

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The proceedings in the French National Assembly have not been important. The election of M. Rouher causes great annoyance to the Government, and the nearly unanimous vote of the Corsican soldiers in his favour is regarded as significant. The Right Centre party in the Chamber has prepared a scheme for a Monarchical Government which has been approved by the Comte de Paris, and which is to be submitted to the Comte de Chambord.

The rising of the siege is not to be mentioned at present in the Assembly.

Prince de Joinville has been re-instated in his rank as Admiral in the Navy and the Duke D'Aumale in his military rank as General.

The Committee of the Assembly reported in favour of the restoration of their property to the Orleans Princes.

The Imperialists especially are divided into two parties—those who are in favour of the restoration of the Emperor, led by Rouher; those who desire a Regency, led by Duvernois. This division is taking a very marked form, from which I gather that they consider action to be imminent, and are quarrelling among themselves as to the individual who is to be the object of it. My own impression is that the Emperor at present possesses more partisans than his son.—*Times Correspondent.*

Yesterday at the Church of St. Sulpice the Bishop of Bayeux was consecrated, and the Papal Nuncio, Monseigneur Chigi, the Archbishop of Paris, and in his capacity of Minister of Public Worship, M. Jules Simon, assisted. Belonging, as the latter does, to the Materialistic party in the State, he is supposed, from the extremely impartial manner in which he must be enabled to regard the Deity, to be peculiarly fitted to superintend the manner in which he should be worshipped. M. Jules Simon, therefore, was present to see the Bishop properly consecrated. A mob came too, and, unable to take the philosophic and dispassionate view of the Minister of Public Worship, expressed their opinion of the whole proceeding by shouting and yelling at the Nuncio, the Archbishop, the Bishop, and the Minister. This demonstration was met by counter-cheers, and there was quite an exciting scene between the politicians who are in favour of a Church, and of a religion of love and charity to all men, and the politicians who are against a Church, and in favour of liberty, equality, and fraternity with all men. The former seem to have carried the day, without actually coming to blows.—*Times Cor., 12th Feb.*

THE MILITARY IN PARIS.—According to the *Gaulois*, attacks upon soldiers are becoming more frequent at Paris, and several persons have been arrested during the last few days for uttering threats and insults. In order to prevent quarrels during the Carnival soldiers have been prohibited from frequenting ball-rooms. On Saturday two soldiers of a cavalry regiment stationed at Roquette were thrown into the Seine and drowned. Another man belonging to an infantry regiment was dreadfully beaten at Boulogne, and was left insensible in a by-street of that village. Near Suresne an artilleryman was stripped and tied up to a tree, when he was subjected to cruel violence. "Even in Paris itself," adds the *Gaulois*. "our soldiers, when isolated, are exposed to the insults of the Parisian rabble. Yesterday, in the Rue de la Douane, an infantry soldier was followed by four persons who poured out a torrent of abuse upon him, but he escaped from his persecutors by returning to his barracks at the Chateau d'Eau."

THE MASSACRE OF THE DOMINICANS.—The trial of the Communist prisoners, accused of participation in the massacre of the Dominicans of Arcueil, commenced to-day. Although, owing doubtless to the comparative obscurity of the victims, this crime excited less sensation than the murder of the Archbishop of Paris and his fellow hostages, it is, in some respects, even more horrible and vile. Although the Archbishop had never done the Communists any injury, and was in every way a perfectly innocent, inoffensive hostage, in whom even his murderers could find no graver fault than that he was a priest, still they were not under any special obligations to him. But the Dominicans of Arcueil had proved themselves fully entitled not merely to the forbearance, but even to the grateful consideration of the Communists by the devotion with which they had nursed the men wounded in fighting against the Versailles. There was the only priestly order which had ventured, or, indeed, been allowed to remain in Paris under the reign of the Commune, and up to the last few days their humane services had been so far appreciated as to secure them from any serious molestation, notwithstanding the ferocious indignation which the very sight of a priest excited in the more fanatical of the *Federes*. But as the fighting grew fiercer and fiercer, and the crash of the Commune became imminent, even these services could not make the *Federes* forget that their benefactors were marked down for slaughter, and were carried off prisoners to Fort Bievre on the shameful pretext that they had set fire to some barracks in order to give a signal to the Versailles. Their courageous efforts to extinguish the flames were acknowledged even by the Communist leader who arrested them, and it was also evident that, as the barracks adjoined their own ambulance, they could not have fired them without the risk of consigning to a horrible death the wounded men whom they had long devotedly nursed. At first their establishment was not plundered. The usual force of affixing seals to the doors of the rooms which contained the more valuable portion of their effects was formally gone through, but the prisoners themselves were at once stripped of all the property they happened to have about them. On the 24th May—five days after their imprisonment—the force of the seals was considered to have lasted long enough, and the house of the Dominicans itself was broken into, and property of various kinds, amounting in all to about 80,000fr., carried off. On the next day, the rapid approach of the Versailles troops made Fort Bievre too hot for the *Federes*, and they began to decamp so rapidly that at first the unfortunate prisoners almost hoped that in the confusion of a panic they had been forgotten. But at the last moment their cells were burst open with blows from the butt-ends of rifles, and they were ordered to follow their gaolers. Two of the prisoners had already contrived to escape, and another had just time to exchange his priestly for a layman's dress, a stratagem which saved his life. As they were being hurried roughly along, they came to an open spot near the Champ des Noyers, upon which the Versailles bullets were

already falling fast, and, in the midst of the alarm which this occasioned, the disguised priest, his costume attracting no special attention, was able to escape and join the regular troops. The rest were led to the Mairie of the 13th Arrondissement, followed by the hootings and execrations of a furious crowd. There the corpse of a National Guard, just shot for having murdered his officer, was paraded before them. A shower of shells soon making this place of confinement untenable, the victims were hurried off to the prison of the 9th section, on the Boulevard d'Italie, which had become the central point of a desperate resistance *a outrance*, all the requisite arrangements having been made to burn down the adjoining manufactory des Gobelins. This was about 10 o'clock in the morning. Some three hours later the prisoners were again dragged out, and an attempt was made to force them to take rifles and fight at a neighboring barricade. One of them had the courage to remonstrate, and urged that he and his fellows were *infirmes*, whose sacred duty it was to save life, not to take it, and that, though they were ready enough to go to the barricade under fire, and look after the Federal killed and wounded, they must resolutely refuse to fight for them. Owing apparently to an altercation between the warders of the gaol and the National Guards, the remonstrance produced its effect, and the prisoners returned to their cells. But they seem, nevertheless, to have made up their minds for the worst, and to have passed the few hours of life left them in prayer, confession, and mutual exhortations to prepare to meet death with courage. It was not long in coming. At 4 o'clock their names were called over, and with a calm sure-footedness to the fellow-prisoners they left behind, and with the brief and touching appeal, "*Priez pour nous*," they stepped for the last time into the open day. Two ranks of *Federes* were drawn up, awaiting them, in the prison court, and conspicuous among the men were two young women in male dress. The murderers deliberately loaded their rifles in presence of their victims, and then ordered them to go out of the prison gate "one by one, and run." As they did so, volley after volley was fired at them, and of 2012 dropped to the ground; but eight, strange to say, contrived to escape, though closely pursued by a savage mob and under a shower of random shots. Some were compassionately taken into houses, others reached the Versailles lines. Of the 12 who fell, some were only wounded, and, according to the evidence of an eye-witness, these were butchered with revolting cruelty, accompanied by still more revolting outrages by the mob, both men and women, who had been all day clamouring for their blood. It does not appear whether it was from indiscipline, or impatience, or the devilish desire to get sport out of the last agonies of the victims, that the Communists adopted this strange form of massacre, instead of the quasi-military execution accorded on the previous day to the hostages of La Roquette.—*Times Cor., 8th ult.*

ITALY.

PIEMONTE.—The Italian Government has not only refused to give to the new Bishops appointed by the Pope the temporalities and their own palaces, but has also refused to acknowledge them as legitimate Bishops, and goes on considering the chapters as legal representatives of the Episcopal power.—When the Capitular-Vicar of Cremona, Tosi, died, the Sindaco of Cremona asked the Chapter to choose a new vicar. The Chapter replied that a month ago the new Bishop, duly elected and consecrated, had presented his Bulls to the Chapter, taking public possession of his church, and had exercised all the acts of his ministry. The Sindaco Tavoletti replied, that he did not know anything about the new Bishop, as he had not submitted his Bulls to the Royal exequatur. Similar things took place in other dioceses. Now, the new Bishops cannot submit their Bulls to the exequatur for various reasons. 1stly.—Because, that would acknowledge in the Government a right which it has not, and entitle it to reject some nominations and accept others. 2ndly.—Because the legitimacy of the Government is extremely doubtful in many parts of Italy, and can in no case be admitted in the Pontifical States. 3rdly.—It would be an implicit acceptance of the Guarantees, which the Holy Father will never accept. All the Bishops on taking possession of their dioceses, wrote a letter to the Minister of Worship, announcing to him in a most civil way that, in the consistory of so and so, the Holy Father had appointed them Bishops of such and such sees, and that they hoped that no objection would be made to their taking possession of their sees, and exercising their legitimate office. Their letters had no answer, and they were indirectly summoned to send their Bulls, which they will never do. A long article in the *Pescecciana* of Milan, whose editor is M. Bonghi, the author of the Guarantee law, says clearly that the Government will never give up the residences or any stipend to the new Bishops, nor accept the nominations to vacant parishes, nor give to the new curates either house or stipends until the Bishops and the Roman See have submitted to the Government.—And the article ends with this iniquitous dilemma:—Either the Catholic Church in Italy will stand this severe test, and so we shall have clear proof that it does not need any support from the Government—which had taken all its properties—or, the test will prove too severe, and the stubborn, obstinate Roman See, and the Bishops and clergy will finally be obliged to surrender, and the Catholic Church will receive such a humiliation as will never be forgotten. The official *Opinione* yesterday says exactly the same thing. The *Voce della Verita* replies, that it is true that in many states Catholics support their clergy; but, firstly, that the people in other countries are not ruined by taxation as in Italy; secondly, that in Italy the aims of the people to the clergy will be taxed and diminished, as in the case with the stipend of the Mass; thirdly, that under such a Government it would be impossible to establish a system of trustees under such legislation and legislators. But, after all, the poor Catholic people will not forget to do what they can for the poor destitute clergy. The gratification of seeing the Pope and the Bishops kneeling down before the Italian Government to receive alms will never be afforded to the enemies of the Church.

ROME.—The Holy Father's health is now perfectly re-established, and he resumed his daily walks in the garden on Tuesday last. Daily visitors are filling the halls of the Vatican, and deputations of old Catholics of Rome as well as foreigners are continual. According to a rumour, an Ecumenical of great importance is expected in a few days. The creation of the Cardinals seems to be put off to a better time, which, as we hope, will not be long in coming.

The Pope has addressed a letter to the French Bishops asking them to support the Comte de Chambord for ruler of France.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has stated that the relations between the believers in and opponents of Papal Infallibility, or the Old and New Catholics, is occupying its attention.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck has reiterated his belief that the Catholic hierarchy in Germany is opposed to the national unity, and therefore he adheres to his determination to deprive it of its former influence over education. The occasion of this speech was a motion by Herr Windhorst, a Hanoverian deputy, on the subject of the recent suppression of the Catholic department in the Ministry of Public Worship and Instruction. This department, according to Prince Bismarck, had become less an instrument of the State and more an instrument of the Church, than heretofore; and he considers that the establishment of a nunciature at Berlin would be a far preferable method of negotiation with the Catholic Church, and as far back as three or four years ago he had

consulted the King on this point. He found, however, that there was so much dislike to the idea, both in exalted quarters and among the public, that he was obliged to abandon it. As to the present conflict between Church and State, Prince von Bismarck declares that the law as it now stands prevents authority being given to a Bishop to revoke any public functionary: a collision, therefore, between the State law and the law of the Church "as it has now been brought to perfection," was inevitable; and the solution of this difficulty is a matter for legislation, and one which the new Minister of Public Worship will take in hand. This is very well, as far as the declared intention goes; but Prince Bismarck must be aware that not only now, but in all the past history of Christendom, the same conflict would always have been likely to arise, so long as a teacher of religion was held to be a State functionary, irremovable by ecclesiastical authority. In the Brunswick case, the Bishop of Hildesheim has just addressed to the Minister an admirable rejoinder to Herr von Muhler's last statement.

RUSSIA.

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA.—We hear that Russia is going on transporting or exiling priests. The Abbe Dziennicki, Dean of Grodno, and the Abbe Szumowski, a parish priest, have been lately exiled.

OHIO AND ILLINOIS FIND THE TEMPERANCE LAW (the same in each State) not wholly successful. Petitions have been introduced in the Legislature for the repeal of the provision which makes the liquor-seller liable in damages to the wife or family of the drunkard, on the ground that great frauds are being perpetrated under conspiracy of husbands and wives to nullify the saloon-keepers. And in the Illinois Legislature a bill has already been introduced to repeal the entire law, so recently passed.

A saloon keeper having started in business in a building where trunks had been made, asked a friend what he had better do with the old sign, "Trunk Factory?" "Oh," said the friend, "just change the T to D and it will suit you exactly."

HONOR READING. One of the most pleasant and noblest duties of the head of the family is to furnish its members with good reading. In times which are past it was considered enough to clothe and feed and shelter a family. This was the sum of parental duty. But lately it has been found out that wives and children have minds, so that it becomes a necessity to educate the children and furnish reading for the whole household. It has been found out that the mind wants food as well as the body, and that it wants to be sheltered from the pitiless storms of error and vice by the guarding and friendly roof of intelligence and virtue.

An ignorant family in our day is an antiquated institution. It smells of the musty past. It is a dark spot which the light of the modern sun of intelligence has not reached.

Let good reading go into a home, and the very atmosphere of that home gradually but surely changes. The boys begin to grow ambitious, to talk about men, places, principles, books, the past and the future. The girls begin to feel a new life opening before them in knowledge, duty and love. They see new fields of usefulness and pleasure. And so the family changes, and out from its number will go intelligent men and women, to fill honorable places and be useful members of society. Let the torch of intelligence be lit in every household. Let the old and young vie with each other in introducing new and useful topics of investigation, and in cherishing a love of reading, study and improvement.

TURNIPS AND MILK.—Many who raise ruta bagas carefully avoid giving them to milk cows on account of the peculiar flavor which they impart to the milk and in some degree to the butter. D. G. Mitchell states that all fresh green food given to cows after they have been long fed on dry fodder, imparts a similar flavor, and cites the well-known fact that the first baiting of spring grass gives a rank taste to milk. This, however, disappears in a few days, and so, he says, it will be in a great degree with turnips. If the feeding is sparingly commenced, and gradually increased with a fair intermixture of bran, the effect will be very slight. Mitchell says "a little sprinkling of nitre in the cans or pans will destroy the turnip flavor." In addition to these precautions, we have found the common recommendation to give the turnips immediately after milking, and at regular times, to be very useful. At this season of the year, when farmers are beginning to give winter food, to make up the deficiency of grass (which should always be gradually done, and with a moderate increase daily), if they will observe these different precautions, they will have but little trouble, and may feed ruta bagas continuously to milk cows. We would not, however, recommend heavy feeding with these roots, but a moderate, uniform and regular supply.

Turnips, as well as other roots, fed moderately to horses as well as to cattle, about the time of the change from pasture to dry fodder, assist in maintaining the sleek, healthy condition which they have acquired on good grass. Most horses soon learn to like ruta bagas, though rejecting them at first.

MILK FROM THE JERSEYS AND KERRIES.—A correspondent of the Massachusetts *Pleasant*, commenting on the statement that has been going the rounds of the papers, representing 14 quarts of milk to be the average required to make a pound of butter, says:—"I feel sure this is much too high for any of our butter breed of cows. I have lately had the question tested on my farm with the following results: The milk of six cows—three imported Jerseys, and three pure bred Kerries—were carefully and separately measured, and the cream of each breed churned, and the butter weighed by itself. The milk of the three Jerseys required 8.24-25 quarts to produce one pound of butter, and that of the three Kerries required 8.7 quarts. All the milk of these six cows during the last week in October was used in the experiment. The cows had all been fed at the barn during the summer, upon the soiling system. The three Jerseys received then and during the time of the experiment, one feed per day of bran and meal, in addition to the usual feed which the three Kerries had received. I regret that I did not in my experiment include the milk of some grade Ayrshire cows, separately. Perhaps some of your correspondents with whom the breed is a favorite, will test the butter producing qualities of their milk and give us the results."

RHEUMATISM IN SHEEP. This disease consists in a peculiar inflammation of the muscles of the body, very frequently causing considerable pain when they are called into action. It is usually caused by exposure to cold, and sometimes shifts from one foot to another, occasionally degenerating into a slow or chronic form, and attacking the sinews, ligaments, and joints, as well as the muscles. The neck and loins are the parts most frequently attacked, either separately or combined. The former affection causes the head to be carried in a bent position, and the latter produces considerable stiffness and weakness of the loins. The treatment should consist in removing the animal to a comfortable place, giving an active purgative, such as two ounces of epsom salts, dissolved in warm water, with a drachm of ginger and half an ounce of spirits of nitrous ether. A stimulant, such as hartshorn oil, or opopodion, should be well rubbed over the affected part; and if the disease assumes a chronic form, a seton should be inserted near the part.

MANURE THE GARDEN.—Ground that is to be used for vegetables next spring, should be manured now. Haul out from the barnyard all the manure that can be spared for this purpose, and spread it over the surface, and then plough under, and leave the soil in slight ridges until spring. If the manure is fresh and warm, it will become sufficiently cool and de-

composed by spring, and its juices thoroughly incorporated with the soil. When the surface of the land is nearly level, and there is no danger of the manure washing away, it may be spread upon the surface, even after the ground is frozen. For vegetables, the enriching materials should be thoroughly decomposed and incorporated with the soil; and we do not know of a better way of doing this than to begin in autumn, ploughing once at this time, and again in spring. The heavy rains will do more toward mixing the materials than any manipulation with plough or spade.

SALTING CHIMNEYS.—In building a chimney, put a quantity of salt into the mortar with which the intercourse brick are to be laid. The effect will be that there will never be any accumulation of soot in that chimney. The philosophy is thus stated: The salt in the portion of mortar which is exposed absorbs moisture from the atmosphere every damp day. The soot thus becoming damp, falls down to the fire-place. This appears to be an English discovery. It is used with success in Canada.

DYSPEPSIA BREAKS.—The following recipe for making bread has proved highly salutary to persons afflicted with dyspepsia: Three quarts of unbolled wheat meal, one quart of soft water, warm but not hot, one gill of fresh yeast, one gill of molasses, one teaspoonful of saleratus.

LEMON FOR A COUGH.—Roast the lemon very carefully without burning it, when it is thoroughly hot, cut and squeeze into a cup upon three ounces of sugar, finely powdered. Take a spoonful whenever your cough troubles you. It is good and agreeable to the taste. Rarely has it been known to fail in giving relief.

When the body and brain are well balanced, the stomach is capable of restoring the waste from which the system is constantly suffering; but when the brain is large in proportion, the stomach is incapable of supplying it; in other words, the expenditure is too large for the income. Here lies the cause of so much suffering from Diseases of the Heart, Liver, Stomach and Lungs, which is produced by taxing the Nervous System too severely; and *Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites* is the only preparation known which imparts this vitality directly, and consequently the power to overcome disease.

"Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer, Balm Sleep." But there are times when this "Renewer of Strength" is denied us, times when our minds and bodies have been so over-worked and are so worn out that we "woo the drowsy God in vain." The *Peruvian Syrup* (an Iron Tonic), renews our strength and makes our rest sweet and refreshing.

Chronic Rheumatism relieved at once by Johnson's *Anodyne Liniment*, internally and externally.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR PATENT IVORY AND LIGNUM VITAE 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 Vitae Eye Cups:—

CLAYVILLE, 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 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-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.

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 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.—Gents.—I received your Patent Eye Cups by the hand of Mr. Rondobush; 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 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.

Bloomington Valley, Crawford County, Pa.

CHICHESTER, 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, using your Patent Ivory Eye Cups is one of the greatest boons that ever God bestowed or man received (Spiritual Eye Sight excepted).

Over 12 years I have worn specks, 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 waited 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 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 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 renewed 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.

DEMORESTVILLE, 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 Hui

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 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,

P. O. Box 957, New York City, N. Y.

Agents wanted for every County in the United States and the Dominion of Canada not yet disposed of. Send for Pamphlet, Circulars, and price list, sent free of charge.

WANTED.

Immediately for the Male Separate School of Belleville, a FIRST CLASS R. C. MALE TEACHER must be of good moral character, and be well recommended by his Priest. Salary \$400 per annum. Application (if by letter, post paid) to be made to

P. P. LYNCH, Sec.
R. C. S. S. Trustees.

Belleville Ont., Dec. 18th 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

No. 985. In Re.

JAMES MCCARTHY.

INSOLVENT.

ON the twenty seventh day of March next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JAMES MCCARTHY.

By his attorney at law.

J. J. CENAS.

MONTREAL, 15th February, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

In the matter of ADOLPHE DESIVE.

an Insolvent.

ON the twenty-fifth day of March next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

DOUVE DOUTRE & DOUTRE.

Attorneys at law of the Insolvent.

MONTREAL, 15th February, 1872.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

DAME ISABELLA ANNIE JOHNSON, wife of ISAAC EBBITT of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Saloon-Keeper, hereby duly authorized by Judicial authority, in the prosecution of this suit,

vs.

ISAAC EBBITT aforesaid of the said City of Montreal, Saloon-Keeper,

Defendant.

The said Plaintiff has this day instituted an action on separation of biens against the said Defendant.

Montreal, 22nd January, 1872.

L. N. BENJAMIN,

Att'y for Plaintiff.