FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 11 .- The Germans yesterday arrested the editor of a newspaper at Vitry-le-Francais, for writing an article offensive to the military authorities. The prisoner has been taken to Rheims.

A Carlist, formerly a Colonel in the Spanish army, has been captured by the French officers near the Spanish frontier.

There is no truth in the report that Rouher took three million francs to the ex-Emperor Napoleon at Chiselhurst.

President Thiers recently observed in conversation "that it is quite possible the French may decide upon a return to Monarchy, and it is possible that they may wish to retain the Republic. But for the present there is only the latter, and that merely Provisional, which has any chance of being accepted. A Provisional Monarchy would be an utter impossibility."

March, 23 .- An article which appears in the Bien Public to-day, a journal which is believed to represent the sentiments of the President of the Republic, in discussing the rumours of foreign alliances, says that, according to reliable information, there is no truth in the rumours

"All Powers maintain a prudent reserve. They studiously avoid giving life to fresh complications; they ardently desire peace. Alliances are formed to counternet political projects. whereas the only project and aim of France is to avoid fresh complications. No one threatens France. Germany in no wise seeks to interfere with her internal affairs. There is only one fact which is correctly represented by rumour -namely, the identity of political as well as religious interests both of Prussia and Italv. Italy loudly disclaims planning for the recovery of Nice and Savoy. It is true that family ties exist between Spain and Italy, but they involve no principle hostile towards France. M. Thiers, in wishing to postpone the discussion of the Roman question, did not act from any fear of reprisals on the part of Italy. That country can have no hostile feeling towards France. The President of the Republic wishes to avoid a barren discussion. There is no one who could at present solve the Roman question. The efforts of France are directed towards making the relations of the Holy See and the Kingdom of Italy tolerable. France is not powerless, but prudent. Prudence is a duty and a law to be followed by all, even the most powerful, especially in a new order of events." SPAIN.

Madado, April 12.—Senor Castelar, a well-known Spanish Republican, addressed a meeting of his followers in the city of Seville last night. He said his party aspired to the formation of the United States of Europe, and the formation of a universal Republic.

Official advices show that the Carlist movement in Catalonia and Arragon is becoming more popular. There was a slight engagement yesterday between the troops and one of these bands in the district of Oatalonia.

The frontier is carefully watched by the French and Carlists who escape into France are arrested disarmed and interned.

The government of Catalonia report that the Carlist bands which appeared in the Province of Bacelona numbered 900 men and that the leader was a prominent member of the International Society.

Internationalists are active in Spain, and there is reason to fear the Society is organising a movement which will declare itself simultaneously here and in other countries in Europe.

ITALY.

The Italian Chamber has adopted by a considerable majority the financial proposals of the Government. It is semi-officially denied that any treaty of alliance exists between Germany and Italy, although there is a very cordial understanding.

The report which the Wanderer, of Vienna, has spread of the conclusion of a Treaty between Germany and Italy is filling the columns of the cress with speculations. It is such a convenient thing to assume that a statement of this sort is true, and write long leading articles on that assumption, which only tend to exasperate public feeling unnecessarily, apparently merely for the pleasure of exasperating it. However, it must be owned that the tone of some of the Italian papers in regard to France is by no means warranted, and shows a want of feeling and ordinary gratitude which go far to justify the intense bitterness and aversion with which the French regard their late allies in the Poninsula, all which tends to produce a display of feeling on both sides which will render the German-Italian alliance, whether a Treaty exists or not, a matter of certainty. The simplest solution of the whole question would be for France to act generously and make a present of Nice to the Pope. She would gain morally by this transaction more than she would lose territorially, and forestall a part, at all events, of the bargain which must form the basis of any agreement between Germany and Italy, according to which, in the event of another was against France, the former is to recover for the latter the Provinces of Savoy and Nice, which were the price paid by Italy for French co-operation in 1859.

Rome, April 9.—The Pope has refused to receive the sum of money which was offered him by the Italian Government. His Holiness in declining the gift declared that when it became necessary for Him to accept alms as a means of subsistence he would only receive them from the Catholic world.

MOSUMENT TO MAZZINI -The committee to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Joseph Mazzini has been organized with Garibaldi

as President. Rome, April 11.—The Pope will hold a consistory

on the 29th inst., for the preconisation of a number of Italian and Polish bishops.

S. Peter's Journey to Rome.-A correspondent writes that the great Triduo at S. Peter's, in reparation for the outrages against the Apostle in the late public discussion in Rome, was most successful. At least 70,000 persons were present; and the writer says of the demonstration that" it was truly a plebs-Proving the fact from the words of the "very Protestants" themselves, the Weekly Register gives the following extract from & Unita Cottolica:-" Let us choose the most convincing from among many Caivin .- As for me, I cannot dispute about the martyrdom of S. Peter in Rome, for all the writers unanimously agree in stating it. (Inst.B. iv. c 6). Grotius.- 'No Christian will doubt that S. Peter was in (Annot. to the Letter of S. Peter, c. v.) Cave .- 'S. Peter made the Church of Rome glorious by his martyrdom. Not only was S. Peter in Rome but he also built up the Church in this city; whosoever dured to question this, would indeed prove himself a blockhead? (Volmersten Christen). Gobbet.—'S. Peter died in Rome as a martyr sixty years after Jesus Christ.' (Letters). Government taking another step, on the first oppor-Bertholdt.—'The presence of S. Peter in Rome, and tunity, and resolving to rebuild Schastopol as a vast of our best Physicians in their practice.

his martyrdom there is of a perfect historical certainty.' (Introd. to the New Test). Gieseler.— It is but phrenzy of Protestant disputants who, following after the example of the Pope's enemies in the Middle Ages, would deny S. Peter had ever been in Rome.' (Hist. of the Church). With the above agree Newton. Janius, Leclere, Young, Kipping, &c. In vain, then, Gavazzi and Sciarelli lately strove to state and prove the contrary in Rome!"

GERMANY. The German Empire is costly to the smaller States which compose it, and which used to enjoy cheap Government. Taxation is growing at an alarming rate, and is beginning to give rise to a demand for centralization. The income tax is greater by a third in the Grand Duchy of Coburg than in Prussia, and as the only apparent means of keeping down the expenditure is to get rid of some of the officials, a strong desire is growing up for a consolidation of jurisdictions. This will tend to make Germany more completely homogeneous.

In the war with the Ultramontanes, the direction of Prince Bismarek to the Bishop of Ermeland to withdraw an excommunication inflicted on a school teacher, under penalty of losing his State salary, is a distinct attempt to prohibit spiritual action by secular means. In Baden, the State, under directions from Berlin, has gone even further, having prohibited all monks and non-German priests from preaching in the State Churches, and suspended the law of compulsory attendance at school whenever

the teacher is an infallibilist. RELIGION AND NATIONALISM IN PRUSSIAN POLAND. In Upper Silesia the expulsion of non-native priests and religious is being actively followed up. At Berum the Burgomaster has written the following letter to the parish priest:—"The minister of the Interior has ordered me no longer to permit the residence in this district of foreign Jesuits and other religious. Consequently I have the honour to inform you of this action of the ministry." In addition to this, the government has requested Mgr. Ledocbowski, Archbishop of Guesen and Posen, to prohibit his clergy's joining the Polish Association on popular education, under the pretext that this association covers revolutionary designs. The Archbishon has complied with the request, but to such a pitch have the repressive measures of Prince Bismarck raised the agitation amongst all classes of the Polish people, that a great number of the clergy have taken no notice of the Archbishop's message. When read at the meeting of the association in Posen, it was received with volleys of hisses; as was also a letter containing the resignation of a priest named Taskulscki. But a telegram from Ostrowo, announeing the adhesion to the programme of the association, of the parish priest of that town and forty other priests, was received with prolonged acclamations; and the hall rang with shorts of "Henour to the Clergy"—"Down with the Prussians," "Long Live Poland," Many other priests spoke on the occasion, announcing the decision of the clergy never to be separated from the people.

OLD CATHOLICISM IN PRUSSIA .- It is reported that the Prussian liberals intend introducing a law to oblige Catholic priests to bless the marriages and burials of the members of the old Catholic sect. In the meanwhile Minister Falk has decided that the latter have virtually ceased to be members of the Catholic Church, and are excepted thereby from the usual contributions to the support of the clergy.-But they are not therefore to be disturbed in any of their offices; and so Professor Wollmann is to contimue to be professor of religion in a Catholic university, although by the Minister's decree he has long ceased to be a Catholic. There is to be evidently one scale for the papist and another for the

Berlin, March 17 .- Not a day elapses without the jovernment making a move against the priests or the priests reciprocating the compliment by word or deed. The fight has fairly begun along the whole line, and though contined to skirmishing, yet by the alacrity displayed on both sides gives a good idea of what the battle will be. The past week was marked by a considerable number of engagements.—(From

Times Prussian Correspondent.) RELIGIOUS TEACHERS IN GERMANY .- The Government organs approunce that, in order to put a stop to the practice of employing nuns as school-teachers, a normal school for the training of female lay teachers is to be established at Dusseldorf. At present Bismarck's one policy is to exclude Catholicity from sanctity and sowing machines, piety, politics and the school, and, if possible, to convert the priest into patent medicines. the school, and, if possible, to convert the priest into a more civil functionary. And all this time socialism is making vast progress in Prussia. They have had a great meeting in Kopenick at which the question of the community of wives was discussed with so much heat, as to lead to blows and bloodshed. The affair has since been called by the

Journals " The battle of Kopenick." The Baden Second Chamber an Monday adopted the bills excluding members of religious orders from any share in the instruction of youth at public establishments, and forbidding members of those orders who are introduced into the parishes without Government authorisation from giving missions or

rendering aid to the regular clergy. Dr. Dollinger, in his latest lectures in the Munich University, comes out more strongly against the Pope than ever before. In a recent lecture on the Reformation he openly acknowledged the merit of Luther, whom he called the greatest genius, an intellectual Titan, and one of the best men Germany ever possessed. While, he said, Luther spoke inspired by the Spirit, his adversaries only stammered while he purified the Church, Rome sank deeper and deeper in corruption. In point of fact, Dollinger approved most things Luther has done, only blaming his abrogating the Episcopal office, and thereby breaking the continuity of Apostolical succession. In other words, he all but sanctioned the position taken up by the Auglican Church. Coming from Dollinger, whose utterances only a year ago were so very reserved, these theses naturally created an immense sensation.

RUSSIA. REOPENING OF SEBASTOPOL-Intelligence of the most portentious character reaches us from Russia. Sebasopol is to be reopened as a naval and military arsenal as well as a commercial port. Docks for the construction, equipment, and repair of men-of-war, together with barracks for the reception of an army, and arsenals to correspond, are to be constructed All the creeks, bays, and inlets of the Crimea are to be armed and protected by forts mounting the newest and most formidable ordnance; and one reason for doing this appears to be that the railway connecting Sebastopol with the net of lines which already unites the great military centres in the interior of Russin, will be completed probably within the present year, or in the beginning of the next. By a strange coincidence, it was in this very month, sixteen years ago, that Russia signed the Paris Treaty-the hard-won fruits of the Crimean war -whereby she engaged and solemnly bound herself "that the Black Sea should be neutralised, and its waters and its ports thrown open to the merchant ships of every nation," and that " neither Russia nor the Sultan should establish or maintain upon its coasts any military or maritime arsenal." It was also stipulated by the Paris Treaty of 1856, that " no ship of war belonging to Russia or any Power occupying the coasts of the Black Sea nor any vessels of war of any other Power, should enter its water." Passing over the fact that, immediately after France, our ally in the Crimea, had been crushed by Prussia in 1870, Russia proceeded to violate the Paris Treaty, so far as regards its most important stipulations-namely, those for neutralising the Black Soa, and excluding Russian men-ofwar from its waters—we now find the St. Petersburg military and naval station, and arm and fortify the

whole Crimes in the very heart of the Black Ses. Russis having granted the decoration of St. Stanislaus to Monsignor Marini, who is intrusted with the negotiation of the appointment of the Bishops in Russia, this distinction is considered at Rome to indicate the renewal of official relations between the Holy See and Russia.

PYRUS MALUS, THE APPLE .-- Of all the fruits in cultivation this comprises the greatest number of varieties. More than two thousand have been noticed in American and English catalogues, and the ed vision, from advanced life or other causes, and are Horticultural Society were at one time growing up- an invariable cure of Myopia and Near Sight. I wards of nine hundred sorts in their gardens at have in the last few days entirely cured several Chiswick. Many of these were worthless; and we cases both of acute and what is called chronic inare indebted to them for a catalogue, showing that flammation. These had tried every known and many were so like each other as to be on that account reducible to the best only, and not a few were identical.

For instance-Fry's Pippin, Golden Drop, Knightwick Pippin, Phillip's Reinette, Wood's Huntingdon, Week's Pippin, and Yellow Pippin, are all neither more nor less than the celebrated Court of Wick. names: the Golden Pippin under nine, and many other favorites under three, four, and five.

The apple is indigenous in Great Britain, but is We have seen an American trade catalogue with fifteen hundred sorts, so far as names will make them so.

domestic purposes, and proved for years, are-Alfreston, Aromatic Russet, Blenheim Orange, Court and Boston Russet. From these you cannot select dessert, and all the larger ones first rate for the kit-

stakes, to keep them steady in case of wind. It is, however, necessary to look to the roots; and it far as I can see, to be life-long. there be any that have a tendency to grow downwards, like a carrot, cut them up close, for it is the side roots that are the most useful. With respect to the heads, they have only to be pruned into form by shortening any branches that have grown too long for the rest of the tree, and little wiry, weak shoots should be cut off close.

In purchasing these trees, you have to make up our mind what form you wish them-for there are dwarfs which have branches to the bottom and grow like large gooseberry or current trees; espaliers, which are trained that and fan-like to wooden frames, or unright stakes, exactly as they would be on a wall; and standards, or regular trees, with stems from four to seven feet long.

In limited gardens we prefer espaliers, because they take very little room, are easily pruned, or the fruit thinned and gathered without trouble, being all within reach; and, above all considerations, vermin are easily seen and removed, which, in standard trees, and out of reach, is not the case; the enemy is only seen by its effects when too late.

In buying these espaliers be particular in requiring those which have been grafted on what are called paradise stocks. They do not grow so fast, and come into fruit earlier, and are better adapted for espaliers and walls; but except the New Town Pippin, there are no apples that are better for wall culture.

If, at any time during the growth of an apple-tree a branch (or branches) takes the lead, and grows more vigorously than the rest of the tree, use the knife, for if allowed to grow its own way, a shoot that is more vigorous than the rest will actually outstrip everything, and take the whole vigor of the plant: therefore, as soon as any part is seen to grow

faster than the rest, it must be checked. If the crop happens to be very heavy, by all means thin the fruit, those remaining will be all the

A New Paper.---We publish the following pros-

pectus as decidedly rich:
I propose to start a religious (evangelical) paper, on the gift onterprise plan. It will be devoted to

Subscribers for one copy of the Church Cancer will be presented with a box of oil paste blacking. This is a very superior article; it will black boots or stoves and may be used as a hair dye. (See testimony from leading clergymen, statesmen and bootblacks.)

Subscribers for two copies will receive a box of sardines.

Subscribers for ten copies will be presented with a pair of iron clad spectacles, with glass eyes warranted to suit any age as well as another.

Subscribers for twenty-five copies will receive a nomination for Congress with a library consisting of a bottle and a pack of cards. Subscribers for a thousand copies will be presented

with a farm in New Jersey, fenced in and mort-Clergymen acting as agents for the Cancer will be

presented with one pair of brass knuckles and an acre of court plaster. A negro preacher at a Georgia camp-meeting told his hearers that they could never enter heaven with whiskey bottles in their pockets, and urged them to

for 'em a sacrifice to de Lord." The consequence was that the good shepherd was in the evening so overcome by the spirit as to be unable to preach. POTATO WALL, OR EDGING TO SERVE BOUND FRICASSIE or Fish-Mash in a mortar as many potatoes are you may want with a good piece of butter. Then with the bowls of two silver spoons raise a wall of it two inches and a half high within the rim of the dish to be used. Let the upper part be a little thinner than the lower, smooth it, and after brushing it all

bring em right up to the pulpit, and he would of-

over with eggs, put it into the oven to become hot and a little colored. Before egging it, the outside may be ornamented with flowers, leaves, etc., by the small tin shapes used to cut paste. MUTTON SCOLLOPS .- Mince dressed mutton with very little fat, season lightly with pepper and salt, and put into scollop-shells about half full. Then

put potatoes mashed with a little spoon, and brown POTATO PIE.—Skin some potatoes and cut them into slices, season them, add some mutton, beef, pork

or yeal. Put alternate layers of meat and potatoes. GRAFTING PEARS ON OAKS,-W. G. Burke, Glen Mills, Pa., grafted a cion of pear on the root of an oak, and it grew vigorously, and bore fruit very early. Did the root sustain the cion until it formed roots of its own, or did it unite with it? A. S. Fullor said very likely the cion threw out roots of its own; he doubted if any union was formed between the oak root and the cion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR PATENT IVORY AND LIGNUM VITZEE EYE CUPS.

Spectacles rendered useless, Chronic Sora Eyes cured, and all diseases of the eye successfully treated (cure guaranteed) by the greatest invention of the

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

The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as Mayor Ellis, of Dayton, Ohio, writes, they are the greatest invention of the

age. Certificates of cures performed by the application of Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Patent Ivory and Lignum Vitue Eye Cups :--

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

DR. J. BALL & Co .- Gentlemen :- I have now tholoughly tested and proved the Patent Eye Cups they are the ne plus ultra of all treatments of impairavailable species of treatment without the slightest benefit, but on the contrary detrimental, and great

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 sometime expresses herself. The Golden Reinette is sold under ten different | Certain it is, that her eyes were unusually old, and worn beyond her age to such an extent that she able to see a bird, where I could not see a man at could not read the heading of the New York Tribune, without her glasses. You may judge, therefore, the cultivated freely all over Europe and North Ame- 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

of Wick, Emperor Alexander, Golden Pippin, Golden directions, and often great distances, in regard to the of Wick, Emperor Alexander, Golden Pippin, Golden arcettons, and onen great distances, in legate to the Reinette Kerry Pippin, Lamb Abbey Pearmain, nature of the Cups. Wherever I go with them, they simple, can do no harm to any eye, and far surpass Ferns Pippin, New Town Pippin, Ribston Pippin, create intense excitement. But a few words are any invention of the present age. I remain. necessary to enlist an attentive audience anywhere a second-rate fruit. The whole are good for the the 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 The culture of the apple is so simple that if you of the attactions of the occasion. I sold and effected have a good loamy soil, they simply want planting future sales liberally. They will make money, and with the roots near the surface, and fastening to make it fast, too. No small catch-penny affair, but a superb, No. 1, tip-top business, that promises, so

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 been 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 Eve since he was a lad, the obtic 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 respecfully, REV. ISAAC MORTON.

BLOOMING VALLEY, PA., Sept. 4, 1871.

DR. J. BALL & Co., Oculists.—Gents, :- I received our 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 purported

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 Eve Cups.

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

CHICRESTER, Sussex Co., England, Dec. 15, 1871. Dr. J. Ball, & Co.-Gentlemen.-On the reception of the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, on the first application, I found benefit, and now, I am happy to say unhesitatingly, from my own practical experience, that in my opinion the result produced through using your Patent Ivory Eye Cups is one of the greatest boons that ever God bestowed or man re-

ceived (Spiritual Eye Sight excepted). Over 12 years I have worn specks, and to my own wonderment, I can read Newspaper print, and I am writing this letter without my spectacles.

I cease to wonder at once why people are so anxious for them, now I have tried them myself, and proved them with an ocular demonstration. They are simple in construction, and could not possibly, I think, be more suitably adapted for the Eyes, besides being Hamless, Painless and Pleasant. I speak with all due deference of the Faculty, but at the same time, I cannot divest myself of the fact that the present treatment, in the cases of Myopia, or Near Sightedness, Dimness of Vision, Cataract, Partial or Total Blindness, is a failure in nineteen cases out of every twenty when they resort to the knife, and am sorry to say I know cases that have ended in total blindness, which cannot possibly occur in using the Patent I vory 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.

Cansono, 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 ense. 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 well as the heaviest material. 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

The Patent Eye Cups are the greatest invention of the

May heaven bless and preserve you for many years, for the benefit you may confer on suffering Yours most truly,

ISAAC BOWMAN, Canboro, Haldimand, Co., C. W.

NEAR BOONE FURNACE, Greenup Co., Ky.,) Fobruary 8, 1872.

DR. J. BALL & Co.

Gentlemen: This is to certify that, having been afflicted with sore eyes for several years, to such an extent that my sight was almost gone-could not see to walk about—having tried almost everything known in the Materia Medica, I was constrained to

try Dr. Ball's celebrated Eye Cups, with happy resuits. My eyes are entirely cured, and my sight is sults. My eyes are entirely ented, and my sight is ully restored. After such results, one of my neighbors, who had been entirely blind for three years commenced using the Eye Cups, and now he can see to do any kind of work, and is restored to his full eye-sight. To those suffering from such afflictions, try Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Eye Cups, and you will never regret the cost. Yours respectfully, Sworn before

E. G. HOLBROOK. J. R. Тиомевом, Justice of Peace.

DEMORESTVILLE, C.W., Feb. 2, 1872. Dr. J. BALL & Co.

Gentlemen: When I obtained your Patent Eye Cups from you I was suffering very much from inflammation, dimness of vision, and weak eyes; I have been so bad for several weeks that my sight became so affected that I could not distinguish a man from a woman eight rods off. I applied your Patent Eye Cups a few times, as per your special directions, and to my great delight, they have perfectly and permanently restored my sight, cured all inflammation and weakness of my eyes. I am now the same distance.

I will also state my friend's case, who applied your Patent Eye Cups. I returned this morning from visiting an old lady that was almost totally blind in one eye, and could see no person standing before her with the other eye. After I made an apinabitually reads ner restaunch, ordinary petic, plication with the Patent Ivory Eye Cups of two omestic purposes, and proved for years, are—Al- reston. Aromatic Russet, Blenheim Orange, Court like form and shape. I have inquiries from all other was greatly improved. Your like form and the other was greatly improved. Your Eye Cups are

Very respectfully yours,
HEV. JOHN HILL

Leens, C. E., March 13, 1872.

Dr. J. BALL & Co.

Gentlemen : I sold a pair to a man that was so blind he had to be led about by the hand : now be can see to go where he pleases. I sold another pair to a boy that had sore eyes, and had spent \$100 trying to get his eyes cured: the Eye Cups have cared him.

JOHN DONAVAN, Leeds Village, Canada East,

LUCAN, O W., Feb. 7, 1872.

DR. J. BALL & Co.

Gentlemen: I have some good news to tell you My father and mother have been using the Cupsince I received them; they are improving fast Father is beginning to read without his spectacles. after using them for over 20 years. Yours, &c.
F. WALDEN, M. D.,
Lucan, Middlesex Co., Canada West.

Reader, these are a few certificates out of thouands 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 use less. See our advertisement in another column e this paper.

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

DR. J. BALL & CO. No. 91 Liberty street.

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

MONTHEAL, Junuary 28, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Landor: Sir,-I have much pleasure in testifying to the superior working qualities of the Lawlor Family Seming Machine. It runs very light, makes a most beautiful Lock Stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric, is simple and remarkably easy to understand.

F. E. CLARK, 77 Catheart Street.

Montreal, January 24, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Sin, - Having thoroughly tested the working qualities of the Laudor Family Sewing Machine, l am happy to inform you that it is, in my estimation more suitable than the Florence or any other high price Machines that I have ever used, for general

Family use.

MRS, J. A. WILKES. 759 St. Catherine Street.

MONTREAL, 24th January, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Sir,-It affords me much pleasure in recommending your Family Lock Stitch Sewing Machine, I have used American made Machines and candidly say that yours is the simplest and easiest to manage, and makes as neat and uniform Sewing as the most expensive Machines.

MRS. H. BAYLIS, 24 St. Monique Street.

MONTREAL, .15 March, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lowlor: Sir,-In answer to your inquiry about the working qualities of the Lawtor Family Sewing Machine, I have the pleasure of informing you that it works in the most satisfactory manner; its stitches are exceedingly uniform; it sews equally well in either light or heavy material, and it is light and easy to operate. Finally, I am satisfied in recommending it as the machine required for family purposes.

MRS. GUSTAVE R. FABRE.

No. 27 Berri Street.

MONTREAL, February 1st, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Sir,-Having used the Lawlor Family Sewing Machine for the last ten months, I beg to state that we are perfectly satisfied with its working qualities. It is remarkably light, very easily managed and makes

a most beautiful and neat stitch on the finest #

A. MASSON. of Messrs D. Masson & Co., 406 Dorchester Street.

MONTREAL, January 24, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Sir,—I have been using the Lawlor Family Lock-Settleh Sewing Machine for about two years, and I like it very much. It runs remarkably easy, and

makes a very neat stitch, alike on both sides of the material, and works equally well in either heavy of light Goods. MRS. JOSEPH WALKER,

18 University Street.

Montreal, 30th January, 1872.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor: Sir, I am happy to inform you that the Lawler Family Sewing Machine works to our satisfaction Mrs. Brown prefers it to the most expensive Sewisg Mrs. Brown prefers to Machines for Family use.

R. G. BROWN,

light Goods.

Of Mesers. Brown & Chaggett, 26 St. Francis de Salles Sirest.

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS - Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.