities of your Family Singer Sewing Machines, which we have in constant operation of 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. R. 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 L'HOTEL DIEU, ST. HYACINTHE.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, } SUPERIOR COURT.

IN the matter of Leon Hurteau, of the City and district of Montreal, Trade.

On the twenty-sixth day of the month of February next, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon the said Insolvent will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

LEON HURTEAU,

By LAURENCE, CASSIDY & LACOSTE,
His attorneys at Law.

MONTREAL, January 15th, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, } PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, } SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of SUTHERLAND, FORCE & COMPANY, (composed of John Sutherland and Anthony Force), Insolvents.

ON Saturday the Seventeenth day of February next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act.

JOHN SUTHERLAND,

By his Attorney at Law, N. BENJAMIN.

ANTHONY FORCE,

By his Attorney at Law, N. BENJAMIN.

MONTREAL, 28th December, 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, } PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, } SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of NAPOLEON PREFONTAINE and FRANCOIS XAVIER MOISAN, Traders, of Montreal, individually, and as having carried on business there in partnership under the name and firm of "PREFONTAINE & MOISAN," Insolvents.

ON the Seventeenth day of February next, NAPOLEON PREFONTAINE, one of the Insolvents, individually, and as having been one of said partners, will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

NAPOLEON PREFONTAINE,

By DORION, DORION & GEOFFRION
His Attorneys at Law.

Montreal, 9th January, 1872.