

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

LYONS, 24th June.—The complete rupture of M. Thiers with the honest and monarchial majority of the Assembly, has spread consternation over the whole country. Only a few days since, when one of the Deputies of the Right asked what he would do to negotiate the loan, if the Right refused him unconditional support he replied, "I shall in that case go back to Paris, and see who will follow me." This would be complete renunciation of the support of the Conservative party, who persistently and most wisely refuse to return to the Capital, and so put the Assembly into the hands of the Commune. No one save the Left, would follow the President, and the Chamber would either be dissolved, or become a Convention. The dissolution is greatly to be feared, as the increase of Communism in the large towns is very evident, and the elections would in many cases be a gain to the Rouges. In the meantime, one of the most respected and honourable members of the Cabinet, M. De Larcy, the Minister of Public Works, a Catholic and Royalist, has given his resignation and refuses to withdraw it. M. De Goulard (finance) has done the same, and their places must necessarily be filled up from the Left. There are only two parties now left in France—the Catholic and Legitimist, and the Red Republican. All intermediate shades are disappearing, and it is only a few days since that M. Desseigneux, the Chief of the Centre, passed over to the Right with sixty deputies. The change I announced to you in my first letter has been even more simplified than was looked for, as the Thierist party has gone over to the Left, and works in perfect accord with Gambetta and his colleagues.

The balance of parties is thus reduced to its primitive elements, and the struggle will be a supreme and desperate one. Whether it is immediate depends on the tactics of Thiers. If he insists on a vote of confidence—and the proclamation of the Republic as his immediate followers wish him to do—the country cannot be long calm. The Royalists have felt their own strength in the Chambers and the Provinces, and are not likely to cede all they have gained to the Radicals. They cannot do so in conscience and in honor, for on their firmness depends the religious instruction of the youth of France, the existence of the public worship of God, of the religious orders—the Christian family. The civil war, therefore, and there seems no escape from that issue, sooner or later, will be a religious one in a far more marked degree than it will be a political one, and the first principles of Christian liberty will be at stake.—Cor. of Catholic Opinion.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—The Times of Tuesday has an article on this text which is really nothing less than disgraceful. It accuses the Catholic Church of "intriguing with trades-unions in Germany," and being "in political contact with Communists in France," "for objects of its own;" of thinking only of the end and being indifferent about the means, the end being "the destruction of the Protestant ascendancy in Europe as represented by the new Empire of Germany." We cannot too strongly protest against and condemn this kind of dishonest rhetoric. We have before now stated at some length the reasons which conclusively prove that Catholics both in Germany and elsewhere were not inclined to be opposed to the new German Empire for its own sake, and that if the Empire had left the Catholics alone, the Catholics would have been perfectly contented to acquiesce. But it has suited the advanced Liberals and Secularists of Germany to insist on measures of persecution, and it has therefore become necessary to represent the Catholics as aggressors. It is the old story of the wolf who was so terribly disturbed by the lamb, and we all know how little the latter had to say for himself.—Tablet.

M. D'HAUSSONVILLE ON M. THIERS.—Whether it is true that M. de Rothschild has been calling on the President in order to tell him that these elections are equivalent to a deduction of 200 millions from the credit of France, we cannot say for certain; M. About says it cannot be, because it is not stated whether it was Baron Gustave or Baron Adolphe, and because it is inconceivable that anybody talking with M. Thiers could have got in as many words as the Baron is reported to have used. But whether the President has or has not been warned of his loss of credit, he has been soundly lectured by M. d'Haussonville in the Journal des Debats. M. d'Haussonville is an old friend of M. Thiers, an Orleanist, and a statesman who persistently refused office under the Empire; he cannot therefore be reasonably accused of personal hostility or ambition. "Where have we got to?" he asks, "We are obliged to answer that the reign of M. Thiers is closing, and that of M. Gambetta impending. We believed in the triumph—which we could accept—of the Moderate Republic, and find ourselves face to face with victorious Radicalism." M. d'Haussonville thinks this the fault both of M. Thiers and the Assembly; of the Assembly because it has been too yielding, of M. Thiers because "no Government we have had to endure was ever more personal." The remedy proposed is to exact from M. Thiers' government by the majority, which he himself imposed on Louis Philippe, and tried to obtain from Napoleon III. If he refuses, concludes M. d'Haussonville, he must be got rid of. The Uniers, however, objects with reason that this would be difficult without an appearance of a coup d'etat, and quoting the Constitutionnel to prove how popular M. de Keratry's snubbing of the Radicals at Marseilles has made him, argues that the religious sentiments of the masses form the only basis upon which a sound policy, lasting order, and true liberty can be founded. All that is known for certain about the negotiations for the liberation of the territory is that they

are progressing favourably; terms have been stated as agreed on; but they are not worth recapitulating, as the intelligence is not authentic, but it is known that the President is already actively engaged with the Finance Minister in the preparation of a project for a loan.—Tablet.

VERSAILLES, July 12.—There was an intensely exciting debate in the Assembly this evening on the proposal made by Gaslonde to increase the taxes by licenses on doors, windows and household furniture. Thiers accepted the measure and maintained that if it was not adopted he would be under the necessity of reverting to the tax on raw materials from which 93,000,000 could be realized of the 200,000,000 of francs required. The cup he said is bitter, but it must be drained without flinching to the dregs.

The members of the right insisted on a more conservative policy. M. Thiers replied that the government are the repairers not the authors of revolution. "You entrusted us with the Republic," the right with one voice vociferated, "no, no" and the left gave three round cheers for the President. After prolonged disorder and interruption of the proceedings, M. Thiers again made himself heard and promised to explain his policy at a later day. Quiet was then restored. The sitting then closed in good order. A government crisis is apprehended in consequence of these manifestations.

SPAIN.

The situation in Spain is the gravest possible. Manifestations antagonistic to the dynasty have taken place in the capital, and other similar manifestations are announced from the provinces.

The official organs of Madrid are obliged, though reluctantly, to confess that the Carlist rising is not yet wholly put down. They say that in Catalonia it is reviving, and that the bands in that province are daily strengthening and becoming better organized.

THE NEW MINISTER.—Senor Zorilla has made a speech, in which he says—"If the splendour of the revolution appeared to wane for a moment, it will now shine in all its brilliancy." Senor Zorilla is sanguine, so was Prim, and so has been every minister to the present.

ITALY.

THE POPE AND ITALY.—The Pope has addressed a letter to Cardinal Antonelli, dated the 16th June, in which his Holiness deprecates the approaching introduction in the Italian Parliament of a law suppressing religious bodies, and says this suppression will be prejudicial to the interests of the Church, and a violation of the international law of the Catholic world. The Pope alludes to the continual encroachments upon the Pontifical authority as a violation of morality and justice, and says:—"We might have spared ourselves this spectacle by seeking an asylum abroad, but motives of the highest religious interest interest us in the present state of things not now to abandon our See. The world also will be convinced of the destiny reserved for the Pope and the Church by a change in the state of things providentially ordered by God. The Pope through free, is not independent. The Pope does not comprehend how a reconciliation between the Papacy and the Italian Government can be seriously spoken of. The Papacy cannot submit to usurpations of its rights, and all guarantees are illusory." The Pope concludes by requesting Cardinal Antonelli to acquaint the foreign representatives of the Vatican with the state of things and protest against acts menacing the Papacy and Catholicity. He says, "Foreign Governments cannot forget that the Pontifical throne, far from being an embarrassment for the peace and prosperity of Europe, or the greatness and independence of Italy, was ever a bond between peoples and princes, and always a centre of real greatness—the guardian of her independence and the constant defence and rampart of her liberty."

TRIBUTE TO THE POPE.—GRAND DEMONSTRATION.—Notwithstanding the threats of the revolutionists in Rome to oppose any demonstration in favour of the Holy Father that might take place on his twenty sixth anniversary, thousands flocked to the Vatican on June 16 to offer their congratulations to his Holiness. A demonstration at once so important and magnificent has seldom if ever before been witnessed even in Rome. Catholics from all parts of the world were present; and not the least striking sight was that of seven thousand Roman ladies, forming part of the Society for the protection of Catholic interests, who were received at the Vatican. They filled the entire gallery and the museum. The Holy Father, on making his appearance, was received with the most unbounded enthusiasm, and seemed greatly affected at the warmth of the reception accorded him. The Holy Father delivered a beautiful address. It is impossible to describe the effect produced by his words. The great hall, which was densely crowded in every part, resounded several times to the cries of "Long live Pius IX." "Long live our Holy Father!" "May God preserve him yet for many years!" Long live the sovereign Pontiff!" All the papers continue to speak of the great demonstration of Sunday. During the entire morning the city was a scene of extraordinary animation. During fully eight hours the circulation in the streets was all but blocked up by the great number of vehicles going towards the Vatican. The Prince of Campagnano Chigi, at the head of the presidents of the several Catholic Societies, read a touching and eloquent address to the Holy Father to which his Holiness duly responded. Well might "this distinguished personage present exclaim, "this day will be an ever memorable one in the history of the august Prisoner of the Vatican."

The Conservative Standard—having for the nonce thrown off that incubus of bigotry which usually weighs it down, in Catholic eyes, to the rank of Mr. Bradlaugh's National Reformer—honestly confesses: "Pius IX. has created a Roman Catholic party in Europe, indeed in every quarter of the globe. It was he who inspired the sentiment, now unhappily so widely prevailing, which found utterance by the mouth of an English Peer—himself once of our own Anglican communion—that a man may be an Englishman, a Frenchman, or a German, but that he is a Catholic first and before all things. That is Pius IX.'s own doing. Rome, under the guidance of Pius IX., at least knows its own mind, which is more than can be said of perhaps any other influential branch of the Christian Church at the present moment. That in itself is no small matter. But, over and above all that, there are certain theories of government, of education, of social polity, and in-

telligent people, and of which 'Rome' is now the only defender and upholder. Upon a calm review of all the circumstances of the case, we think that it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that were Pius IX. to die to-morrow he would leave the Roman Church far more powerful than he found it, and endowed with a far higher vitality. He may live some years yet, and as far as we can see, when we labour to divest ourselves of prejudice, we think it likely that Pius IX. will be regarded in future Roman Catholic annals as one of the most distinguished and meritorious of the long line of Popes."

That verdict has already been pronounced with marvellous unanimity by the Catholic body, to whom the Pope is something more than a ruler of extraordinary capacity, *primus inter pares suos*. And so visibly has heaven directed the efforts of our beloved Pontiff-King, that we pray, with firm faith and ever increasing hope, that "he may live some years yet"—long enough to transfer the triple crown, with all its rights and privileges, to his successor in free and Papal Rome; and—what is possibly more remote—to witness the edifying repentance of those deluded individuals who have expressed by their words and deeds that, according to English Protestant opinion, the successful accomplishment of sacrilege is its all-sufficient excuse.—Catholic Opinion.

GERMANY.

The acts of the Chancellor are before your readers through the Protestant press; but it may be well to remind them that they are witnesses of a war against the Church of God, the most bitter and ruthless that this age has witnessed. The expulsion of the Jesuits and their cognate orders, and of 2,000 Brothers and Sisters of the Christian Schools, will deprive the Catholic population of Germany of teachers of every class. Catholic instruction is at an end and the children are given up to a godless and compulsory system of atheist teaching. The courageous Bishop of Ermland is now the object of Prince Bismarck's hatred and enmity, and if he is not yet thrown into a dungeon, it is because the storm of indignation is rising in the faithful town of the Rhineland, and Prussia is beginning to tremble before the probable disaffection.

In some ways the persecution of the Church will do good in Germany. German Catholics were losing their love of the Church their union with Rome, their devotion to the Holy See. A blow at what they held sacred was almost needed to cause a revival, and that revival is complete. Everywhere good men are realizing the iniquities of the late war on France, the devastations of villages, the murder of men and women in the Vosges and Alsace for defending their soil, and they are beginning to see that the glories of Germany have been dearly bought at the price of the curse of blood unjustly shed. Many are beginning to tremble at the support openly given to apostate and sacrilegious Italy, and to see that a kingdom built up by fraud, force, and the negation of God can never be destined to last. A *regnum inter regno* is springing up within the new Empire which must end by its dismemberment and Prince Bismarck, in trying conclusions with the Catholic Church, has begun to discover that there is a power stronger than Prussian bayonets. He knows this but his heathen pride leads him to measure his strength with the Vicar of Christ, forgetting that the Church, in the words of a great French historian, "*Venclume qui use tous les martiaux*" (the anvil which wears out all hammers).—Cor. of Catholic Opinion.

The German Parliament has passed the Bill against the Jesuits by a majority of 131 against 93 votes. The "kindred Orders" to which, as well as the Jesuits, the law is to be applied, are the Redemptorists, Christian Brothers, and other "teaching congregations." The Jesuits in Germany who are honoured with the special hostility of Prince Bismarck are said to number only 200. All members of the "kindred Orders" if foreigners, are to be expelled from the Empire, and if natives, "interned"—that is, condemned to live in certain specified places, in a sort of open arrest. Almost simultaneously with this measure the Parliament has passed another making civil registration essential to the validity of a marriage; and, perhaps, to further prove that it is now "war to the knife," a significant article in the *North German Gazette* touches on the subject of Papal elections, and says that, since the ancient independence of Bishops has been destroyed, and the Pope is virtually Bishop in every diocese, care must be taken by Governments in future elections that the personal character of the Pope appointed shall be such as to afford a guarantee against the abuse of such arbitrary power. We may safely trust to Providence to bring to nought measures which are evidently designed to destroy the supreme Pastorate of the Holy See. As to his measures of internal persecution, Prince Bismarck might profitably, before he finally commits himself, study the history of Ireland. It is somewhat odd that 200 Jesuits should frighten a nation of forty millions that boasts of having "conquered" France.

FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE.

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tary or an involuntary exile from the dear green island of the ocean, ashamed of the love of the warrior for Ireland. It is not, perhaps, the beauties of the land that we remember; it is not, perhaps, the green-hill sides, crowned with the Irish oak, made so beautiful in their clothing of the Irish fern, that rise before our eyes, and excite the tenderest emotions of our souls; it was not the beauties of Avoca that captivated the poet when he sang:—"Yet it was not that Nature had shed o'er the scene Her purest of crystal, and brightest of green; 'Twas not the soft magic of streamlets or hill—Oh, no!—it was something more exquisite still. 'Twas that friends, the beloved of my bosom were near, Who made every dear scene of enchantment more dear; And who felt how the best charms of nature improve, When we see them reflected from looks that we love."

(Cheers.) So, perhaps, it is not the material beauty of Ireland,—the green hill side, or the pastoral beauty of glade or valley,—it is not, perhaps, the running brook, the mill-pond, the green-field, the moss-grown old abbey, around which we played in our youth,—not so much these that command our love; but it is the holy, tender associations of all that we first learned to venerate; the pure-minded, holy, gentle, loving mother, the wise, strong and considerate father; the tender friend upon whom we leaned, and whose friendship was to us the earliest joy of our life: the venerable priest, whose smile we sought, as we bowed our youthful heads for his blessing (applause);—these, and such as these, are the motives of our love for Ireland. And that love is as keen, as strong, in the heart of the Irishman, far away from his native land to-day, as it was in the heart of St. Columbkille; as it was in the valor of the Irish Brigade man as he rose to toast his heroic motherland (cheers). Well is the emigrant of to-day, the Irish Exile, described and depicted in the beautiful verses which recall his leaving his native land:—

Adieu!—the snowy sail Swells her bosom to the gale, And our barque from Innisfail Bounds away. While we gaze upon thy shore, That we never shall see more, And the blinding tears flow o'er, We pray:

Ma vourne / be thou long In peace, the queen of song— In battle proud and strong As the seal

Be saints thine offspring still— True heroes guard each hill And harp by every rill Sound free! Tho', round her Indian bowers, The hand of nature showers The brightest-blooming flowers Of our sphere; Yet, not the richest rose In an alien clime that blows, Like the briar at home that grows, Is dear.

When I slumber in the gloom Of a nameless foreign tomb, By a distant ocean's boom, Innisfail! Around thy em'rald shore, May the clasping sea adore, And each wave in thunder roar, "All hail!"

And when the final sigh, Shall bear my soul on high, And on chainless wing I fly Thro' the blue, Earth's latest thought shall be, As I soar above the sea—"Green Erin, dear, to thee—Adieu!"

(Applause.)

Yes; if there be one passion that has outlived every other in the heart of the true Irishman, it is the inborn love for Ireland, for Ireland's greatness, and for Ireland's glory. Our fathers loved it, and knew how to prize it, to hold it,—the glory of the faith that has never been tarnished; the glory of the National honor that has never bowed down to acknowledge itself a slave (great cheering). And, my friends, the burden and the responsibility of that glory is yours and mine to-night. The glory of Ireland's priesthood (applause); the glory of St. Columba; the glories of Iona and of Lindisfarne weigh upon me with a tremendous responsibility, to be of all other men what the Irish priest and monk must be, because of that glorious history; the glory of the battle that has been so long fighting and is not yet closed (renewed applause); the glory of that faith that has been so long and so well defended and guarded; the glory of that National virtue that has made Ireland's men the bravest and Ireland's women the purest in the world (applause)—that glory is your inheritance and your responsibility this night. I and you, men, feel as Irishmen, and as Catholics, that you and I to-night are bound to show the world what Irishmen and Catholics have been in the ages before us, and what they intend to be in the ages to come,—a nation and a Church that has never allowed a stain to be fixed upon the National Banner nor upon the National Altar;—a nation and a Church who in spite of its hard fate and its misfortunes can still look the world in the face; for Ireland's virgin brow no stain of dishonor or of perfidy has ever been placed (great applause). In sobriety, in industry, in manly self-respect, in honest pride of everything that an honest man ought to be proud of,—in all these, and in respect for the laws of this mighty country lie the secret of your honor and of your national power and purity (applause).

Mark my words! Let Ireland in America be faithful, be Catholic, be practical, be temperate, be industrious, be obedient to the laws; and the day will dawn, with the blessing of God, yet upon you and me, so that when returning to visit for a time the shores from which we came, we shall land upon the shores of a free and glorious and unfettered nation (prolonged and tumultuous applause, which was again and again renewed, as Father Burke bowed and retired from the stage).

COULD NOT SIGN A LIE.—M. V. Chlapowski, brother-in-law of Mgr. Kosmin, has addressed the following letter to the *Gazette de la Croix*:

"Sir,—You have, in a recent issue of your paper, declared 'that the report that the Prussian authorities have delivered over to the Russian Government certain papers found in the possession of Mgr. Kosmin is not true, and that the said papers have, one and all, been returned to the Canon Kosmin.' I beg leave to inform you that only a part, and not the largest part, of my brother-in-law's papers were returned to him, and that at the time that they were given to him, he was requested to sign a paper asserting that all had been restored to him, which he refused to do, as it was not the case, and therefore he would not and did not put his signature to a lie. As to what has become of the rest of my brother-in-law's papers I know not; but this much is certain, that questions have been asked by the representative of Russia in Rome, as well as by other diplomatic personages, which I know could only have been prompted by a knowledge of the contents of those papers which belonged to Canon Kosmin, and which were never returned to him. Yours, etc., "V. CHLAPOWSKI."

DON'T BE TOO SENSITIVE.—There are some people—yes, many people—always looking out for slights. They cannot carry on the daily intercourse of the family without finding that some offence is designed. They are as touchy as hair triggers. If they meet an acquaintance in the street who happens to be preoccupied with business, they attribute his abstraction in some personal to themselves, and fume and umbrage accordingly. They lay on others the fault of their own irritability. A fit of indigestion makes them see impertinence in every one they come in contact with. Innocent persons who never dreamed of giving offence are astonished to find some unfortunate word or momentary taciturnity mistaken for an insult. To say the least, the habit is unfortunate. It is far wiser to take the more charitable view of our fellow-beings, and not suppose that a slight is intended unless the neglect is open and direct. After all, too, life takes its hues in a great degree from the colour of our own mind. If we are frank and generous, the world treats us kindly; if, on the contrary we are suspicious, men learn to be cold and cautious to us. Let the person get the reputation of being "touchy," and everybody is under restraint; and in this way the chances of an imaginary offence are vastly increased.

A kind-hearted and witty clergyman in New York, entering the house of one of his elders one morning, found the good old man unmercifully whipping one of his sons, a lad about fourteen years old, and at once began to intercede for the boy. The deacon defended himself by saying that the youth must be early trained in the way he should go. "It was best to make an impression when the wax was soft." "Aye," said the pastor; "but that don't hold here, for the wicks were not soft." The deacon let the boy go.

The use of tobacco causes indigestion, palpitation, slowness of intellect, a desire for strong drink, and an intermittent pulse; it destroys the vitality of the blood, produces dizziness, disturbs sleep, makes a man miserable, and prematurely old. When the diseases are serious and stubborn, the best remedy is Fells' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, as it restores circulation, the nervous ganglia, builds up the muscles, and induces healthy Liver, Heart, Stomach and Intellect.

A sure thing. CABLE SCREW WREN Boots and Shoes will not rip, loak or come apart, and are the easiest over worn. Try them. All beat the Patent Stamp.

Towards Mary ever Blessed, cultivate a most tender and respectful devotion; for she is Heaven's powerful Queen—the dispensatrix of Divine grace—the sure refuge of repenting sinners—and the affectionate patroness of all true believers. Endeavor, therefore, to become one of her special clients and favored votaries.

PARSONS' PUNGATIVE PILLS.—Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses. 44

LAWLOR'S SEWING-MACHINES.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

No. 365 NOTRE DAME Street MONTREAL.

To those of my patrons who have been familiar with the working qualities of my Sewing-machines, during the past ten years, no other commendations are necessary; but to persons who are desirous of obtaining information to assist them in determining which of the many Machines to select, I respectfully submit a few testimonials which will, undoubtedly, afford a sufficient reason for investigating the merits of my Sewing-machines before purchasing elsewhere.

MONTREAL, 21st Nov., 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir,—In reply to your inquiry, we have much pleasure in stating that your Family Singer Sewing-machine gives entire satisfaction. We have used the Wheeler & Wilson and other machines of American manufacture, but give yours the preference for family purposes.

MISS PHEBE ALLAN, "Ravensraig," McTavish street.

MONASTERY OF O. L. OF CHARITY, } Ottawa, Oct. 21st, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir,—We experience much pleasure in adding our testimony to the excellence of the Singer Family Sewing-machine, of your own make, which we purchased from you. We feel perfectly satisfied that it is equal to the Wheeler & Wilson, and superior to any other Sewing-machine we have ever made us of in this institution.

THE SISTERS OF O. L. OF CHARITY.

MONTREAL, March 16th, 1872.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir,—Having tested the qualities of the Singer Family Sewing-machine, manufactured by you, I have the pleasure to inform you that it is remarkably easy to understand, and it makes a superior and uniform stitch with all kinds of thread from No. 10 to 150. Thus I can do the most delicate work to perfection, and sew the heaviest cloth with the greatest facility. In my opinion, this machine is more suitable than the Wheeler & Wilson for family use and light manufacturing.

MRS. E. TASSE, MILLINER, 100 Notre Dame street.

HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH, } Montreal, Aug. 5th, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir,—On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favor 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.

SEUR GAUTHIER.

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, } Montreal, 11th Sept. 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

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.

MONTREAL, May 3rd, 1872.

The Lawlor Family Singer Sewing-machine we have in this institution gives perfect satisfaction.—It is very easy to manage, and makes the most delicate stitching on gauze, and sews the heaviest cloth with great facility, using the finest cotton or the coarsest linen thread.

We take much pleasure in recommending it to families.

SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE, } St. Catherine Street.

MONTREAL, May 3rd, 1872.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR:

Sir,—We are happy to say that your Singer Family Sewing-machine proves highly satisfactory in every respect. It works to perfection on any material, light or heavy, with any kind of cotton or linen thread. Therefore, it suits our purpose better than the Wheeler & Wilson, or any other sewing-machine we have ever used, and we shall recommend it as such with much pleasure.

SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE, } Coteau St. Louis.

MONTREAL, April 13th, 1872.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR,

Sir,—Having in this Establishment seventeen of your Singer No. 2 Sewing-machines, some of which have been in constant operation various kinds of work for upwards of seven years, I am happy to say that they prove perfectly satisfactory, and are superior to the Wheeler & Wilson, or any other Sewing-machine of either home or foreign manufacture we have ever used for manufacturing purposes.

FRS. SCHOLES, } Manager Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal.

QUEBEC, April 25th, 1872.

J. D. LAWLOR, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—We have twenty-two of your machines which have been in constant work for the past year and we find them so serviceable that we have arranged with you to furnish us with some more of the same, in place of other kinds we have, they stitching our work better than any other we have tried.

Respectfully yours, } QUEBEC RUBBER CO., } A. M. FARLEY.