

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur says that the negotiations have brought about an understanding on article three of the customs treaty. Count Arnim has made important concessions, the reciprocity of Alsace and Lorraine with French products having been conceded on a broad basis. The financial question alone remains.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—A letter from M. Gambetta is published, in which he says that though the Republicans of France have been defeated in the elections for members of the Conseils Generaux, he finds nothing in the result to cause despondency.

While Prince Napoleon was on his way to Marseilles, as this train stopped at the town of Valence, the people, who had heard of the Prince's journey, gathered about the railway station, and demanded his surrender into their hands. Upon being informed that he travelled under a safe conduct of the Government, they vented their hatred in hisses, yells, and threats, which followed the train until he had passed the limits of the town.

PARIS, Oct. 22.

Prince Napoleon landed at Adjaccio yesterday. No demonstration was made.

Every effort is being made to terminate the unsettled state of things as regards the Alsace Treaty. The Germans asked, not unreasonably, that if they made a concession in evacuating the six departments before the time, taking bills instead of money, France should make a concession in her turn by way of a consideration for theirs. This concession which the French were asked to make was one in favor not only of Germany but of Alsace. While the Germans were themselves anxious not to be inundated too suddenly with Alsatian produce, the manufacturers of Alsace were equally desirous not to break with the French market too abruptly. It was therefore agreed that the manufacturers of Alsace and Lorraine should be admitted into France free of duty till the 1st January next, at a quarter of the usual duties on foreign goods thenceforward till the 1st of July, and for the rest of the year at half the duties. In return for this the raw materials necessary for these manufactures were to be admitted from France into Alsace on the same terms. The draft treaty, however, as approved by the Assembly, provides for the admission into Alsace, not only of raw materials, but of French manufactured goods "to the extent of the consumption of the country." According to a correspondent of the Times, these words appear in the official analytical report of M. de Remusat's speech, precisely as the Committee inserted them on the following day, but nobody who listened to that speech, least of all Count Arnim, heard them. The Germans naturally object to the clause in its present form, as it might be made to flood the whole of Germany with French goods free of duty, unless a Customs line were established between Alsace and the rest of Germany. Otherwise it would be difficult to make sure that the imported articles were consumed in Alsace alone, even if the limit of importation were fixed at the average of past years' consumption. The idea on which the proposed compromise is supposed to be based is that the clause shall remain, but that the German Government shall have a discretionary power of deciding on the needs of the country, and so of regulating the amount of manufactured goods which she will or will not permit to be imported.

The fourth half-million, and the interest on the milliard and on the three milliards remaining unpaid, amounting in all to 650,000,000 francs, are to be paid in bills conditionally on the removal of the hitch in the Customs Treaty. The security offered is divided into three categories; first, there are the signatures of the principal representatives of French capital; next, those of a number of foreign houses; and, thirdly, those of German houses. The 150,000,000 fr. of interest Messrs Rothschild take upon themselves. The French Government is naturally anxious to hasten the conclusion of the affair as much as possible; for, as every day's continued occupation involves a charge of 80,000 francs for the support of the 30,000 men who, if everything had gone smoothly, were to have been completely withdrawn by the 28th of last month, and as these will, under the old arrangement, evacuate the departments on the 1st of May next, it is obvious that the longer the convention hangs fire the less advantage the French will derive from it. The delay in the evacuation of the department of the Oise has been explained by General von Manteuffel as having been caused by a misunderstanding of military orders.

THE FINANCES OF PARIS.—Last week the subscriptions to the City of Paris Loan of 350,000,000 fr. were closed, and it is since stated that the amount has been subscribed 13 times over. At the meeting of the Municipal Council on Tuesday M. Leon Say demanded a credit of 2,000,000 francs for the repair of public buildings damaged during the insurrection.

ITALY.

ROME.—Writing of the Anniversary of the 20th September the Roman Cor. of the New York Freeman's Journal says:—How has this shameful anniversary been celebrated in Rome? Prince Pallavicini published, several days previous, an address to the Romans, reminding them of the day, but, "I deem it superfluous," says the Syndic, "to request you on that day to manifest your joy." Another manifesto announced that there would be a review of the National Guard, by His Excellency the Minister of War. A distribution of rewards to the victors at a shooting match, illumination of the city, music on the piazzas, were all the preparations. A union of the various societies, circles, etc., had already agreed on a march to Porta Pia. The morning came and few or no banners were seen; except on the Corso, where all are, in a manner, compelled to display flags, the

show of the Piedmont colors was extremely meagre. A band of rowdies had, on the preceding night, gone around the city affixing inscriptions, coats of arms and mottoes to the houses of the principal adherents of the Pope. The various circles met in the Piazza Navona at 8 A. M., and, after some delay, they took up their line of march for Porta Pia. The Cavour Circle declined to attend this demonstration, and contented itself with sending the following dispatch to the King:

"TO HIS MAJESTY, THE KING, TURIN:—The Cavour Circle, to solemnize the recurrence of September 20th, in which the national programme was fulfilled by the liberation of Rome, united in general assembly, expresses its sentiments of devotion and gratitude to Your Majesty, principal author of the exaltation and unification of Italy!"

(For the President,) A. BOMPIANI. The other circles, preceded by the band of the National Guard, went on to the memorable Porta Pia. Meanwhile down came a deluge of rain, and, in consequence, the ardor of those Romans was considerably dampened. It does appear rather strange, that on all festive occasions gotten up by the Piedmontese it always rains. As the mob passed the Quirinal the band played the royal hymn, but the patriots wanted to hear the Garibaldian one, which was received with applause. A commemorative inscription had already been placed in the wall where the breach was made. This stone was covered with garlands of flowers, national banners, and the flags of the city; beneath was the following inscription: "HONOR AND GLORY TO THE ITALIAN ARMY, ROME, 1871."

The mob plastered the wet ground with more flowers and laurel wreaths. The discourses then commenced. First, Hon. Piancini mounted a ladder and delivered a stirring speech (providing a man on a ladder can stir anything, except the ladder). Glorification of Italy. Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, etc., were the chief topics: enlivened, however, by the usual amount of abuse on the Priests, Jesuits and Religion in general. The mob was wet, and wet people can't be made extraordinarily enthusiastic: nothing could be done; the rain made one's clothes so adhere to his person that the pickpockets were unable to reap profits, although, if there be truth in the proverb, that there's "honor among thieves," there was scarcely a theft to be looked for. The mob marched back to the Piazza Barberini, where they broke ranks. In the afternoon, at four o'clock, on the Piazza del Popolo, General Ricotti, Minister of War, reviewed the National Guard and Garrison. The illumination in the afternoon closed the day's proceedings.

Throughout Italy there was no celebration of the great day. Everyone, in fact, seems ashamed of this National Festival. At Milan, however, there was a miserable attempt at municipal exultation. The bands played on the Piazza of the Duomo, and the Italian tricolor was placed in the hand of the statue of the Blessed Virgin, on top of the church.

An entirely new plan of amercement has been discovered by our liberators; it is carried out as follows. An amercionist goes to some church, quite early in the morning, and requests to see a confessor; the priest comes and, no others being in the church except the two, the amercionist robs the priest of all the money he may have. This has been done twice—once successfully.

The Veneto Cattolico gives an account of the celebration of the 20th in the Venetian Province, which is, at least, instructive:—"In one of our Venetian cities, last year, an enthusiastic patriot of the modern type, on the 20th September, accompanied by a crowd of rowdies, maddened with joy on account of the taking of Rome, entered the Cathedral, with swaggering air, hat on head, and smoking a cigar. He forced open the trap door, and began ringing the bells for joy at the sacrilegious occupation. He boasted that he would do the same this year, and awaited the glorious day; but he miscalculated. The bells sounded on the 20th, but they rang for him; for on that morning the pall beavers bore his corpse into the church. He had died in the prime of life."

THE CONVENTS.—The matter of the expropriation of the Roman convents has assumed a new aspect. All the Religious orders who had received notice from the governmental or municipal authorities to quit their abodes at a fixed date, have been commanded by the Pope to remain, and to disregard the mandate for their expulsion. The Cardinal-Vicar of Rome has issued an instruction to the same effect. All the Religious houses in Rome therefore are now under stringent orders from their own lawful superiors on no account to open their gates to any aggressor, and to yield to violence alone. They will of course obey the Pope and his Vicar, not the King or his Sindaco. Will the latter use force? The event only can show, but symptoms are not wanting to indicate that the Government will hesitate before it proceeds to that extremity. It has not yet, at all events, taken any steps in that direction. Something, however, is in the wind. One day last week a Council of Ministers was held at the Palazzo Brachi, the proceedings at which were not allowed to transpire. My own decided opinion is that this question will grow. The Revolution is behind the Government, and the latter cannot stop, if it would, in the career to which it has committed itself. On the other hand, there are the Catholics, and even the Protestant Powers, which cannot suffer their subjects' property to be confiscated. There is hardly a convent or monastery in Rome in which the Catholic citizens of some foreign nation do not in one way or other possess a vested interest. Foreign intervention is therefore likely, in the long run, to be invoked for the settlement of disputes that seem inevitable. There are indeed reports here of a convention having been come to between France and Italy on the subject. If the fact be so, it must imply very ample concessions on the part of Victor Emmanuel's Government; concessions that, if

made at all, can hardly be limited to France. The other Powers, not excepting England, will assuredly demand to be treated on the footing of "the most favoured nation." London Tablet Correspondent.

The exactions of proprietors in Rome are becoming not merely exorbitant, but absolutely ruinous. They do not abate, but become daily more unmerciful. By way of exemplifying the horrors of the extortion that is going on, one of the Roman papers says that mothers will soon quiet their babes by telling them:—"The landlord is coming!"—as if he were some ogre of the fairy tales. The strange thing is, that rents rise though the Roman population goes on diminishing. There is no prosperity here, or any sign of prosperity. Numbers of tradesmen, who came from the north last year, thinking to make rapid fortunes under the new Government, are getting nothing and living on their capital. They found but a scant welcome from the real Romans, who don't want the forestieri, as they call them. The new-comers will have to return back wiser, but poorer, men. Even the Romans who are least loyal to the Pope feel no desire to see their city, instead of being the capital of the Christian world, become merely a second-rate Italian city as regards its relative wealth and population. They had hoped to see Italy annexed to Rome, and not Rome to Italy. The semi-official Liberta announces as a piece of cheering intelligence the arrival of 30 English tourists, who will "probably" make stay of a few days in Rome.

The receptions go on at the Vatican. Amongst the late ones has been that of the Prince Rhodocanakis, from London, who was accompanied by the Chevalier von Lagerberg, Chamberlain to the King of Sweden and Norway. His Holiness has also received the Editor of the Fransa, who came charged to present for the Pope's acceptance the honorarium of the Pontifical Mass of the 23 August, offered by the Holy Father for the needs of Italy. The honorarium consisted of a sum of 12,000 lire in gold. Next came the turn of the "Catholic Aid Society," instituted last February to render succour to such of the soldiers of the late Pontifical army as have fallen into indigence. Thirdly, there approached the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff the members of the pious Association for Continued Prayer. Now, lastly, the deputations from the provinces have begun to arrive. The first of them came from Civita Vecchia. All this proves the state of the Pope's health to be satisfactory. Even the hostile papers have ceased to publish their false bulletins. Nobody believed them, and they found it injured their sale.

Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, (Rattazzi's candidate for the throne of France,) has been visiting Malta in his yacht. When his Royal Highness went on shore he was received with hissing and hootings, and cries of "Viva Pio IX! Down with Victor Emmanuel!" His crew, when they landed, were set upon and driven back on board of their ship.—Ibid.

AUSTRIA.

A circular despatch, dated the 12th Sept., has been addressed by Count von Beust to the diplomatic representatives of Austro-Hungary abroad. The subject of it is what took place at Gastein, or so much of what took place as Count von Beust desires to make public. One point specially insisted on is, that no treaties or conventions have been entered into. To this, however, one exception is admitted. This concerns the course of action on which Germany and Austria have agreed for the defence of society against the anarchical party in Europe. On this point, and on this alone, the two Cabinets are bound to each other in writing.—For the rest the two Governments have merely come to an understanding that the interests of the two Empires lie nearly everywhere in parallel directions, and must be pursued in common. They have consequently resolved to act in concert for the future on all possible questions. It is laid down as a principle that peace is the great need of Europe, and it is alleged that this understanding between Austria and Germany is calculated to secure peace by arresting any feelings of hatred to which recent events may have given rise. Count von Beust alludes to his speech in the Reichsrath on the 1st of July, and puts the dots on his 'i's by telling us that it is in this sense that Austria is the sincere friend of France. Frenchmen will, he trusts, give up all thoughts of a hopeless vengeance, and this defensive union of Austria and Germany must tend to convince them of its hopelessness, and to induce them to turn their attention to a general European peace. It is certain that the foolish want of reticence displayed by part of the French press in preaching openly a war of revenge is beginning to react strongly on the Germans. The idea suggested by Prince Bismarck of anticipating France by crushing her again before she is ready to fight, is becoming familiar to the Teutonic mind. And experience teaches that it is always possible to get oneself provoked, and, while selecting one's own time, to preserve a strictly defensive attitude. In such a case France could scarcely reckon much on Russia, although the Russian press is furious at the idea of an Austro-German alliance.—London Tablet.

A special despatch from London says:—"It is now certain that the Gastein Conference agreed upon energetic measures for the suppression of the International Society. Italy refuses to combine with the other powers in the repressive movement alleging as her reason that Italian labor agitators are opposed to the International Society."

A large number of Jesuit students have been ordained priests at the novitiate of St. Beuno, North Wales.

HEART DISEASE.—Palpitation, Feeble and Irregular Action of the Heart Cured by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.—Precept, Digby County, N. S., February 10, 1869.—James I. Fellows, Esq., Dear Sir.—Gratitude to you, and sympathy for the afflicted, induces me to send you a written statement of my case and cure effected by using your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

In April, 1868, I was attacked with palpitation of the heart, I sent for the Doctor, and he said that nothing could be done for me, and that I was liable to die very suddenly; being very weak and unable to leave my bed, I became discouraged. After my Physician gave me up, I was induced to use your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the effect was wonderful. In two days I felt the benefit of it, and after taking half a bottle I was entirely free from the complaint, and to this day have not been troubled with a return of the Heart Disease. Yours, very truly, SARAH LENT.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF THE PERUVIAN SYRUP (a protected solution of the protoxide of iron). Beware of being deceived by any of the preparations of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron, which may be offered to you. Every bottle of genuine has PERUVIAN SYRUP (not Peruvian Bark) blown in the glass. EXAMINE THE BOTTLE BEFORE PURCHASING.

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 evidences of over 6,000 testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1,000 of our best physicians in their practice. The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as Mayor Ellis, of Dayton, Ohio, writes, they are 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.

Reader please notice the permanent cure of Dr. Alex. R. Wyeth of Atchison, Washington Co. Pa. wrote to a friend of his on August 16th, 1871, nearly one year after his first certificate:—

"The certificate of mine you see published by Dr. J. Ball & Co. of New York with Mealy, Irwin, Borkin & Boyd. Certificate certified before Judge Birch is not only my Certificate but emphatically true to the letter.

"I wrote this letter with the Right Eye closed using the left Eye that was blind, and further more there is a Lady in my neighborhood who by using the Patent Cups was relieved of the necessity of using glasses, altogether her Sight was perfectly restored.

"In short the Patent Eye Cups act on most correct philosophical Principles and that is simply a System of Dry Cupping particularly adopted by the constructions of the Eye Cups for rounding up the Cornea of the Eye which always becomes flat as age approaches or that condition of the Eye in which it becomes necessary to use Glasses. They also meet the necessities in the treatment of many of the diseases of the Eye and Optic Nerve that can not be reached by any other means.

"Yours Truly, "DR. ALEX. R. WYETH."

BLOOMING VALLEY, PA., Sept. 4th, 71.

Dr. J. Ball & Co., Opticians:

Gents.—I received your Patent Eye Cups by the hand of Mr. Roundbush. After testing the efficacy of the Cups for two weeks, I am satisfied that 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, Blooming Valley, Crawford Co., Pa.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. W. P. Martin, Bolton, S. C., a worthy Minister of the Church. It was addressed to the Editor of the Working Christian, Charleston, S. C. He says: "Bro. Gaines—I write this without my spectacles I am using Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Eye Cups. They are the very thing for the Eyes, I first saw the account of them in the Working Christian."

"FESTON, 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 my Optic 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 MORROW."

CAMBORO, C. W., June 12th, 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 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 was 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.

Copy of certificate received from Claysville, Washington County, Pa., Sept. 29th, 1871:

Dr. J. Ball & Co.—Gentlemen.—I have now thoroughly tested and proved the Patent Eye Cups; they are the most perfect of all treatments of impaired vision, from advanced life and other causes, and are an invariable cure of Myopia and Near Sight. I have in the last few days entirely cured several cases of both 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 expressed 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 everywhere that people can be found. I was at our fair last Tuesday, 27th inst., and I can safely say that I myself, or rather the Eye Cups, were no mean portion of the attractions of the occasion. I sold and effected future sales liberally. They will make money, and make it fast, too. No small catch-penny affair, but a superb, No. 1, tip-top business, that promises, so far as I can see, to be life-long.

I am, very truly yours, HORACE B. DURANT, M. D.

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 discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless. 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 by return of mail.

Write to Dr. J. Ball & Co., No. 91 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

P. O. Box 957. Agents wanted for every County in the United States and the Dominion of Canada not yet disposed of.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PARKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, COUGHS, AND IRRITATION OF SORENESS OF THE THROAT.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS.

Will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all Dealers in Medicine. "Troches," so called, sold by the ounce, are a poor imitation and nothing like Brown's Bronchial Troches, which are sold only in boxes with fac-simile of the proprietors.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, on outside wrapper of box, and private government stamp attached to each box.

This cure in putting up the Troches is important as a security to the purchaser in order to be sure of obtaining the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches.

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 308 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 GAUTHIER.

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 DIEU 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 HOTEL DIEU, ST. HYACINTHE.