

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 9th.—Elections have been held in 17 districts in the Provinces to fill the vacant seats in the Assembly. In 3 of these districts the Radical candidates have been successful. The Committee of Republican electors in Paris called on Deustrain to-day, and begged him to remember that his election was the expression of the peoples' desire that the Assembly return to Paris.

The count of votes has been completed, and the defeat of Victor Hugo in the supplementary election for the Assembly yesterday is confirmed.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—In the National Assembly to-day the committee of Parliamentary initiative, to which was referred the proposal of Daehafel that the Assembly return to Paris reported adversely. The report was received with great cheering by the Right but the Left remained silent.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—It is reported that Thiers has requested Gambetta to discontinue his public addresses in the south of France, and a malicious rumour says it was done at the request and bidding of Bismarck.

The Committee of Parliamentary initiative to-day reported to the Assembly a bill providing for the release of all the Communists now confined in the hulks who are not known to be guilty of criminal acts.

Members of the party of the Left in the Assembly are making preparations for the presentation to that body of a demand for the cessation of the provisional and the definitive establishment of the Republic.

M. Pouyer-Quertier will, in two weeks, pay the fourth half milliard of the German war indemnity.

The Committee of the Assembly has reported unanimously in favour of repealing the law sequestrating estates of the Orleans Princes. The French Bishops are opposing the compulsory education bill.

THE FRENCH TRIALS.—The Journal Officiel states that up to the 16th of December the Court-Martial had pronounced 2,022 sentences, and that the number of prisoners set at liberty by reason of the withdrawal of prosecution was 12,366. During the last five days rather more than 41 judgments have been pronounced per diem. Hopes are entertained that by means of further arrangements, and when the more important cases have been disposed of, this average will be much diminished.

A FEMALE COMMUNIST.—Louise Michel, another of the noted Communist women of Paris has been tried by court martial at Versailles, found guilty, and sentenced to "transportation in a fortified place." To the fact, transmitted by telegraph, we can now add details. It is said that even more than Mme. Leroy, she showed courage and audacity. A "little woman, of energetic figure, keen eyes, fine nose, and abundance of black hair," she appeared in court "firm, proud, and self-composed." When the charges against her were read, she was asked what she had to say in reply. Her answer was singularly bold, fitting and original. She declined, she said, to defend herself either personally or by counsel; she belonged to the social revolution, and accepted the responsibility of her acts. As regards the assassination of General Lecomte, Louise said she certainly would have shot him had she been present when he ordered the troops to fire upon the people; but that once a prisoner in the hands of the Commune, she would have held his person sacred. She confessed she proposed to burn Paris; she sought to keep out the army of Versailles by a barrier of flames. She went even further, declaring that this proposition originated with herself, and that no one else whatever was responsible for it.

Further than this, again, Louise declared that she urged Ferre to invade the Assembly at Versailles, and regretted he did not consent. But she desired only two victims—M. Thiers and herself. She was willing to die for the Commune; she, herself, would have undertaken to kill M. Thiers, and to take the consequences. She denied that she had proposed to shoot one of the hostages every twenty-four hours; what she did was to propose to "threaten" that action; "a very different thing." Having said thus much, this daring woman, again disclaiming any intent to defend herself, wound up her speech as follows:—"Your faces are uncovered; so is mine, and I can look at you steadfastly. You are men, and I am a woman devoted to the cause of social revolution. Of what use to defend myself? It would not influence your sentence. I am here in your hands; you are masters of my person; do with me as you please. But before sitting down, I desire to glorify the memory of those who have just been shot at Satory. Yes, I proclaim it aloud; they are martyrs of the social revolution, of which I am proud to be one of the promoters. What I demand of you, who judge openly, and not in secret, like the Pious Committee, is a prompt and decisive sentence. I do not want to live, for as long as I live my hatred will follow you, and I shall incite my brothers to revenge. What I ask of you is a place on the plain of Satory, by the side of our dear brother Ferre. If you do not shoot me, you are a pack of cowards."

A correspondent says that in delivering these sentences Mme. Michel's whole figure shook with passion, that she looked forth like a trumpet, and that her voice rang forth like a trumpet, and that she voiced the very image of an inspired fury. It is impossible not to respect her courage, think what we may of her cause. Truly, in viewing the examples of these Communists, we are forced to see that the spirit of the old martyrs is not extinct from the earth, however wide the discrepancy between the occasions that called it forth.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—Differences have arisen in the Cabinet with regard to the policy to be pursued in Cuba, and the appointment of Mar-

shal Conchu as Captain General of the island. The departure of the latter from Cadiz has consequently been deferred.

The Papal Legation will soon be re-established here.

The name of the future Nuncio has not been announced.

ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel's agents have just discovered evidence of an extensive and powerful coalition between the Italian branches of the International Workingmen's Society and the partisans of Mazzini and Garibaldi, formed with the avowed intention of overthrowing the monarchy and making Rome once again the capital of a republic, embracing the peninsula and the neighboring islands. During the considerable time since the inception of the plot, it has gained adherents rapidly, and already has assumed proportions considered somewhat threatening. Plans for simultaneous insurrectionary operations in various parts of the kingdom have been agreed upon. Genoa and Romagna are indicated as the provinces in which the plot has most strength, while Sicily is also included in the plan of revolt, agents of the new conspiracy having there been actively laboring to kindle the fires of revolt, agents of the new conspiracy having there been actively laboring to kindle the fires of revolt. Decisive and effective action of the Ministry has been determined on to hold all implicated in the revolutionary design to responsibility for its work.

DREDGING THE TIBER.—A committee of promotion of the Society for Dredging the Bed of the Tiber, with a view to important archaeological discoveries, has been formed in Rome. It consists of Signor Alessandro Castellani, the Senator Pietro Rosa, Prince Odescalchi, Marquis Vitelleschi, Professor Liguana, the engineer Giordano, Mr. Story, the American sculptor, and Dr. Helbig, Secretary of the Prussian Archaeological Institute. Upon the advice of the historian, Theodore Mommsen, the Committee intend to begin with a preliminary operation of essay on a limited scale, in order to prove both the practicability and the usefulness of the great undertaking. The objects of art, antiquity, &c., which may be the results of these excavations, are to be collected in a special National Museum in Rome, intended to show that the present generation in Italy was able to conceive a great scheme and to carry it into execution with energy and perseverance.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Jan. 11.—The draft of an address from the Upper House of the Reichsrath calls the attention of the Crown to the manifest increase of discontent among the subjects of various portions of the Empire, arising from recent misgovernment, and particularly opposes an increase of taxation for military purposes.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—A special despatch from Berlin to the London Echo, states that the representative of Great Britain has delivered to the Emperor of Germany, the arbitrator agreed upon by England and the United States, under the treaty of Washington, the memorandum of the British Government relative to the San Juan boundary question.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The Provincial Correspondence, in its issue to-day, says that the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with France proves that the German Government wishes to restore the former friendly relations existing between the two nations.

Some persons have been in New York and obtained a supply of counterfeit Dominion notes of the denominations of one and two dollars. A considerable number of these notes are in circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

FARM ACCOUNT.—Probably no one thing hinders the pecuniary success of the agriculturist so much as the lack of system. One of the first requisites for profitable business of any kind, is the keeping of some kind of account whereby failures or successes may be in a great measure traced back to their original causes. Farmers are altogether too apt to trust to their memories in these things, and take it for granted that if they raise a good crop of grain and sell it at the ruling market prices, they have made all the profit possible, and if they are asked how much it costs to raise the crop, not one in a thousand can give the figures, and consequently not one in a thousand actually knows whether he is making money of standing still. Now it is by no means a difficult operation to keep a diary of farm matters, noting at the close of each day what kind of work and about how much of it had been done; with such memoranda of the growing crops as may be serviceable in the future. A large variety of diaries is now furnished by blank book makers, and those who wish can procure books especially arranged for the keeping of farm accounts. To begin with, however, a simple diary with spaces for, say three days on a page and additional pages for memoranda and cash accounts, is sufficient. These may be prepared at 25 cents, or more, according to style, and we are quite sure that no farmer will regret it if he now starts with a determination to know where he stands by the close of this year, and to commence the next by turning over a new leaf.—Rock River Farmer.

REMEDY FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—It is said that honey is an unailing preventative for chapped hands. When washing the hands, or rather having washed them, while they are still wet rub on them a little honey, and then dry them, taking care to leave the honey on, and not rinse it off before drying the hands. If the hands are sore and chapped, on the first and second applications the honey will cause pain for about five minutes, but if used every time the hands are washed the hands never chape. It is also a cure for irritation on the face caused by wind and cold weather.

PASTURING WINTER GRAIN.—It is much too common a custom to turn cattle on to the field of winter grain at the present time. This is a very unadvisable practice. Feed is short, certainly, and cattle need all they can get. But what occurs to the grain? A considerable portion is pulled up by the roots and devoured. Another portion is destroyed by the poaching of the ground, and the filling of the holes made by the feet of the cattle with water when the winter rains come. Then the needed protection the herbage affords to the roots is wanting, and the crop cannot withstand the severe frosts from which it is no longer sheltered. The result is a short crop, for which the spring rains are blamed, or the heavy showers in May or June, which knock

off the blossom, or the hot sun which blasts it, or the middle which sucks its juices, and many other things; all of which are probably innocent, and the real blame attaches to the farmer who allowed his cows to eat off the fall growth. It is very rarely indeed that grain needs to be eaten off; and if such should be the case, calves, sheep or pigs, well ringed, are better than heavy stock.

OAT CHAFF FOR FEED.—A year or two ago we were, by accident, led to feed some oat chaff to a few head of milking-cows, and were greatly surprised to find that they suddenly came up considerably in their milk. The chaff was discontinued for a day or two, when the cows fell off to their former quantity; but on feeding the chaff again, the flow increased. Since then the value of oat chaff as a milk-producer has been satisfactorily proved by us. This would then make it advisable that when oats are thrashed the chaff should be saved for feed. It may be fed in the place of oat chaff, with the usual wetting, salting, and mixing of the regular allowance of meal. In years when hay is as scarce as in the present, not only the chaff may be fed, but the oat straw should be carefully saved for fodder. It is quite as nutritious as timothy that has gone to seed.—Health and Home.

WASHING CALICOES.—Black calicoes should be washed in water in which potatoes have been boiled, or starch water made by having two or three potatoes scraped in it; or pour boiling water on wheat bran, strain it, and when lukewarm wash them in it, using no soap. Before wetting any calico, rub soap on the grease spots—hard soap, or soft soap a year old. Alum is good to set the color for green; salt put in the rinsing water of blue, black or green calico, will prevent the colors running into each other. Some washerwomen infuse eight gills of salt in four quarts of boiling water, and put the calicoes in while hot, leaving them until cold, which process is to render the colors permanent, so they will not fade by subsequent washing. Cotton goods (except pure white) should never remain in water a moment longer than necessary, and should be dried in the shade.

ECONOMY IN COALS.—It is usual in many families to have a stock of coke as well as coal, and by having the coke broken up very small a good fire will be produced. You may also effect a great saving in coal by having the ashes kept, mixing small coal or coal dust with them, and throwing a small quantity of water on this mixture. Take some of this compost and put it at the back of the grate, fill up the front with coal, and it will all burn together brightly and clean, and save a great deal of trouble in sifting the cinders.

MANAGEMENT OF MANIACS.—One of the oldest inhabitants of Boston has furnished the following anecdote of old Governor Leverett as an illustration of the force of courage and ingenuity upon a madman:

One morning many years ago, a stout, burly-built maniac, in a paroxysm of insanity, burst out of the asylum, and on his way a musket, heavily loaded, fell into his hands. With this formidable weapon, mounted with the terrible bayonet, the madman rushed into the city, and pretty effectually cleared the streets as he was marching along. Turning a corner, he suddenly came upon Governor Leverett, and was on the point of making a point blank charge upon the vitals of the old Governor, who, comprehending his danger in a single glance at the old fellow, and drawing himself up square and firmly before his dreadful antagonist, hailed him thus:—"Ho! brother soldier, have you learned your exercise?"

"Yes, I have," said the fellow, with a terrible oath.

"Then, brother," said the Governor, "stand to your arms, like a vigilant soldier, while I give the word of command."

The madman seemed pleased, and stood bolt upright, with his musket fitted closely to his shoulder in regular drill order.

"Poise your firelock!" The fellow did so. "Rest your firelock!" The fellow obeyed. "Ground your firelock!" This he did. "Face to the right about, march!" says the Governor, and the madman wheeled and stepped away. The Governor quickly ran up behind him, seized the powerful fellow and the musket, and held him until several lookers-on—standing at a safe distance and watching this curious scene—came to the Governor's assistance, and the madman was carried back, in an awful rage, to his quarters.

SCENE ON THE OHIO.—Boat had to stop to take in wood. On the shore, among the crowd, was a remarkably stupid young fellow, with his hands in his pockets and his under lip hanging down. A dandy rife for a scrape, nobs and winks all around. "Now, I'll have some fun, I'll frighten the green-horn." He jumped ashore with a large drawn bow-knife, and brandishing it in the face of the green-horn, exclaimed:—"Now I'll punish you—I've been looking for you for a week!" The fellow stared stupidly at his assailant. He evidently did not know enough to be scared, but as the bow-knife came near his face, one of his fists suddenly vacated his pocket, and fell hard and heavy between the eyes of the dandy, and the poor fellow was floundering in the Ohio. Greeny jumped on board the boat, put his hands in his pockets, and looking around, said: "May be there's somebody else has been looking for me for a week!"

THE DYING NEVER WEeps.—It is a striking fact that the dying never weep. The sobbing, the heart-breaking agony of the circle of friends around the death-bed call forth no responsive tears from the dying. Is it because he is insensible and stiff in the chill of dissolution? That cannot be, for he asks for his father's hand, as if to gain strength in the mortal struggle, and leans on the breast of his mother, sister or brother in still conscious affection. Just before expiring, he calls the loved ones, and with quivering lips says, "Kiss me!" showing that the love he has borne in his heart is still fresh and warm. It must be because the dying have reached too deep for earthly sorrows, too transcendent for weeping.

Orfila, the celebrated French chemist being examined as "expert" on a capital trial, was asked by the President whether he could tell what quantity of arsenic was requisite to kill a fly. The doctor replied, "Certainly, M. le President; but I must know beforehand the age of the fly, its sex, its temperament, its condition and habits of body, whether married or single, widow or maiden, widow, or or bachelor. When satisfied on those points, I can answer your question."

A cynical individual, on reading a pathetic story in one of the papers lately, noted in his memorandum book as follows:—"Somebody whistled. Teacher calls up a big boy on suspicion. Big boy comes up and holds out his hands, sullen and savage." Noble little boy comes manfully forward and says: "I'm the boy that whistled, sir," at the same time holding out his hand. Teacher simmers down, and lets them both off. (Mem.—Noble little boy thought teacher wouldn't lick him if he told the truth, and he knew the big boy would if he didn't.)

"Well, my friend, then another quarter of your life is lost." Just at this moment the boat ran on a rock, and was sinking, when the ferryman jumped up, pulled off his coat, and asked the philosopher, with great earnestness of manner, "Sir can you swim?" "No," said the philosopher. "Well, then," said the ferryman, "your whole life is lost: for the boat is going to the bottom."

NEWSPAPERS.—How should we ever get on without newspapers? We think with astonishment of the time when people knew little or nothing of their value. It is not a slight thing by this means to be instructed as well as amused, without crossing our thresholds. To how many, unable to do this is the newspaper a priceless boon! How many otherwise rapid and weary hours does it beguile! To many of restricted means, it is their only library and school.

Two scavengers were quarreling as to their respective abilities, when one, meaning to silence his mate, said: "Well, Bill, you can sweep the middle of the street, but you can't do an ornamental piece of work, like sweeping around a lamp-post."

"Let us avoid that woman coming up the street," said a physician to a friend, "she always looks so cross at me that I do not like to look at her." "Is there any reason for it, doctor?" "Yes, I attended her husband once when he was low with a fever." "Ah, I see. It was one of your bad cases; you lost him." "On the contrary, I saved him, and that is what she has never forgiven me for."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PATENT EYE CUPS.

Spectacles Rendered Useless, Chronic Sore Eyes Cured and all diseases of the eye successfully treated, "cure guaranteed," by the greatest invention of the age, DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT EYE CUPS.

The value of the celebrated and well known Patent Eye Cups for the restoration of Sight, breaks out and blazes in the evidence of over 4,000 testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1,000 of our best physicians in their practice.

The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as Major Ellis, of Dayton, Ohio, writes, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age. Certificates of cures performed by the application of Dr. J. Ball & Co's Patent Ivory and Lignum Vitae Eye Cups.

CLAYSVILLE, Washington Co., Pa.,  
October 29, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & CO.

GENTLEMEN:—I have now thoroughly tested and proved the Patent Eye Cups. They are the *me plus ultra* of all treatments of impaired vision, from advanced life or other causes, and an invariable cure for Myopia or Near-Sightedness.

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 a great expense.

My mother, an old lady of 64 years, is an enthusiastic advocate of the Cups. Three months ago 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 years, to such an extent that she could not read the heading of 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; you can not imagine her pleasure.

The business is beginning to assume something like form and shape. Have inquiries from all directions, and often great distances, in regard to the nature of Cups and plan of treatment. 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 can safely say that I myself (or rather the Eye Cups) was no mean portion of the attractions of the occasion. I sold and effected sales liberally. "They will make money," and make it fast, too; no small catch-penny affair, but a superb, No. 1 business, that promises, so far as I can see to be life long.

Yours respectfully,  
HORACE B. DURANT, M. D.

FENTON, Mich., July 17th, 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 the 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 Eye Cups 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 Tree.

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.

BLOOMINGTON VALLEY, Pa.,  
Sept. 4th, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & CO., Oculist.

GENTS:—I received your Patent Eye Cups by the hands of Mr. Roubesh. After testing the efficacy of the Cups for two weeks, I am satisfied they are what they purport to be. After wearing Glasses for 19 years for reading and writing, I can now see to read any Print in your Pamphlet without my Spectacles. I can therefore recommend the Patent Eye Cups.

Very Respectfully Yours,  
REV. J. SPOONER,

Bloomington Valley, Crawford Co., Pa.  
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 3, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & CO.

Gentlemen—I have used your Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups three nights, and this morning I can read common print without my glasses, without any trouble whatever, for which I am very thankful indeed. I cannot find words to express my feelings. I never can thank our highly esteemed pastor, Rev. F. Mason, enough for recommending to me your Patent Eye Cups.

Yours respectfully,  
MRS. E. J. MITCHELL,

No. 68 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.  
CAMBRO, 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 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 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,  
Camboro, Haldimand Co., C. W.

Letter from our Agent in Simcoe County, Oro, Province of Ontario, July 4th, 1871:

DR. J. BALL & CO.—Gentlemen:—The gentleman with the cataract on his sight, his sight is perfectly restored by the use of the Patent Ivory Eye Cups. He is now at work, and can see to read the finest print in the town. Before he commenced to use the Eye Cups, his sight was so bad that he would often lose his way on the street.

The Eye Cups have cured more than a dozen persons in this place of Dimness of Vision, Weak and Watery Eyes, and Weakness of the Optic Nerve. In short, they have met my expectations in curing all diseases of the eye.

Yours truly,  
J. M. PHEENSON,  
Oro, 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 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 was greatly improved.

We remain, yours truly,  
REV. JOHN HILL.

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.

All persons wishing for full particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will please send their address to us, and we will send our treatise on the eye, of forty-four pages, free by return of mail.

Write to  
DR. J. BALL & CO.,  
No. 91 Liberty street,  
New York City, N. Y.

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

Until the discovery of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, the use of Cod Liver Oil was very general in the treatment of Consumption and other wasting diseases, but its employment has been to a very great extent discontinued wherever the Syrup is introduced.

It is found that all advantages obtained from the Oil are possessed by the Syrup, without the drawback of unpleasant taste, eruptions of disgusting gas and nausea which frequently follow the use of Oil.

Fellows' Hypophosphites is most agreeable to the palate. It assists digestion and assimilation, so that any healthy diet is made to sustain the system under trying circumstances. It not only increases the muscular power of the stomach, but Chyle and good Blood are readily formed by its peculiar action on the food, making the process of digestion more comfortable and the body stronger to overcome disease.

No. 28

"Time tries all Things," and has proved that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the remedy par excellence for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisis, sore throat, and influenza. It cures coughs and colds instantly! It soothes the irritated parts; it heals the inflammation; and even consumption itself yields to its magic influence.

46.

Parson's Purgative Pills.—Best family physic; Sheridan's Curative Condition Powders, for horses. 22.

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

HOSPICE 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 GAUTIER.

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 on shirts, we beg to say that they are, in every respect, perfectly satisfactory and we consider them superior to any American Machine, and consequently take much pleasure in recommending them as the most perfect, useful and durable Machines now offered to the public.

Most respectfully,  
J. 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 DIRU 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 DIRU, ST. HYACINTHE.