

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Two hundred members of the Right, and fifty-six members of the Right Centre, in the National Assembly, signed the manifesto of the Monarchists in that body, which was carried to Antwerp by Count Monte, and presented to Count de Chambord.

Feb. 22.—The gathering of Legitimists at Antwerp is increasing daily, and becoming more formidable. It is confined to no Nationalist, although French preponderate in numbers. The German and Spanish Legitimists are well represented. The ex-King of Hanover arrived yesterday with a large party of supporters. Leading Ultramontans from Italy, Germany and France are also flocking to this city. It is rumored that all are acting together harmoniously, and that the Chiefs are deliberating over plans for the restoration of all deposed Sovereigns.

The Royalist manifesto, on which the hopes of the restoration of the Legitimist and Orleans parties are based, is still circulating among the members of the Right in the Assembly for additional signatures. The document is not yet printed, and its terms are kept secret. The prime leaders in the movement have addressed a note to the journals stating that the publication of the document is withheld at present, in order to avoid litigation; that the list of signatures is increasing, and that when the crisis comes the party will be found ready.

PERE GRATRY.—The *Semaine Religieuse*, of Cambrai, states that the medical attendant of Pere Gratry has but little hope of his recovery. Pere Gratry himself earnestly begs the prayers of Catholics that he may live to bring out his promised work, in which he intends to affirm and defend his submission to the Decrees of the Council.

The International is working with extraordinary activity to reorganize on a basis which will defy all attack. Sections are forming in all parts of France. Agents heavily paid by the Supreme Committee infest the provinces and are recruiting adherents. The Central Council are making every effort to obtain payment of subscriptions in arrears, and are attempting to obtain, not only in France, but in all countries, an exact statement of the strength, in men and money of the International. Its adherents are classified by categories of age and capacity; without doubt in anticipation of resorting again to arms or a formidable strike.

CANONIZATION.—The French Communists have started an almanac with a large number of Saints days; but their saints are very naturally of their own order of piety. Among them figure conspicuously the names of Florens, Desoluzelle, Milliere, Ferre and Rossel.

"People often talk in a low voice," continues the *Journal des Debats*, of the revenge "to be taken on Prussia; but there is another revenge which is being prepared in a much more serious, energetic, and businesslike manner, the revenge of the Commune on public order."

Three Frenchmen, a father and two sons, were lately indicted for robbery with violence at the assizes of Rouen. It appeared from the evidence that these most unpatriotic individuals had managed to procure Prussian uniforms from one of the battle-fields, and, disguised as these, broke open unprotected farmhouses at night, and demanded money, watches, or jewellery, with threats of murder if refused. The whole district was in terror for some time, which was kept up by the pretended Prussians firing shots at night as they passed along the roads, and sometimes sending stray bullet into an exposed window. At last, a farmer whose house they were breaking into found courage enough to fire at them and put them to flight, wounding the foremost, one of the sons. The miscreant was deserted by his father and brother in their haste to escape, and being taken by the pursuers, his identification led to the discovery of the means by which the whole neighborhood had been told under contribution by three of its own residents, and to the trial of the culprits, who were justly sentenced to a long term of penal servitude. This whole story was furnished to a Dresden journal by its local correspondent, and has naturally been largely copied in Germany. But the inference drawn by the German papers that such acts were common in the occupied districts, and that the stories of Teutonic exaction may thus be all explained into a new edition of Gallic rapacity, seems to be beyond reason. Such crimes it would be far more natural to suppose were first suggested by the impunity which the petty violences of the foreign garrison enjoyed.

PATRIOTISM OF FRENCH WOMEN.—The mothers and daughters of France have come forward nobly in the hour of their country's need. They have inaugurated a patriotic subscription by the women of France to aid paying the German war indemnity. The subscription promises to be an enormous one. One lady has sent 100,000 francs and a diamond necklace. The local committees are daily increasing, and several bishops have written supporting the subscription. Two ladies of Hageneau have contributed 500 francs. The Assembly has accorded urgency to the proposal of M. Buisson to appoint a committee of fifteen to receive subscriptions. The Radical journal *La Constitution* is the only paper which opposes the national subscription. This might have been expected as the Reds like cheap patriotism, or such as enriches its professors, but hate anything which entails any sacrifice as a proof of sincerity.

SPAIN.

Feb. 21.—The *Gauleis*, in its issue of this morning, says that King Amadeus of Spain has become disgusted with the ungovernable disposition of the Spanish people, and has urged his father, King Victor Emmanuel, to sanction his abdication. The *Gauleis* further says that Victor Emmanuel counsels patience on the part of King Amadeus.

CIVIL MARRIAGE IN SPAIN.—The Cardinal Archbishop of Valladolid and other Spanish Bishops have written to the Minister of Grace and Justice to protest against the terms of the new regulations respecting civil marriage by which the children of marriages contracted in *facie Ecclesie* are stigmatized as "natural children." A Royal order, says the Bishop of Jaen, may have certain civil effects, but it cannot derogate by any amount of inexact phraseology from the nature of a sacrament. The term "natural children" by its own proper meaning of course denotes those who are not the issue of a Christian or sacramental union.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The New Italian Bishops and the Government.—We have already noticed the refusal of the Italian Government to recognize the appointment of a parish priest by one of the new Bishops,

on the ground that it knows nothing of the Bishop himself. The statement has not been contradicted, and we merely revert to it for the purpose of recording a curious and perfectly well-founded remark of a foreign contemporary, that Signor Lanza's Government, while professing to surrender the right of nomination, is in reality asserting a claim to the right of institution—a far graver pretension on its part.

THE TRICK OF THE "GUARANTEES."—We cannot too often recall attention to the scandalous deception involved in the so-called law of guarantees. After renouncing all pretensions to any share in the nomination of Bishops, the Italian Government, as we have said before, ignores the nominations when made, and retains the temporalities of the sees. It was alleged sometime ago, that the difficulty was that it had not received notification of the appointments. This difficulty, it was said, would be removed if the Bishops or Chapters notified the nominations officially. They have done so, and have merely received the answer that they are unknown to the Government, and that the Bulls must be submitted to it for the royal exequatur. Consequently, between 50 and 70 Bishops remain without a single penny of the revenues attached to their sees, and are obliged to subsist upon the charity of their flocks. And not only has the Government done this, not only has it in spite of its professions used its new law as a trap for catching the temporalities of every see which may fall vacant, but it has invaded the spiritual jurisdiction, with which it has loudly declared that it is resolved not to interfere. It has refused to acknowledge the appointment of priests by the Bishops, and thus, when trenching on the spiritual province, succeeded in suppressing parochial as well as episcopal revenues. And worse still: the former Vicar-Capitular of the lately vacant see of Cremona, Mgr. Tosi, having just died, the municipality has enjoined the Chapter, under a threat of penalties, immediately to proceed to the election of another Vicar-Capitular, although the new Bishop has been canonically appointed, has taken possession of his see, and has notified the fact to the Civil Government.

SACRILEGIOUS SALES.—A sale is advertised by the civil authorities to take place in Palermo, at which the sacred furniture of various suppressed religious houses and closed churches is to be disposed of by auction. Other announcements are to be made in due course. Such an occurrence is another of the ripening fruits of Liberalism naturally to be looked for. If the movement could have in it sufficient elements of steadiness, similar scenes would in due time follow in Rome. It is probable, however, on account of the ungovernable nature of the agents now in action, that they will be anticipated by scenes of greater violence, and by some fearful catastrophe.

ITALIAN LOYALTY.—The Roman Radicals are becoming every day more and more exasperated against Victor Emmanuel. The King comes in for a larger share of their abuse than even the Pope. They declaim in their papers against the luxury of his palace and dinner-table. The menu of a banquet at the Quirinal the other day furnished a convenient text. At Murano, near Venice, men, women, and children are (they say) actually dying of hunger while their King "wallows in luxury." The following anecdote shows the tone of the party:—A revolutionary paper, to which Prince Humbert had subscribed, took to abusing him. The Prince reposted his copy, which was sent back through the post. Thereupon the manager of the paper returned the Prince's subscription in a post-office order, with an epistle, which was printed in the paper for the amusement of its other readers, and ran thus:—"Rome, 21 Jan., 1872. Citizen,—I hasten to send you enclosed a post-office order for the amount of your subscription to the *Italia Nuova*, which you have refused to-day. Your most obedient, EMILIO SECHI, Doctor.—To the Citizen Humbert of Savoy-Carignan, Rome."

ROME, Feb. 20.—The Pope in the Consistory yesterday preconized twenty-eight Bishops, including four of the dioceses in America.

ROME, Feb. 21.—The Pope has asked the permission of England and Austria for a meeting of the Ecumenical Council in their dominions.

THE QUIRINAL.—Important changes have been made in the entourage of Victor Emmanuel. The three *aides-de-camp* who were most about the person of his Majesty, have either been superseded or have resigned, and have departed to their own homes. Their names are Count de Sonnaz, Count Castellengo, and the Marquis di Lajatico-Corsini. The reason is divined to be that the three courtiers were not anti-Papal enough for the present tone of the Quirinal. Their places have been filled by more pronounced enemies of the Holy See. Colonel Anasi is one of them.

GERMANY.

Germany is tightening her grasp on the conquered provinces. The *Official Gazette* of Berlin announces the extension to Alsace and Lorraine of the clauses of the German constitution relating to the military system, including those on the obligation to military service.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—There is no doubt that a man was in this city on Wednesday, whose object was to assassinate Prince Bismarck. It is officially announced this morning that an apothecary, who resides in the city of Posen, was arrested in Berlin yesterday on suspicion of contemplating the assassination of the Premier.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN GERMANY.—From all quarters come accounts of the increasing agitation against the proposed new law for the inspection of schools. About a thousand petitions or protests have already been presented to the chamber of deputies. Dr. Peter's alone has presented 462, containing the signatures of nearly 75,000 male adults, from the single province of Silesia. In Posen, Saxony, and Hanover a similar agitation prevails; and, in the last named province, the Protestants are quite as active opponents of the proposed measures as are their Catholic fellow-citizens. It is almost unnecessary to say that the Catholic populations of Westphalia and the Rhine Provinces are also in active and combined opposition to the Government proposal. In the meantime, the resignation of Von Muller, and the substitution of Dr. Falk is looked upon by the entire Catholic party as meaning no change in the anti-Catholic policy lately adopted, but that it is to be prosecuted by a more polished and powerful instrument. Falk is a similar politician to Lutz, the anti-Catholic Bavarian Minister, but he is vastly superior in abilities and in knowledge of public affairs.

RUSSIA.

There is great rumour about a change of policy in Russia with regard to Poland. It is said that the exiled Bishops are recalled, and that four vacant sees are to be filled up by the Pope. Many, however, look upon the movement, so far as it may be a fact, merely as a piece of mystification, to make the Russians more acceptable to the Poles of Galicia, and to smooth the way to ulterior designs at St. Petersburg. Russia may wish to prevent a Polish insurrection during the not very improbable war between Russia and Austria, and to make more sure of a share in the spoil at the downfall of the great Empire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The *World's* London special says, in reply to a letter of enquiry addressed to him by the Premier, Mr. Gladstone has written a long letter explaining in an extremely amicable manner the present position of Her Majesty's Government concerning the Treaty of Washington and denying the utterance of offensive passages in his recent speeches in the House of Commons as has been erroneously reported. In order to allay public ex-

citement in England I have furnished copies of Mr. Gladstone's letter to the press of London, and it is now published in every Journal of the Kingdom, causing a profound sensation.

PIRNETTI.—AN INCREDIBLE STORY ABOUT A RUSSIAN CONJURER.—About the beginning of the present century, a species of Cagliostro, or rather a superior kind of Wizard of the North, made his appearance at St. Petersburg, and astonished the natives by his marvellous performances. His name was Piretti, and his fame is yet in the memory of those who witnessed his unrivalled talents.

The Czar Alexander, having heard Piretti much spoken of, was desirous of seeing him, and one day it was announced to the conjuror that he would have the honor of giving a representation of his magical powers at court, the hour fixed for him to make his appearance being seven o'clock. A brilliant and numerous assembly of ladies and courtiers, presided over by the Czar, had met, but the conjuror was absent. Surprised and displeased, the Czar pulled out his watch, which indicated five minutes after seven. Piretti had not only failed in being in waiting, but he had caused the court to wait, and Alexander was not more patient than Louis XIV. A quarter of an hour passed, half an hour, and no Piretti! Messengers who had been sent in search of him, returned unsuccessful. The anger of the court, with difficulty restrained, displayed itself in threatening exclamations. At length, after the lapse of an hour, the door of the saloon opened, and the gentleman of the chamber announced Piretti, who presented himself with a calm front and the serenity of one who had done nothing to reproach himself with. The Czar, however, was greatly displeased; but Piretti assumed an air of astonishment and replied with the greatest coolness:

"Did not your Majesty command my presence at seven o'clock precisely?"

"Just so," exclaimed the Czar, at the height of exasperation.

"Well, then," said Piretti, "let your Majesty design to look at your watch and you will perceive that I am exact, and that it is just seven o'clock."

The Czar, pulling out his watch violently, in order to confound what he considered a piece of downright insolence, was completely amazed. The watch marked seven o'clock. In turn all the courtiers drew out their watches, which were found, as usual, exactly regulated by that of the sovereign. Seven o'clock indicated with a common accord all the watches and clocks of the palace. The art of the magician was at once manifest in this strange retrogression in the march of time. To anger succeeded astonishment and admiration. Perceiving that the Czar smiled, Piretti thus addressed him:—"Your Majesty will pardon me. It was by the performance of this trick that I was desirous of making my first appearance before you. But I know how precious truth is at court; it is at least necessary that your watch should tell it to you, sire. If you consult it now, you will find that it marks the real time."

The Czar again drew forth his watch—it pointed to a few minutes past eight; the same reflection had taken place in all the watches of those present, and in the clocks of the palace. This exploit was followed by others equally amusing and surprising. At the close of the performance, the Czar, after having complimented Piretti, brought back to his remembrance that in the course of the evening's amusements he had declared that such was the power of his art that he could penetrate everywhere.

"Yes, sire, everywhere," replied the conjuror, with modest assurance.

"What!" exclaimed the Czar, "could you penetrate even into this palace, were I to order all the doors to be closed and guarded?"

"Into this palace, sire, or even into the apartment of your Majesty quite as easily as I should enter into my own house," said Piretti.

"Well, then," said the Czar, "at midday to-morrow, I shall have ready in my closet the price of this evening's amusements—one thousand rubles. Come and get them. But I forewarn you that the doors shall be closed and carefully guarded."

"To-morrow at mid-day I shall have the honor of presenting myself before your Majesty," replied Piretti, who bowed and withdrew.

The gentlemen of the household followed the conjuror to make sure that he quitted the palace; they accompanied him to his lodgings, and a number of police surrounded the dwelling from the moment he entered it. The palace was instantly closed, with positive orders not to suffer, under any pretext whatever, any one to enter, were he Prince or valet, until the Czar himself should command the doors to be opened. These orders were strictly enforced, confidential persons having watched their execution. The exterior openings to the palace were guarded by the soldiers. All the approaches to the imperial apartments were protected by high dignitaries, whom a simple professor of the art of legerdemain possessed no means of bribing. In short, for greater security, all the keys had been carried into the imperial cabinet. A few moments previous to the hour fixed for Piretti's interview with the Czar, the Chamberlain on service brought to His Majesty a dispatch which a messenger had handed him through an opening in the door. It was a report from the Minister of Police that Piretti had not left home.

"Aha! He has found out the undertaking is impracticable, and he has abandoned it," observed the Czar, with a smile.

Twelve o'clock sounded. While the last stroke yet reverberated, the door which communicated from the bedroom of the Czar to the Cabinet opened, and Piretti appeared. The Czar drew back a couple of paces, his brow darkened, and, after a momentary silence, he said:

"Are you aware that you may become a very dangerous individual?"

"Yes, sire," he replied; "but I am only an humble conjuror, with no ambition save that of amusing your Majesty."

"Here," said the Czar, "are the thousand rubles for last night, and a thousand for this day's visit."

Piretti, in offering his thanks, was interrupted by the Czar, who, with a thoughtful air, inquired of him:

"Do you count on yet remaining some time in St. Petersburg?"

"Sire," he replied, "I intend setting off this week, unless your Majesty orders a prolongation of my sojourn."

"No!" hastily observed the Czar, "it is not my intention to detain you; and, moreover," continued he, with a smile, "I should vainly endeavor to keep you against your will. You know how to leave St. Petersburg as easily as you have found your way into this palace."

"I could do so, sire," said Piretti; "but far from wishing to quit St. Petersburg stealthily or mysteriously, I am desirous of quitting it in the most public manner possible, by giving to the inhabitants of your capital a striking example of my magical powers."

Piretti could not leave like an ordinary mortal: it was necessary that he should crown his success in the Russian capital by something surpassing his previous efforts; therefore, on the evening preceding the day fixed for his departure, he announced that he should leave St. Petersburg the following day, at ten o'clock in the morning, and that he should quit by all the city gates at the same moment! Public curiosity was excited to the highest degree by this announcement. St. Petersburg at that time had fifteen gates, which were encompassed by a multitude, eager to witness this marvellous departure.

The spectators at these various gates all declared that at ten o'clock precisely Piretti, whom they all perfectly recognized, passed through. "He walked with a slow pace and with head erect, in order to be

better seen," they said; "and he bade an adieu in a clear and audible voice."

These unanimous testimonies were confirmed by the written declaration of the officers placed at every gate to inspect the passports of travelers. The inscription of Piretti's passports was inscribed in the fifteen registers. Where is the wizard, whether coming from the North or South, who could in these degenerate days perform so astonishing an exploit?

TO KILL ROACHES.—A writer in the *Country Gentleman* gives his experience in killing roaches, as follows: "I moved into an old house, the roaches soon made their appearance in the kitchen and cellar under it; it was lathed and plastered between the joists. I went down the cellar after candle-light; it just gave me the horrors; I thought we should have nothing fit to eat; over the victuals shelf I could not spread my feet; the largest I ever saw. I got 3 oz. red wafers, broke them up, and stewed them where I could among them. In a short time there was not one to be found. Where they went I never knew; they were never found dead."

PICKLING CUCUMBERS.—The great art in getting good pickles is to have good vinegar to begin with the best of course, being that made of good sound cider. As this is not always at hand, it is best to prepare a brine strong enough to bear an egg. When the tub is full of pickles let the brine cover them. Then cover them over with cabbage leaves and a board and weight to keep them down in the brine. When they are ready for use you can freshen them in warm water and put them in a bright brass kettle, with vinegar enough to cover them and scald them for fifteen or twenty minutes, then put them in jars and pour hot vinegar over them. They can easily be flavored with cloves, mace, black pepper, onion or two, and a little horse-radish and ginger. Good pickles are a great luxury.

A cup of coffee is a sure barometer, if you allow the sugar to drop to the bottom of a cup, and watch the bubbles arise without disturbing the coffee. If the bubbles collect in the middle, the weather will be fine; if they adhere to the cup, forming a ring, it will be rainy; and if the bubbles separate without assuming any fixed position, changeable weather may be expected. Try it.

TO BLEACH MUSLIN.—For five pounds of cotton dissolve six ounces of chloride of lime in a quart of soft hot water; boil the cloth in soap-suds and rinse it. Then strain the lime into sufficient water to immerse the cloth in, being careful not to let any of the lime pass through the strainer. Put in the cloth, let it remain from ten to twenty minutes, and rinse it through two or three waters.

STARCH.—There is no better way for making nice starch for shirt bosoms, than to boil it thoroughly after mixing, adding a little fine salt, and a few shavings of a star or spermaceti candle. We have found the pressed lard candle quite as good as sperm. Let the starch boil at least ten minutes, and it will give a gloss, if neatly ironed, fully satisfactory to the most fastidious person.

Physicians say that placing a small roll of paper or muslin above the front teeth, under the upper lip, and pressing hard on the same, will arrest bleeding from the nose, thus checking the passage of blood through the arteries leading to the nose.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR PATENT IVORY AND LIGUIN VITREO 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 Mayer 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 Liguin Vitreo Eye Cups.—

CLAYSVILLE, Washington County, Pa., Sept. 20th, 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 they 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., OCELEST.—Gent.—I received

your Patent Eye Cups by the hand of Mr. Rondebush; after testing the efficacy of the Cups for two weeks, I am satisfied they are what they are reported to be.

After wearing glasses for 19 years, for reading and writing, I can now see to read any print in your pamphlet without my spectacles. I can, therefore, recommend the Patent Eye Cups.

Very respectfully yours,
REV. J. SPOONER,
Blooming Valley, Crawford County, Pa.

CHESTER, Sussex Co., England, Dec. 15, 1871.
Dr. J. Ball & Co.—Gentlemen.—On the receipt of the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, on the first application, I found benefit, and now, I am happy to say unhesitatingly, from my own practical experience, that in my opinion the result produced through using your Patent Ivory Eye Cups is one of the greatest boons that ever God bestowed on man received (Spiritual Eye Sight excepted).

Over 12 years I have worn spectacles, and to my own wonderment, I can read Newspaper print, and I am writing this letter without my spectacles.

I cease to wonder at once why people are so anxious for them, now I have tried them myself, and proved them with an ocular demonstration. They are simple in construction, and could not possibly, I think, be more suitably adapted for the eyes, besides being Harmless, Painless and Pleasant. I speak with all due deference of the Faculty, but at the same time, I cannot divest myself of my faith 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 restored as in youth.

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

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

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

Yours most truly,
ISAAC BOWMAN,
Canboro, Halliand Co., C. W.

DEMORSTVILLE, C. W., Aug. 19, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & CO.—Gentlemen.—I have this morning returned from visiting an old lady that was almost totally blind for several years.

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

We remain,
Yours truly,
REV. JOHN 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. See our advertisement in another column of this paper.

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

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

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT,
District of Montreal.

No. 985. In R. 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 ad litem,
J. J. CURRAN.

MONTREAL, 15th February, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
Province of Quebec, } Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of ADOLPHE DESEVE, an Insolvent.

ON the twenty-fifth day of March next, the Insolvent by his undersigned attorneys will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act.

DOUVE DOUVE & DOUVE,
Attorneys ad litem of the Insolvent.

MONTREAL, 15th February, 1872.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT
District of Montreal. } DAME ISABELLA ANNIE JOHNSON, wife of ISAAC EBBITT of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Saloon-Keeper, hereto duly authorized by Judicial authorization for 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 en separation de biens against the said Defendant.
Montreal, 22nd January, 1872
L. N. BENJAMIN,
Atty for Plaintiff.