

cony, whilst the pure mountain air, free from dust and noxious exhalations of every kind, makes the salubrity of the place equal even to its rare beauty. About twenty minutes walk from the building is the Convent lake, surrounded by grassy slopes and shady trees, and here the pupils gather on every pleasant sunny day, and gaze into its crystal depths, as calm and untroubled as the tenor of their own young lives. Longer would we have lingered at this charming spot, or perhaps have ventured on the liberty of "taking a turn" on its surface, in one of the pretty little convent boats moored to the shore, when the clanging of the bell announced that the event of the day was about to come off, and we hastened at once to the Grand Hall where the Distribution was to take place. The latter, verdant with leafy wreaths, gay with garlands, vases and baskets of choicest flowers, was already crowded with distinguished guests, and not without some difficulty, we edged ourselves, persistently but modestly, into a quiet nook where we could hear and see in a satisfactory manner, everything going on.

The opening grand march, for harps, guitars and pianos, was most artistically rendered, and was followed immediately by a French dialogue in which the following young ladies well sustained the rôles assigned them: the Misses Vennier, Chauveau, Mullarky, T. Pouliot, Trudel, Bétourney, Sadler, Bellemare, Leprohon, Newcomb, O'Meara, Clerk, L. Pouliot, Rolland and Dufort.

The purity of accent and faultlessness of pronunciation displayed in the declamation of this piece, spoke highly in favor of the attention bestowed on his pupils by Mr. Petipas, the French Master of Elocution. A brilliant Fantasia from William Tell for five pianos succeeded; and then the Diplomas, crowns, &c., were presented to the graduates. We give the names of the latter. The Misses Lemoine, Judah, Doherty, Mullarky, Jones, Pouliot, Christal, Gibbons, Coyle, Sweeny, Woodruff, Paradis and Hopsal. Musings, on the Saguenay, a charming poem written by a member of the institution, was then read by Miss Easton, after which the honors and medals of the superior course, as well as of the junior classes were distributed. A valedictory in verse was subsequently recited by Miss Doherty, one of the graduates, and this with God Save the Queen, played on the different instruments, closed the *seance*.

Before leaving, we paid a visit to the room where the drawings, paintings, embroideries and fancy work of the pupils were exhibited. Whilst scanning the long tables, almost bewildered by the variety and beauty of the combinations of chenille, bead, braid and wax work which they presented, as well as by the delicate finish and exquisite neatness of the plain needle-work exhibited, our attention was attracted by two long tables, loaded with plain, substantial clothing. Approaching nearer, we found that the comfortable cloaks, shawls, hoods, dresses, &c., &c., we saw, were destined to clothe the children who had suffered from the terrible conflagration of the Saguenay district, and were not only proofs of the thoughtful generosity of the fair pupils of Villa Maria, who had sacrificed for this charitable aim, the magnificently-bound volumes usually given as rewards of merit, but were also evidences of their skill and industry, the various articles being all the work of their taper fingers, accomplished chiefly in hours allotted for recreation. We could not help coinciding with the V. Rev. Mr. Truteau, Vicar General, who, whilst replying to the address presented him, happily alluded to this charming act of womanly generosity, declaring that it was more to be admired even than the countless proofs of literary and musical ability which the young ladies of the establishment had so freely given during the course of the entertainment.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT, HOCHELAGA.

The distribution of prizes took place on Friday, 1st inst., in the forenoon at St. Mary's Convent, Hochelaga. A musical and dramatic entertainment was given by the pupils which was successful in the highest degree in displaying their acquirements in music and elocution, the latter being an accomplishment usually too little attended to. The hall in which the exercises took place was crowded with the parents and friends of the pupils, yet so perfect was the ventilation that the air was pure and fresh, without the slightest draft being felt. A duo by twenty-four pupils on the piano began the proceedings, a drama—"The Triumph of Virtue"—followed, and the opera of "La Dame Blanche." In both of these the histrionic talent displayed by some of the young ladies, and the modesty and gracefulness of their carriage and deportment were such as to do the highest credit to the training they have received in this institution. Various pieces of music were played and sung, and without entering into details it can be said with truth that they were not only well but admirably rendered. The Convent of St. Mary, Hochelaga, has been built about ten years, and there are now enrolled 210 pupils, all boarders, as no day scholars are taken. There is a staff of about forty teachers who are professed Nuns,

besides Madame Petipas, who has been engaged specially for the purpose of ensuring the highest finish in the style of music taught, and M. Petipas who gives lessons in French elocution. The situation of the Convent is beautiful, the views on every side being most attractive. The St. Lawrence bearing a constant succession of vessels of every kind is in front, green fields and trees being on the other three sides. Internally the arrangements cannot be excelled. The dormitories are lofty and well aired, and at all times either by day or night fresh air is constantly supplied by means of main passages through which the air circulates, dissipating all the closeness and the unpleasant effects usually experienced even in the best constructed sleeping chambers. In this respect it is a model for other institutions, and a short visit might afford useful lessons to those having the charge of pupils to whatever religious denomination they may belong. Much of the credit of this is due to the Mother Superior, who has had long experience and thoroughly appreciates the benefits of fresh air as a promoter of the more easy acquirement of knowledge. Rows of wash basins and baths are supplied by a force pump from the river which furnishes all the water for washing purposes to the establishment, that for drinking and cooking being obtained from a spring, well on the grounds, which, by the way, should be mentioned, as they afford a delightful play ground for the pupils, and scattered over them are clumps of trees in which pic-nics are held during the pleasant weather. Descending from the upper storeys, there are to be found on the main floor private rooms for the more advanced pupils who have been promoted to these from the dormitories, reception rooms, &c. In one of the reception rooms were displayed plain and fancy work, drawings, paintings, embroidery and other articles, to use a not common phrase, "too numerous to mention." Here were the plainest of plain seam from the needles of the smallest of the pupils, up to the most elaborate and costly worsted work and gold embroidery, shirts for a big brother, pinafores for little baby sister, intricate embroidered children's robes, pencil and crayon drawings, oil paintings, and wax flowers, looking as if gathered with the dew on their surface, which had not had time to exhalate. The course of study at the Convent School embraces the various branches of a solid, useful and ornamental education, and the number of pupils shows that the advantages are fully appreciated.—Herald.

LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.

(From the Toronto Freeman.)

With the permission of the Very Rev. Father Rooney, V.G., Administrator of the Diocese, we publish the subjoined extract from a letter he received from His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, regarding the Dogma of infallibility:

"The great question of Infallibility is now being debated, as you see by the Press. Our good people of Toronto always believed that when the Holy Father spoke *ex cathedra*, that is, as Head of the Church, as its Organ and Universal Doctor, and Father of the Faithful, His Definitions in matters regarding the Faith of the Church were irrefragable. And also when he decreed in the same capacity, that certain things were improper to be done, or permissible to be done, He did not err, and this obtains in virtue of the Divine prayer of Christ that Peter and his successors should not err in the Faith, and should confirm the Brethren of that unerrability. By this we do not assert, as some foolishly imagine, that the Pope is impeccable, or that as a private Theologian he cannot err; that as Chief Governor of the Church, his acts of administration are faultless, and all his Bulls, Briefs and Letters Apostolic are so many documents of the Pope speaking *ex cathedra*, and consequently irrefragable. But we mean to say, for instance, that when the Holy Father as Head of the Church and Universal Doctor condemned certain doctrines of Jansenius as erroneous, they were really so, and the decision of the Holy Father was unerring and irrefragable. We must consider also, that when the Pope is about to judge of a doctrine, He takes all human means possible of ascertaining the truth or falsity of the doctrine; He consults His Cardinals and Theologians, and the investigation of the matter may continue for months or for years, as the case may require. Those Theologians examine in the light of Scripture, Tradition of the Church, and Theological Schools, the doctrines under investigation. They report to the Pope; His Holiness takes all into consideration, He reflects seriously, He examines, He prays, and finally he pronounces upon the doctrine, and this is the way in which He acts as Head of the Church. But to say that the Pope is infallible in his ordinary actions of life is the expression of an opinion too silly to be refuted.

In order to condemn heresies, He must have either an infallible authority to decide in the name of the Church, or a permanent General Council; but this latter alternative would imply an impossibility, for Bishops could not be always absent from their dioceses.

The Pope is Head of the Church; a living Head joined to the body; as a head could not live when cut off from the body, nor the body when separated from the head, so the Head of the Church, the Pope, is always joined to the body of the same Church, the Bishops and the body to the Head for all things that are necessary for the proper discharge of all the functions necessary for the life of the Church. And all this obtains in virtue of the ordination and mercy of Christ, the Divine Founder and Invisible Head of the Church, its spiritual life and source

of all grace for the sanctification of the saints, etc. [St. Paul.]

LA ST. JEAN BAPTISTE IN SANDWICH, ONT.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,—A brief resume of how the glorious feast of St. John the Baptist was celebrated here, in the very western extremity of the Province of Ontario, may not be without interest to a portion of your readers. In fact I see no reason why it should not be of interest and satisfaction to a great many, if not to all of your subscribers, taking it for granted of course, that they are all devotedly attached to the Faith and Person of Pio Nono.

Well then, on the morning of the Feast, there was considerable of a stir in the quiet village of Sandwich. People in holiday attire were seen hurrying to the old Cathedral to hear low Mass, military juveniles were carrying small tricolor flags, festoons and garlands were being arranged with great profusion of June flowers in the grounds destined for the festive celebration, and strains of gay music were coming from every direction. Precisely at half past eight a.m. a procession of about two hundred was formed, which marched past the Church, and which headed by a military brass band, and marshalled by Dr. Cassgrain, presented a fine appearance. The procession halted on the banks of the Detroit River, where there is a good wharf, and were just in time to hail with a prolonged cheer, the American steamer Dove, as she breasted the current of the River and rounded for the dock. The Dove was gay with streamers and flags of England and France, and brought 500 excursionists with a splendid band from Amherstburg which is situated about 16 miles further down the River. While the Amherstburg people were responding to the cheers and their band playing the *Marseillaise*, the steamer Hope from Detroit City bore in view with over 200 excursionists and a brass band playing *Vive la Canadienne*. Here the scene was truly magnificent and the effect thrilling with pleasure and excitement.

Immediately on landing the Society's from Detroit and Amherstburg, with their officers gaily decked in scarfs and rosettes, their marshals curvetting on prancing steeds, formed into line of procession and preceded by the Societies of Windsor and Sandwich, marched through the streets of Sandwich to the Church of our Lady of Assumption.

Grand High Mass commenced at 10 precisely. The celebrant was Rev. Mr. Wagner, Pastor of Windsor assisted by Rev. Messrs. Scallan and Leclerc, as deacon and subdeacon. Rev. Mr. Tanquary, from the diocese of Rimouski, who came to plead in behalf of the sufferers by the late disastrous conflagration in the Saguenay, delivered a very feeling and eloquent sermon in French. At the Offertory he took up a very large collection, every one present contributing most generously. The Church music was both solemn and brilliant, executed by a powerful choir under the guidance of Mr. Joseph Marenette, organist, and seconded by a well trained orchestra brought specially from Detroit for the occasion—the *Kyrie* and *Gloria* were from Haydn's but the *Credo* was sung in the never-fading solemn, Gregorian Chant.

At the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice, the Procession was again formed, all the various Societies marching in a single line, the colours flying and drums beating, till they brought up on the grounds of Assumption College. Here tents, sheds and awnings decked out with flowers and evergreens invited the wearied and now thirsting crowd [for the day was exceedingly sultry] to attend to the cravings of the inner man for food and rest. After all had regaled themselves, and shaken hands with old friends, and made the acquaintance of new ones, and after partial silence had been obtained through the ground—Charles Babey, Esq., President of the Society, ascended the speaker's platform and spoke in a very pleasing manner on the objects of the St. John the Baptist Society, and expressed the great delight he felt in seeing so great a crowd of good men and true assembled to celebrate La St. Jean Baptiste from every part of the county of Essex. He thanked the Detroit people for their presence, who, though living under a different flag, did not forget the friends of the present nor the memories of the past. He paid a special tribute to the Society of Amherstburg, which turned out so strong in numbers and so splendid in appearance, and which although but a few months in existence, vied now in strength and respectability with the oldest Societies in Ontario. He then introduced several speakers who all acquitted themselves nobly. Dr. Cassgrain spoke especially for the Society of Sandwich. Messrs. Mousseneau and Mr. Lacroix represented Detroit, and upheld the French Canadian nationality. Rev. W. Flannery, cure, Chaplain and treasurer to the Society of Amherstburg was called upon to speak for his people, which he did in French, maintaining the necessity of union among all the Catholics of this Catholic country. Be they French Irish or German—and praising up his own parishioners to the stars. He gave all the credit to Dr. Edwin Munroe of originating, and in so short a time, of so solidly establishing the Society in Amherstburg.

This brought Dr. Munroe to his feet, who made a few eloquent passes and was loudly cheered. Zenobio Morin, Esq., President of the Malden branch, then came forward and invited all present to celebrate next St. Jean Baptiste in the pleasant groves of Amherstburg. Invitation accepted with loud cheers. But the speech of the day was delivered by John O'Connor, M.P., for this county. He spoke for nearly an hour on the subject of Canadian nationality, and of the greatness in store for this Dominion, when all the nationalities composing it shall be fused into one. He instructed several nations composed of different peoples, which never become great as nations, till the fusion of the different nationalities into one became perfect. Greece was composed of Spartans, Athenians and Lacedaemonians. Rome was a conglomeration of the world's different races all cemented in one personification, the Roman citizen. France was great—when? when her Celts, her Belgians, her Franks, her Romans, her Gauls became fused into the one living great French nationality, so it shall be with this Dominion of ours, &c., &c.

Mr. O'Connor was listened to throughout his interesting and eloquent address with wrapt attention. He spoke in English, and at the close of his discourse all the hands struck up Patrick's Day with some variations which led the ear imperceptibly, or the instruments, I forget which, into Garry Owen's Gloria.

About 5 p.m. the drums commenced the Tattoo, the bugles sounded the rally, and the band struck up "My boat is on the Shore," all, or each of which were signal sufficient for the different societies to muster and file off to the right and left—when the word march was given, and all in procession moved down to the River where the steamers were most anxiously waiting to convey the cheering excursionists to their respective homes. Altogether the day was one of the most pleasant ever enjoyed. I

feel certain of such celebrations being calculated to produce the greatest amount of good.

I have the honor to be, yours, &c.,

FINDLAY

CANADIAN ZOUAVES.—We learn from a French contemporary that on Saturday afternoon the Papal Zouaves lately returned from Rome, who took part in the proceedings on St. Jean Baptiste Day, held a meeting in one of the halls of L'Institut Canadien Français, and determined to apply to the Government for permission to form a battalion of volunteers to be called the Canadian Zouaves. The Zouaves from all parts of the country, and those shortly to return from Rome, will form the nucleus of the battalion, which will be recruited after the manner recommended by the committee. The members of the corps will furnish their own uniforms, which is to be that of the Zouaves, but the color is not specified. The details of the general plan are to be elaborated by a committee, which was named for that purpose at the meeting. This project, when completed, will be submitted to competent authority, to see whether it is compatible with the militia laws of the country, and will also be sent to all the old Zouaves in the country. The headquarters of the battalion will be in Montreal, where the Canadian Zouaves will assemble once a year for the purpose of performing the annual drill required by the Militia Act. These are the principle features of the project which the committee named at the meeting are charged to elaborate. For other details, such as the drill which each volunteer is obliged to perform, the committee will adopt the means best suited to Zouaves who do not live in Montreal.

TORONTO, July 1.—The Volunteers monument was unveiled by the Governor General in the Queen's Park at noon to-day in presence of between seven and eight thousand spectators.—The monument is of brown stone surmounted by a figure of Britannia with sceptre royal arms at the base and the carved figures of two widows on the front and rear, and two soldiers in full uniform, resting on muskets, at either side. The Governor General and staff arrived on the ground at about fifteen minutes to twelve escorted by a detachment of his body guard. The proceedings were opened by reading the history of the cause of the erection of the monument by Col. McGann, after which the Gov. General, amid great applause, removed the covering, the band playing the Dead March. The Governor General expressed his feelings of gratification, not unmixed with sadness, at the duty he had to perform. It was well that in rejoicing over recent successes our nation did not forget what it owed to the dead heroes of Ridgeway.

We learn that Dr. Sterry Hunt has been spending some time in the vicinity of Windsor, and at the iron mines at Londonderry, in Nova Scotia. It is his intention to give the greater part of the season for field work, this year, to the examination of Charlotte County, in company with Professor Bailey.—Daily News.

SUDDEN DEATH.—J. Bte. Levesque, an old man, for the last four years employed in the St. Joseph's Asylum, Cemetery street, was found dead in a stable adjoining the Asylum at five o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Coroner Jones was notified and held an inquest on the body. The jury returned it as their verdict that the deceased came to his death from apoplexy. The deceased had always been a temperate man. He was 75 years of age.

KILLED.—At 12.30 a.m. on Thursday, some of the residents of St. Joseph Street, heard the sound of a heavy shock in the street, and on going out found the body of a young man lying on the footpath, immediately under Madame Van's boarding house. He had evidently fallen from the attic window and death must have been instantaneous, as the unfortunate man to all appearances, fell with the whole weight of his body upon his left temple. The people in the houses were seemingly unaware of the accident until their attention was called to it, when it was ascertained that the young man, a French Canadian, was a nephew of Madame Van's, and had only recently taken up his quarters in her residence. His aunt thinks that he mistook the attic window for a door, and says that previous to the occurrence he was sleeping in the same bed with his cousin, her son. The body was carried into the house and the Coroner notified.—Gazette.

Hon. David Ward, Dominion Senator, has published a letter, which, from his known moderation, is exciting great attention. He complains of the general unfriendliness with which New Brunswick has been treated, especially as compared with Nova Scotia, and condemns in the strongest terms the late tariff particularly with reference to the duties on breadstuffs and coal, which, he contends is alike injurious to Quebec and New Brunswick. In conclusion he says, that although still a friend to Confederation, if fairly carried out, yet if the results of another election show no improvement, both the interests and inclination of New Brunswick will prompt her to get out of the union.

THE CROPS IN UPPER CANADA.—We are glad to be able to state that from all quarters we have the most favorable accounts of the crops in fact they never looked more promising. It is only to be regretted that many of our farmers did not sow anything this season from fear of grasshoppers, or rather the result of such a large deposit of eggs last fall; but providentially some mysterious decay has taken place, by the egg turning into a small and apparently harmless worm. In some portions of the country, where the eggs were laid to an alarming extent this is almost totally the result, and where the young grasshoppers have appeared, they are very late, and evidently not possessed of the usual vigour of growth. It was noticed last fall that the eggs were deposited almost on the surface instead of an inch or more in the hard ground, which may be accounted for as the precursor of some disease that may cause their total disappearance from this Settlement for many years to come. At any rate we have sufficient reason and encouragement to believe so from present appearances. As yet no harm has resulted from those hatched, that we hear of.—Herald.

The Kingston News says the heavy clay soils in the district surrounding Kingston are suffering extremely. On some of these lands the potato crop has had to be planted twice, the first seed put in having been lost. The hay crop is prematurely advanced and is thin. Haying will begin two weeks sooner this year than in ordinary seasons, but the crop will be scarcely worth cutting on many farms. All anticipations of a scarcity of fodder, and some of our more intelligent farmers, we are glad to say, are wisely anticipating such a scarcity and preparing to meet it by sowing turnips and Indian corn.

The Bel'eville *Intelligencer* hears from all parts of the more northern townships of Hastings and Prince Edward very unfavorable reports of the growi

crops, which will now fall short of the average yield. Late sown wheat especially has suffered. Hay and straw will be very scarce next winter, and farmers are now disposing of much of their surplus stock. From the northern townships we hear better accounts. The season being later there, the crops did suffer much from the dry weather in May, and have made comparatively good progress.

Died.

In this city, on Sunday, 3rd instant, aged 54 years, Jane Quinn, wife of Mr. John Donnelly, a native of Cross-Cavanagh, County Tyrone, Ireland.—R.I.P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, July 8 1870:

Flour—Pollards, \$2.60 to \$3.00; Middlings \$4.40 to \$5.00; Fine, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Super, No. 2 \$5.00 to \$5.00; Superfine \$5.55 to \$6.00; Fancy \$5.75 to \$6.00; Extra, \$6.00 to \$6.25; Superior Extra \$6.00 to \$6.00; Bag Flour, \$2.20 to \$2.30 per 100 lbs. Cattle per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$4.25 to 4.60. Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.20 to \$1.20. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.50 Seconds, \$5.00 to \$5.05; Thirds, \$5.00 to 4.20.—First Peas, 7.10 to 7.15. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 27.50 to 28.00;—Thin Mess \$25.00; Prime, \$30.00 to 30.00. Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 15c to 17c—good per choice Western bringing 17c. to 18c. Cheese, per lb.—14 to 15c. Lard, per lb.—14c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.40 to \$0.50. Beans, per 66 lbs.—\$0.34.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

July 8, 1870:

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, country, per quintal	12	0	12	0
Oatmeal, do	11	0	12	0
Indian Meal, do	9	6	10	0
Rye-Flour, do	00	0	00	0
DAIRY PRODUCTS.				
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1	3	1	6
Do, salt do (inferior)	0	10	0	11
Cheese, do	0	9	0	10
MEATS.				
Beef, per lb	0	4	0	6
Pork, do	0	7	0	8
Mutton, do	0	5	0	6
Lamb, do	0	6	0	6
Veal, per lb	0	6	0	6
Beef, per 100 lbs	35	00	0	0
Pork, fresh do	35	00	0	00
GRAIN				
Barley, do (new)	2	6	0	3
Peas, do	3	0	0	3
Oats, do	1	6	10	1
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Potatoes per bag	4	9	0	5
Turnips do	0	0	0	0
Onions, per minot.	0	0	0	0
Maple Syrup per gallon	0	0	0	0
Honey do	0	0	0	0
Lard, per lb	0	11	0	1
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	1	3	0	1
Haddock do	0	3	0	4
Maple Sugar, per lb	0	6	0	8
Apples, per barrel	4	50	0	5
Hay, per 100 bundles	13	00	0	00
Straw do	3	00	0	00

INFORMATION WANTED

OF MAURICE GRANEY, aged 22 years, who left Montreal about 5 years ago for New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received by his Father and Mother, James and Ellen Graney, Richardson Street, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Ellen Green, maiden name Toole. When last heard of, was at Ottawa, is partially insane, about 37 years of age, fair complexion, and about 5 feet 8, or 10 inches in height. When leaving home on the 11th of May wore a brown dress. Took two others, one green and the other muslin, also a light blue jacket. Any person knowing where she is, will confer a favor on her husband, Maurice Green, by writing. Direct to Eganville, Ontario.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

PROM and After the FIFTEENTH instant this Office will CLOSE at ONE o'clock on SATURDAYS

By Order of the Board,

E. J. BARBEAU,

Actuary.

July 1st, 1870.

DIARRHOEA REMEDIES.

Dwight's Diarrhoea Mixture.
Brown's Chlorodyne.
Dixon's Blackberry Carminative.
Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.
Butler's Blackberry Cordial.

Parties going to the Sea-side or Country should lay in a supply of one or the other of these excellent and well-tried Diarrhoea remedies.

Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, imported direct from Alfred Bishop, London, England.

HENRY R. GRAY,

Dispensing Chemist,

144 St. Lawrence Main Street,

(Established 1859.)

N.P.—Physicians are respectfully informed that I have just received Sulpho-Carbonate of Soda, from one of the best London makers, and am expecting the other Sulpho Carbonates daily.

VALUABLE FARM

FOR

SALE.

LGT No. 4, S. B. in the Township of Biddulph, in the County of Middlesex, Ont., containing 126 acres, more or less, 75 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, balance in beautiful timber land, there is a good thriving orchard, two overflowing springs, one of which is in the pasture, and the other at the house. A frame barn 35 x 45, a frame driving house 30 x 40; these buildings are almost new.—Said farm is situated on the London and St. Mary's gravel road, in the heart of the celebrated Huron district. It is 14 1/2 miles from the city of London, and 12 1/2 miles from the important town of St. Mary's; it is three miles from the village of Lunenburg, and a half from the village of Granton—the three last named places are important produce markets on the G.T.R. It is within three-fourths of a mile of a post office, two good stores, a blacksmith shop and a tavern; it is within a mile and a half of a Roman Catholic church, Presbytery, and Separate School; in Lunenburg there are three Protestant churches—namely, English, Methodist and Presbyterian, together with three Schools, and all these places are approached by a first class gravel road.—Terms moderate. For further information apply to John McIlhenny, of the premises, or, by letter, to Patrick McIlhenny, St. Mary's Road, Eglinton, P. O. Dated this 29th day of June, 1870.