"THE EXPOSITOR," Is PRE-EMINENTLY a local paper; does not pretend to compete with the city papers in variety or quantity of reading matter but is particularly and specially devoted to the best interests of the people of this section of the country; being the advocate of good morals, temperance and sound political principle; is the organ of no man, set of men, or clique, but of RIGHT, and TRUTH,

and IMPARTIAL JUSTICE. Communications are requested upon matters pertaining to transpiring events whether of local or general interest. The furntshing of a good home paper to the people shall always be the main object of the Publisher.

Professional Cards.

TRANK EVANS, BARRISTER, AT-TORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chaneery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commis-sioner for taking Affidavits, &c.

MONEY TO LEND. OFFICE-Next door to the "Orillia House," or at his residence, after office hours. PDGAR, FENTON & CORBOULD,

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CAMUELS, ROBINSON, SOLICITOR, and Notary Public for the Dominion Bank, Orillia. Conveyancer, &c. Money Lent.— Commissioner for taking Affidavits. OFFICE-Over new Dominion Bank, Orillia.

J. ALPORT, Accountant, Arbitra-A. tor, Valuator, Land, Insurance and General Agent, Orillia, Ont. Office—Masonic Buildings.

N.B.—Rents and debts collected. Orillia, June 5th, 1872.

ingy

MR. WM. BROWN, Provincial Land Surveyor, and Mr. Arthur G. Robinson, formerly Government Civil Engineer and Architect, have opened an office at Orillia. All orders to be left at S. S. Robinson's Law

TRED. J. R. GRANT, CONVEY. ANCER, &c., &c. Valuator for the Canada Permanent Building Society, Orillia, Ont.

W. ARMSTRONG, 1. (Successor to A. Fowlie, P. L. S.) Provincial Land Surveyor, Draughtsman, Civil Engineer and Architect, Valuator, Land and General Agent. Maps compiled. Disputed Lines carefully adjusted. OFFICE-Next door to the "Orillia House, formerly occupied by A. Fowlie. All Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.—Address, Box 57, ORILLIA, P. O. 125.

H. LAWRENCE,

VETERINARY SURGEON, TEGS to inform the inhabitants of Oril-D lia and vicinity, that he has settled in Orillia, for the practice of his profession, and that he will be happy at all times to attend to any case for which his services may be required. Orillia, Aug. 10th, 1871.

MARD.

C. H. BOSANKO, L. D. S., visits Orillia regularly on the 16th, 17th and 18th of each month. Good sets of Teeth at \$16.00. Office, at Dr. Sanderson's. N.B.-A good opening for a student.

Barrie, July 23rd, 1872. Ausiness Eards.

ORILLIA Stables Livery MATCHEDASH STREET.

WM. JACKSON, - PROPRIETOR.

AND GOOD CONVEYANCES.

to Enquire at any of the Hotels. ORILLIA TANNERY

WEST ST., ORILLIA. LEATHER OF ALL KINDS,

SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, &c.,

66 200 Cords Hemlock Bark wanted imme-

diately, for which the highest price in cash will S. WAINWRIGHT, Proprietor

TO EVERY FARMER!

O. H. LYON, Agent for the Oakville Nurseries, will be

at Mr. J. D. O'BRIEN'S STORE, every Saturday, to receive orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs,

Be sure to call and give him your

Orillia, Dec. 3rd, 1872. THE ONTARIO TEMPLAR.

Subscription, one Dollar a year.

- - Publisher. P. H. STEWART, Office, Louisa Street, Toronto.

CPECIMENS SENT FREE ON APPLI-CATION. Temperance men are requested to aid in extending the circulation and useful-The "Ontario Templar" is filled with useful and int resting items to Templars and temper-ance people generally, and should be liberally supported by all who wish good success to the

total abstinence cause. - "Temple of Honor. ORILLIA SAUSAGE FACTORY. T. MAUNDRELL, . . Proprietor, Is prepared to supply all orders, wholesale or retail, on the shortest notice,

As he has the largest facilities for manufacturing sausages north of Toronto, country dealers will do well to give him a call.

Remember his old, stand next door to Perry's Oyster Saloon, Peter St., Orillia, Dec. 4th, 1872.

DARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

HOUSE of COMMONS,

THE CLERK'S OFFICE, OTTAWA, Jan. 39, 1873. Pursuant to the 50th rule of the House, no-

tice is hereby given that the time for RECEIVING PETITIONS

PRIVATE BILLS, WILT EXPIRE ON

Wedndesay, March 28, next. ALFRED PATRICK, Clerk of the House.

GTBAMBOAT & STAGE HOUSE, GRAVENHURST.

DOUGALD BROWN, : : : PROPRIETOR. Meetings or Services to be held charged for at back again!" This Hotel is large, nearly furnished, and always supplied with the choicest Wines.

Sample and suite rooms for Commercial Travellers and visitors,

The Expositor

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY In Booth & Corbett's New Brick Block ORILLIA, ONT.,

At One Dollar a year, in advance. ADVERTISING L ATES MODERATE. P. MURRAY

THE EXPOSITOR.

TOB DEPARTMENT. All orders for Job Printing executed in superior style the time allotted will not idenit a further and at moderate prices. Work done, for examination. To proceed, then, 1 will CASH, when promised or no charge.

A	DVERTIS	ING BAT	res:	是多
ies imn imn	1 mo. \$1 00 2 00 3 00 5 00 10 00	3mos. \$2 50 5 00 7 50 12 00 25 00	6mos. \$4 00 7 00 12 00 25 00 35 60	\$6 00 10 0

ORILLIA, ONT., CANADA, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1873.

VOLUME IV., NO. 174.

Montreal Telegraph Co., Vicker's Express Co.,

Provincial Insurance Co., And General Agency,

REMOVED .

To the building lately occupied by the DOMINION BANK, CORNER OF

Mississaga and Peter Streets, where every attention will be paid to business entrusted to J. WHITE,

Orillia, Dec. 19, 1872.

DOMINION BANK.

Corner of Mississaga and Peter Streets. GOLD and American Currency, drafts on New York, Bills of Exchange, and Drafts issued on all points in Canada.

United States currency, bought and sold, Interest will be allowed, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on Special Deposits remaining three months. Special arrangements can be made for moneys remaining over that time.

A SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT has been opened, for the accommodation of mechanics and parties wishing to deposit small amounts. Deposits taken in this Department of one dollar and upwards, upon which interest will be allowed, payable

Office hours, 10 a.m. till 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. till 1 p.m. H. S. SCADDING, MIDLAND RAILWAY.

The customary WINTER ALTERATION of the time table of the Midland Railway is now in force, the Express leaving Beaverton

for Port Hope, Lindsay and Peterborough, at 2:20 p.m., connecting with the G. T. R., East | know whom I did love once?" and West. After the

on special application, freight will be brought PORT HOPE TO ORILLIA On and after the 1st of January, 1873, TRAINS WILL RUN REGULARLY

between Orillia and Port Hope and Peterboro' West, when a fresh time table will be announced. D. E. BOULTON,

GEO. WAINMAN.

(Successor to T. Boyd,)

Shaving, Hair-Dressing, AND SHAMPOULEG SALOUN, Mississaga St., Orillia, a few doors east of the "Albion Hotel."

in his business, and secured the services of a a first-class hand, the subscriber guarantees

Orillia, December 17th, 1872,

THE ORILLIA Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon (Established 1870.)

HAIRDRESSER, Near the new Dominion Bank, Mississaga St.,

161. GIVE HIM A CALL If you want a good Shave, Hair Cut, or Shampoo, &c., with Cleanliness, Comfort and Dispatch. A very large assortment of Pipes, Razors, Combs, Brushes; &c., &c., kept in stock.

Pomades, Oils, &c., prepared by GEORGE MEAD.

NEW

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP MISSISSAGA ST., ORILLIA.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Orillia and the public generally that he has opened a

New Boot and Shoe Shop, and hopes by strict attention to business, using nothing but the best material, and employing good workmen, to receive a fair share of patronage. "Brither Scots" should give him a call. A. RALSTON

TORONTO

CUSTOM

Boot & Shoe Store! PETER ST., ORILLIA.

JAS. SHANAHAN, - PROPRIETOR. Superior workmanship done at the lowest possible prices for cash.

J. SHANAHAN. THE EXPOSITOR

the "Business Notices" column, set as reading. 10 cents a line for each insertion. Notices of the same rate as other public announcements.

EXPOSITOR overlook this fault, I will never be so bad opposite side on former occasions.

Che Bome Fireside.

For THE EXPOSITOR. "Lord, if Thou Wilt." (St. Matt., VIII., 2.)

BY J. LAWSON. Lord, if Thou wilt, I know that thou can'st make me clean, And take away my every sin,

And wash away my guilt. Lord, if Thou wilt, Thou canst this moment make me whole, Or Thou wouldst not, to save my soul, Thy precious blood have spilt.

I know that Thou Hast power to heal the broken heart, And bid my doubts and fears depart ;-O Jesus, save me now! Thou, Lord, hast power

On earth, to pardon and forgive; Thy promises I now believe;— Lord Jesus, save this hour! Peace, troubled soul! Thy sins are freely all forgiven,

Thy faith hath made thee who'c. From Sorrow to Joy.

And thou art now an heir of heaven ;-

(Continued.) She had been beautiful-transcendently lovely; but she had lost the pristine fresh arrival at the hall-went slowly tosplendour of her early girlhood, and her wards Branston Hall. Mr. Lindesay was I., 9. features and complexion showed traces of | in the library. Lottie had intruded this terrible dissipation, Her eyes were still morning for the first time since her quarpure as June skies, and her head was rel with her husband. Mr. Lindesay saw crowned with long silken curls of golden | Lucy coming up the walk, and fearing that hue. Squire Lindesay did not stir from his wife would aslo see her, he drew the his position in the centre of the room. light embroidered curtain, as if to keep but his wife finally advanced, with her out the morning sun. Lottie followed him usual self-possession, and said-

"Iou do not appear to be very glad to see me, Algernon. "I should be most happy to see you, Lottie, if you had never left your home, or, leaving it, if you had come back repenting the past, and willing to stay here as a wife should stay."

"You are magnanimous, upon my word!" laughed Lottie. "I'm afraid I can't appreciate your kindness."

"Lottie, Lottie," Mr. Lindesay began. But she interrupted him. "Now don't, Lindesay! I never loved you; but I have with whitening face. been capable of love. Would you like to "Yes-no. As you please, madam,"

Mr. Lindesay said, wearily sinking into a Lottie Lindesay lifted her finger towards husband?" the ceiling, and said-"It was your mad

brother upstairs." In blank amazemont Mr. Lindesay looked at his wife, and gasped—"For heaven's the husband hotly. "I have never followed, then, why did you marry me?" lowed your example—never for an in-"I will tell you the whole story, now an enviable position. I did not believe _ "Miss Langdale, come back a moment, that anything stood between me and my | please."

ished her narrative. After a while, her ate for a pure younggirl?" husband said-" If you will stay here, Lottie, and cease to bring shame upon my | thing," was the haughty reply.

love; but you shall have complete control man, I'll warrant!" Lottie laughed, hyover everthing here, and be looked up to sterically. as the mistress of Branston Hall." "I cannot stay, Mr. Lindesay-I will not stay. But if you will give me a cheque

for a thousand pounds I will go away, and never come back again."

take two, or three, or four." two thousand pounds, and Lottie, taking knew that he had a living wife, and allowit said-"I shall not go until to-morrow, Mr. Lindesay, and I should like to walk love with him! She covered her face

"Certainly," was the haughty response of Mr. Lindesay, as he gave his arm to his wife, and together they left the house. "Now Mr. Lindesay," said Lottie, "I should like to ask a favour of you."

"I am waiting to hear you, madam," was the freezing reply. Mrs. Lindesay winced, as she asked-"But will you grant it?" "If it is anything consistent with the

laws of peace and propriety." "I think it is." "Proceed; then." "May I see your mad brother to-night?" "No, madam, you may not." Algernon spoke bitterly. He knew her presence could do his brother no good. Lottie was exasperated, and cried-" But

I will, Mr. Lindesay !" "You will not, Mrs. Lindesay! You must not-can not-shall not!" A very demon was roused in Lottie Lindesay's breast. Henceforth she was not responsible for her deeds. She looked at her husband for a moment, then struck him in the face, and said-"Do you, sir-you, my husband-dare to tell

me that I shall not?" Algernon Lindesay raised his hand to return the blow, but his guardian spirit

again. I will stay here for ever and ever, "You have often made such promises, MARCH 3. but you always break them," Mr. Lindesay said, bitterly. "But I will not this time, indeed I will After another day of rest is o'er, And to my daily toil once more I go,

"I cannot, Lottie," he said, in a gentle voice. "You know that you will not stay -you do not mean to stay." Lottie Lindesay pleaded her case no longer. She went out of the room, slamming the door after her, and went directly to crazy Bob's chamber. We already know the result of her visit, as it was Lottie's shrick that Lucy-heard, and Mr. Lindesay had to take her from the power of the madman. This afforded a good excuse for her to remain a few days longer at the hall as her nervous system had been so shattered that she could not leave her

Perhaps somebody will ask why Algernon Lindesay married Lottie Stanton. I can only say that he loved her. And this was nothing very strange, for Lottie was beautiful and fascinating, and Algernon easily impressed by her beauty. He did not dream that she had ever loved his brother, and proposed marriage to her, and was readily accepted. After Lottie's recent adventure with crazy Bob, Mr. Lindesay began to wonder what Lucy would think of the note he had written to her; and, obeying the impulse of the moment, dashed off another and sent it, telling her to come to the hall whenever she chose. Mrs. Smith also sent an urgent request for her to come and see her, and on the following morning Lucy-who had heard from a village friend about the to the window, and drew the muslin drapery back in time to see Lucy before she entered the hall. She wheeled around suddenly, facing her husband, and said-"I expected as much, Mr. Lindesay. I

must see this young lady." "What possible object can you have in meeting a perfect stranger?" "To see what kind of beauty has caught your fancy now, sir," was the insulting re-

Mrs. Lindesay is pleased to be factious this morning," returned her husband, "I am pleased to learn the cause of my husband's estrangement," was the sharp

"I wonder if madam does not remenber that she has never been true to her "And so monsieur thinks he is entitled to the same privilege?" sneered the lady. "You are mistaken, madam," answered

stant. that I have commenced, Algernon. I Lottie Lindesay laughed sarcastically. loved Robert Lindesay from the time that | She waited in the library till she heard I was old enough to know the meaning of | Lucy's step again, then she tore the door and from Toronto, and the G- T. R. East and the word. When I was seventeen, I be- open, and ran to the front entrance just gan to take money matters into considera- as Miss Langdale swept down the walk. tion. I knew that the Lindesay's were Mr. Lindesay was by her side in an inrich, and as Robert's wife I should occupy stant, and in a trembling voice he called

> ambition until Lucy Walsingham came Lucy turned, and walked slowly back. fawning round, with her great black eyes | She saw that golden-haired lady by Squire and childish ways. How I hated that | Lindesay's side, and her heart gave one girl!-how I hate her now, sleeping as she great throb, and then stood still in her is in her far-off grave in the little country | bosom. She paused on the heavy oaken churchyard ! I haunted her to the grave. | steps in front of the couple, and Mr. Lin-I blackened and defamed her character! desay said-"Miss Langdaie, my wife, But I was not skilful enough-my sin Mrs. Lindesay." Lucy heard, and a sudfound me out. She was proved innocent | den faintness came over her heart as she just as she died with a broken heart, you leaned heavily against the door-post. She remember, and your brother went mad. rallied instantly, however, and fixing her One great crime lies upon my soul. Why rebuking brown eyes on Squire Lindesay's

misery, you know. But I was determined to bear the Lindesay name and wealth. You were foolish enough to be lured by my beauty and blandishments, and we were married. I endured your love and were married. I endured your love and were married. I endured your love and affectionately, and saying—"Come and affectionately and saying—"Come an Cash paid for Hides, Kip and Caif Skins, and Cash Skins, and Cash paid for Hides, Kip and Caif Skins, an were married. I endured your love and affectionately, and saying-"Come and caresses for six months, and then I fled, see me often, Miss Langdale. I shall vowing never to come back again. But stay here a long time now," and she lookmy funds fall short so often, that I have ed wickedly towards her husband. Lucy to come to my dear husband for new sup- drew proudly back. Mrs. Lindesay was offended, and said-"Perhaps my lord This was the way Lottie Lindesay fin- has told you that his wife is no fit associ-

"Mr. Lindesay has not told me anyname, I will never offend you with my "Passing himself off for an unmarried

"On the contrary, madam, I am not in Mr. Lindesay's confidence." Lottie was completely at a nonplusperhaps, after all, her husband was not so bad as she hoped. Glancing at his pale, Lucy understood the situation, and very readable in Phrenology, the read-excused herself and hastened home. Lucy or not he believes in Phrenology, the read-present dwells, and fitted up the world to "On these conditions, you shall have troubled face, she was sure he was not. Lindesay married! That handsome, Wells, 389 Broadway, New York. Squire Lindesay made out a cheque for wicked-looking woman his wife! And he ed her, poor Lucy Langdale, to fall in about our grounds, if you will accompany with her hands, and she groaned aloud. "Why did I meet him? Why, oh! why?" She remembered but too bitterly now their conversation down in the wood "I didn't think he was bad enough to deceive me. But it is all over now-it is

To be continued. PROGNOSTICS OF MATRIMONY. - A Chicago lady gives this advice to young maidens : "Never marry a man who is impudent to his mother, snubs his sister, helps himself to the large pieces of cake, or takes the News. under pancake at table, or who beats his

horse causelessly in sudden temper." demands as much clothing as a hundred

much changed after all. MR. WAGNER, Emigrant Agent for the Ontario Government in Alsace and Lorraine, has returned, and states that, though once a resident for twenty years in that section, he was only granted eight a new semi-official publication, about to

e as other public announcements—

"It is impossible, madam, utterly impossible, madam, utterly impossible. I cannot."

"O Aigernon! If you will possible. I cannot."

OAigernon, Aigernon! If you will possible. I cannot."

OAigernon, Aigernon! If you will opposite side on former occasions.

Opposite side on former occasions.

Opposite side on former occasions.

OUR DAILY BREAD.

(Contributed for THE Expositor by J. Lawson-Man goeth unto his work .- Ps. civ. 23.

Thy blessing, Lord, I fain would now im-Thy blessing on my labors, Lord bestow. MARCH 4. We have sinned with our fathers, we have committed iniquity, we have done

wickedly .- Ps. cvi., 6. This may I ever bear in mind,-And ever humble be,-That I against the Lord have sinned, And done iniquity. MARCH 5.

But there is forgiveness with thee .- Ps. CXXXI. 4. Encouraged by Thy gracious word, O Lord, I come to Thee; O let my humble prayer be heard, And pardon even me! MARCH 6.

If we say that we have no sin, we deeive ourselves, and the truth is not in us .- I. John, I., 8. I would not, Lord, myself deceive, Nor think that I so long could live From sin entirely free; Conceived in sin, I humbly own

That basely I have sinned and done Despite, O Lord, to Thee. MARCH 7. If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness .- 1, John,

Sinful and vile I come to Thee, With nought but guilt and misery; I humbly now my sins confess, And plead alone Christ's righteousness O may His blood now make me clean, And wash away my every sin. MARCH 8.

Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ .- Romans v., 1. By faith, O Lord, I trust in Thee, My debt is paid and I am free; Thou dost my soul from sin release, Through faithin Christ I now have peace. MARCH 9.

Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee'a crown offlife.-Rev. II., 10. May I prove faithful to the grace Which Thou has freely given, That I at last may see Thy face, And reign with Thee in heaven.

MARCH 10. My grace is sufficient for thee .- II., Cor., XII., 9. Then if Thy grace sufficient be, -Help me, O Lord, to trust in Thee, That I may ever find Thy grace To be sufficient for my days.

MARCH 11. Ask and it shall be given you. - Matt. Amazing are Thy promises, O Lord !

O, may I ever trust Thy precious word OUR EXCHANGES.

HOW THEY PROGRESS, AND WHAT THEY SAY THANK YOU for commendatory notices.

THE Victoria Warder published at Lindsay, looks well in its new dress.

Broadway, New York.

the Temperance Reform. Price only \$1 per year. Published by S. S. Wood Co., Newburgh, N. Y., U. S. The March number is brimful of interesting reading THE EXPOSITOR, published at Orillia,

and now ranks among the first of country weeklies. THE EXPOSITOR is conducted with vigor and ability, and deserves the support of which its enterprise is an evi-THE Publisher has favoured us with a all the resources of creation open to our can be attached by our imagination. And salvation is at an end. This is not a dence. -Orangeville Sun. copy of the "Illustrated Annual of Phre- enquiry and invite us to enter upon their as annihilation has not taken place, we copy of the Indistrated Linday of Line enquiry and last annual of Line enquiry annual of Line

THE March number of Zell's Monthly opens with a critical and biographical study on Raphael, the greatest of modern painters. The Black Watch is an interesting story, recalling the days of "Forty-Five" in the Scottish Highlands. The other contents are carefully arranged, and the

whole well printed and beautifully illusall over now: She kept repeating the last sentence to herself, as though it were to hand enlarged to thirty-two columns. own image only to be blotted from existindeed over. Alas l it had but just be- We have no hesitation in saying that THE ence the moment they begin to be unfolded. Exposition is the best paper published in Such suppositions are also utterly irre- of existence, supposes nothing itself to be which has continued to blacken the arm Orillia, both as for local news and editor- concilable with God's moral perfections. identified, which is a contradiction. If, of the country to this day. Be assured ial matter. We wish Mr. Murray every It is not His way to lead his creatures by then, the soul cannot be reduced or resuccess in his venture, and hope the Mer- illusions and deceit. We therefore con- solved into perfect nothing, annihilation too many and powerful restraints up chants of that rising town will show their clude that man is immortal. Our reason is not only inconceivable but utterly im- evil. Theintemperance, and uncleanned the clude that man is immortal. appreciation of his enterprise by an addition is an extra possible, because annihilation is an extra and injustice which riot and rot in tional advertising patronage.-Bradford

As we have already intimated, the Can- to which the inspiration of the Almighty testify against the annihilation of the huada Farmer has been changed to a semi- has given understanding is immortal, man soul. The general law, since the those penal results removed? "If these monthly which receive the property with which receive the description of the first received the second tree whose A GERMAN statistical writer remarks monthly. This year it also appears with which makes his nature shudder at the creation, has been that no matter should things are done in the green tree, what that the invention of the sewing machine a new title page, and the publishers have thought of annihilation, as one of our has enabled one woman to sew as much as | obtained the services of an extended list | poets says :has enabled one woman to sew as index as a hundred could sew by hand a century of contributors, amongst whom are numa nundred could sew by hand a century bered some of the best agricultural writting longing after immortality; ago; but he continues, one woman now demands as much clothing as a hundred ers of the Dominion. Each number condid a century ago, so that matters are not tains at least sixteen pages, with which Taking this journal will be found a pro- Tis heaven itself that points out an hercafter, theory. We need not the light of the dressed weight 922 pounds. The pig was fitable investment of \$1.50 per annum by And intimates eternity to man. all our farming readers.

We are in receipt of the Prospectus of days' passport, and at the end of that be issued by Mr. George E. Desbarats, of mine." And he walked up the lawn, and entered the house.

| And he walked up the lawn, and entered the house. | It will to make the country on the violation of cord and Mechanics' Magazine. It will to make the country on the violation of cord and Mechanics' Magazine. It will to make the country on the violation of comprise a list of patent claims issued to make the country of the parts of Great Branch and the walked up the lawn, which he would be imprisoned for two comprise a list of patent claims issued to make the country. | It will to make the country of the parts of Great Branch and the crashol worlds. | It will to make the country of the parts of Great Branch and the crashol worlds. | It will to make the country of the parts of Great Branch and Ireland was 846,559 tons. | It will to make the country of the count each month, with specifications and diato a Christian country. Heathers had crown from his head, and in spite of all the same time there entered and cleans to be country. Mrs. Lindesay was frightened beyond measure. She had not meant to be so violent, but she was easily overcome by mad passions. She could not efford to for saven successive years or more was a saven years or more was a saven years or more was a saven years or more was a s mad passions. She could not afford to for seven successive years or more, was ed from the very best sources, treating sians, the Celts, and the Druids believed mortality. All paragraphs or articles in the Editorial, lose her position thus, and her face was on Monday and Tuesday last repealed by lose her position thus, and her face was on Monday and Tuesday last repealed by lose her position thus, and her face was on Monday and Tuesday last repealed by lose her position thus, and her face was on Monday and Tuesday last repealed by lose her position thus, and her face was on Monday and Tuesday last repealed by lose her position thus, and her face was on Monday and Tuesday last repealed by lose her position thus, and her face was on Monday and Tuesday last repealed by lose her position thus, and her face was on Monday and Tuesday last repealed by lose her position thus, and her face was on Monday and Tuesday last repealed by lose her position thus, and her face was on Monday and Tuesday last repealed by lose her position thus, and her face was on Monday and Tuesday last repealed by lose her position thus, and her face was on Monday and Tuesday last repealed by lose her position thus, and her face was on Monday and Tuesday last repealed by lose her position thus, and her face was on Monday and Tuesday last repealed by lose her position thus, and her face was lose her position th All garagraphs or articles in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence Columns, 15 cents a line for each insertion. Announcements in the "Business Notices" column, set as reading.

Iose her position thus, and her face was on Monday and Tuesday last repeated by upon every branch of Engineering, Melanics, and Manufactures, and especially chanics, and Manufactures, and especially chanics, and Manufactures, and especially animated the courage of their warriors and exhorted them to brave every danger the vicked of the vic bathed in tears as sne ronowed ner nus-band into the house, and said—"Forgive me, Algernon! Forgive me, and take me me, algernon! Forgive me, algerno me, Algernon! Forgive me, and take me been made. As on former occasions, quite back again!"

back again!"

"It is impossible, madam, utterly imback again to them with that ardent imback again."

"It is impossible, madam, utterly imback again."

"It is impossible, madam, utterly imback again."

Desharate is sufficient greented of the line more o

EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT OF THE WICKED,

(Continued.) 6 .- It is objected that life signifies ex istence, and death signifies non-existence; therefore the eternal death of the reicked significs their eternal non-existence. It fatal to this objection, that it has no foundation in fact. The word death never means non-existence, as used in the Scriptures. It is the opposite of the term life the latter signifying vital, healthy, and happy existence, and the former signifying existence without these joyons attributes. The death of Adam when he sinned was not extinction. The death of mankind at large in trespasses and in sins is not extinction. The death of the grain when cast into the earth as seed is not extinction; yet it is not quickened except it die. The death of man when his body returns to the earth as it was, and the soul returns to God who gave it, is not extinction. There is every evidence in nature that annihilation has no place therein. There has always been changes in form but no loss of existence; and of man it is said, that his body shall awake from the dust of the earth, that his soul shall God bring with him, that reunited he may stand before the final judgment ward or the punishment of his doings. If will not permit me to go further with this am not aware of a single text in the New the sinner has to cease to exist, why all question of immortality; hence I would Testament where the word aionion is used this care to bring him in perfect form to only further remark, which is sufficient in any inferior sense, it stands always as judgment. It would seem more appropriate for my present purpose, that the immorthe eternal in contra-distinction to

the wicked shall cease to be. This shifting feets his location and circumstances, but "I trust it will not be questioned, in of the question destroys the theory, by touches not the fact of his existence. - regard to the nine cases where aim is apshowing that the meaning given to the Whither, then, can an impenitent sinner plied to the happiness of the righteons in word death is purely an arbitrary one. go when he dies? To suppose that on another world and the fifty-one cases It is a waste of time to ask the authority leaving the world with a depraved nature where gionios is applied to the same, the on which this meaning of the words "second and with accumulated guilt, he will be a happiness without limits, without en death" is based. There is no such author- allowed to go unpunished, is absurd. As is intended to be designated. Can it ity. There is only a desire to get rid of a a moral being, he cannot lose his moral reasonably doubted, then, that the disliked doctrine, and an arbitrary rule of nature by merely putting off his body and cases in which aion is applied to the interpretation is created to accomplish the removing his residence to another world ture punishment of the wicked and purpose. As the death of the body signifies the wages of sin on earth, so the second wasted or ill-spent life, the character the same subject have a meaning the death signifies the wages of sin in eternity. which has grown up under the neglect of that of the preceding cases? The time What those wages are other Scriptures God's voice in the soul and in his word, designated in both is future, The intenmust tell us, and the Scripture I have will go with him to darken his future begiven for a text declares that they are ing and separate him for ever, as by an to have been similar in both cases. The "everlasting punishment."

but where is the reasonableness of devot- both died, the rich man lifted up his eyes where you can perceive the force of one ing the human soul to annihilation, when in hell, or hades, and saw Abraham afar side of the antithesis, you do, of course, there is nothing else in existence that is off, and Lazarus in his bosom. Unless come to a knowledge of the force of the known to cease to be. Why should the this parable teaches the existence of the other side. If life eternal is promised of mind that lives, and thinks and feels, and wicked in conscious misery after death, it one side and death eternal is threatened loves and hates, and wills and reflects, and could not be better constructed to deceive. on the other and opposite one, is it not to discriminates and judges; that is more The endless continuance of this existence be supposed that the word 'eternal vivid than fire, more fleet than light, and in conscious misery is also affirmed in the which qualifies death, is a word of equi more expanded than matter; which em- plainest terms and by the most startling force and import with the word 'eternal braces the universo in its conceptions, imagery. "He that is unjust, let him be which qualifies life? In no other cases and comprehends time in its researches, unjust still; and he that is filthy, let him could a doubt be raised with regard to which lives in the present by actual ex- be filthy still." "The smoke of their such a principle. I venture to say perience, in the past by remembrance, and torment ascended up for ever and ever;" the exception here (if such an one mass in the future by hope; which overleaps and "They are tormented day and night be made) is without any parallel in the the bounds of time and space that it may for ever and ever." "Their worm dieth just principles of interpretation. If, then, grasp the infinite and the eternal, points not and their fire is not quenched." which it will never reach, but at which it 7.—It is said that the truth taught in these is ever stretching its grasp:-Why should Scriptures is fully met by the annihilation any position be assumed that predicates of the wicked. That to cease to exist will be the extinction of this soul? Is it credible "everlasting punishment." We should that any spirit which possesses the powers rather regard it as relief from punishment; of a Newton, of a Bacon, or of a Locke, and we find it, accordingly, difficult to can, under any circumstances, cease to be? that after laying open the mysteries and the cossation of punishment as answering ministries of nature, and sweeping the to the assertion of positive misery which universe in the progress of its flight of is made in the texts we have quoted, as THE Orillia Expositor has enlarged to discovery, its powers should perish, its also in others which are if possible still 32 columns, and maintains its position as light be extinguished, and its career stronger, as "dwelling with everlasting a first-class local journal.—Gleaner, Can- brought to an untimely end. May we burnings," and "suffering the veng-ance not ask in the presence of such an abor- ef eternal fire." How can they dwell and THE March number of Peters' Musical tion of nature's work, "to what purpose suffer who do not exist? The worm not Monthly contains twelve pieces of the is this waste?" Why are we endowed dying and the fire not being extinguished choicest new music. Subscription price, with longings for immortality, if immor-\$3 per year. Address, J. L. Peters, 599 tality is not our lot? Why are we endowed with powers capable of navigating burning. It is true they are said to be THE CANADIAN ANNUAL for 1873 is a the ocean of eternity, if the voyage of our destroyed, but this "destruction" is The and every attention pand to the contour of customers. Having had a long experience in his business, and secured the services of a work containing much interesting and use- lives was intended to be limited to the "from the presence of the Lord and from know to be the order of God in reference | empire, which have been "prepared for aside, you remove from the majority to the present life. Here we see that every the Devil and his angels.

But this annihilation theory is on all sal depravity and corruption of manners. every desire its suitable good. Water al- considerations purely gratuitous. It is as Be assured that if persons will not be inlays our thirst and bread satisfies our hun- groundless in reason as it is in religion. duced to deny themselves of ungodliness

from twenty-eight to thirty-two columns, live for and repose in, and the family supby Mr. P. Murray, has been enlarged Lucy understood the situation, and she and very readable little work. Whether adapted man to the world in which he at doso." point to it, and the revelation of Jesus change of entity for nonentity." Christ demonstrates it; that spirit in man Thus both reason and Scripture alike things exist in the face of eternal penal

Or whence this secret dread and inward horror of Skinner, of Schomberg, recently killed the Skinner, of Skinner, of Schomberg, recently killed the Skinner, of Sk Back on herself, and startles at destruction?

The soul, secure in her existence, smiles At the drawn dagger, and defes its point. The stars shall fade away, the sun himself Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years; But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth, Unburt amidst the war of elements,

tion, nothing was more cowardly than to last instances of the use of the terms be tenacious of a life which is never lost which I think will be found decisive without reward. Xenophon, the Grecian the question. The first two instances analyst, tells us that Cyrus addressed his select from Genesis IIL, 22, and XXL, 33 sons as he lay upon his bed at the ove of his departure, as follows:—" Do not imagine, oh, my dear children, that when I ever. And Abraham planted a grove leave you I shall cease to exist. For even in Beersheba, and called there on the when I was yet with you, my spirit you name of the Lord, the everlasting God could not discern, but that it animated In the Greek translation the 'f r ever is this body you were fully assured by the eis ton aiona, the 'everlasting' is aionim actions which it performed. Be assured There can be no mistake here in conclud it will continue the same though you see ing that the adverb in the first instance it not. I can never suffer myself to be implies immortality, and that in the second persuaded that man lives only while he is instance the adjective asserts proper eterin the body and dies when it is dissolved, nity. The two other instances which I or that the soul loses all intelligence on select are from the book of Revelation XXII. being separated from an unintelligent 5, and xx. 10. 'The servants of God lump of clay, but rather that on being shall reign for ever and ever.' . The devil liberated from all mixture with the body, | thull be tormented day and night for ever

Plato, Socrates, and Demosthenes held in its intensest form (eis tous aiches ton intellectual existence." the doctrine of the immortality of the soul; aionon); and it is as clear as light tons nor has there yet been a people discover- the reign and the torment they speaks ed, however degraded, barbarous, and un are of equal duration, and that that durattutored they may be, in which the belief tion is eternal. There are several other of a future state does not prevail, in some | Scriptures in which the future punishment form or other. But leaving all such tes- of the wicked is represented by the same timony, the moral law, which commands word, but if there were none other than every rational being to realize the ideal of the one contained in my text it would be moral goodness, would have neither mean- decisive. 'These shall go away into evering nor force if man did not live for ever. lasting (aionion) punishment, but the But the time allowed for this service righteous into life (aionion) eternal.'

to drop him out of being when he bid tality of the human soul cannot be disadieu to the scenes of his iniquities on the proved. This furnishes a foundation for The following is an abstract from Probeing immortal, he will live for ever some- nal Punishment, quoted by Dr. Pye Smith Yet it is said that it is in the second death where; and his moral character merely af- in his first lines of Christian Theology. impassible gulf, from intercourse with invariable laws of interpretation, there-Those persons who make these object pure and happy beings. The Saviour fore, would seem to demand a like exc tions to the endless existence of the wicked, teaches in the Parable of the Rich Man gesis. I take it to be a rule in construing profess to do so in the interests of reason; and Lazarus (Luke xvi.), that after they all antithetic forms of expression, that

conceive how an honest mind can regard

ger. We long for companionships, and Nature abhors it as much as does revela- and worldly lusts, and live soberly, right kindred spirits reciprocate our friendships; tion. Lord Brougham says :- "All our ously, and godly in the present evil wor we desire objects to love and trust, and experience shows us no one instance of when they see that their refusal to do s plies our want. We love beauty, and the changing, but not a single particle of it is face of nature with her hills and vales, annihilated. Nothing of us or around us night for ever and ever, they would no rivers and streams, fields, rocks, trees, ever ceases to exist. Indeed, when we induced to reform their conduct by shrubs, and flowers present themselves to speak of annihilation we may be said to our notice. We crave information, and use a word to which no precise meaning their sin : and thus the hope of the world

of me, and after urging me to stay, too," went home. But what a heavy load she er will be benefited as well as entertained be a suitable residence for him while he "Whether the annihilation of the human proclaim "Death, an eternal sleep." of me, and after orging me to stay, too, said Mrs. Lindesay, mockingly. "I will carried on her pure young heart! Squire by its perusal. Price 25 cents. S. R. sojourns in it. Why should not this arconditions of life in the future world cor- It is to me utterly inconceivable, hence I long in coming. Never in the history of respond at every point with the aspirations feel no hesitation in asserting that while I man was honour and honesty among men and longings of the soul in reference to it? can have no conception of the possibility at a greater discount, never did cruelty Are we not warranted by all the analogies of annihilation, I can have no reason to reign with a more sanguinary and revoltof earth and of time to conclude that this suppose it possible. If annihilation be a ling sway, and assassination and robbery shall be the case? On the plainest princi-ples of reason, it seems easier to believe must be reduced to nothing, but if the re-blushing effrontery than while this creed this than it is to believe that God has duction of something to nothing be negiven man the capacities of an archangel cessary to the very admission of annihila- of the people perished, divorce was an with less than the duration of a beast, and tien, which must be admitted, we ascer- every day occurrence, faith between man ennobled him with the lineaments of his tain the existence of a point that denomi- and man was laughed at, prostitution was

> exception to this law prejudicial to the soul, it is for the advocates of the annihilation theory to furnish us with clear and deciwitness against it, the constitution of the killed. Beat this who can. world is a witness against it, the heart of protest against it, and the natural majesty ports for the last year show that the total

Stuart, whose knowledge of Greek no on will question. The following extracts must suffice, co confine my examination to the principal

terms which the Scriptures employ what speaking on this subject.
"They are derivatives and combinations of the Greek word aion, chiefly the adverbial form (eiston aitna or eis tous aionas ton aionon), which our translators have rendered 'for ever' and 'for ever and ever,' and its adjective form (aionion) which they have always rendered 'eternal or 'everlasting.' It is impossible at pro-sent for me to go into a minute examina-TERMS: SI PER ANNUM tion of all the cases where these words are used in justification of this rendering but I will adduce the two first and the two

pure and entire, it enters upon its true and ever.' In these texts we have time adverbial form of expression, and that

sixty times-which is the fact-in the New Testament to designate the continuance of the future happiness of the righteous and some twelve times to designate the continuance of the future misery of the wicked, by what principle of interpreting language does it become impossifor us to avoid the conclusion that gion and zionios have the same sense in both cases? It does most plainly and indubitably follow that if the Scriptures have not asserted the endless punishment of wicked, neither have they asserted the endless happiness of the righteous, the endless glory and existence of the Go head. The result seems to me to be plain and philosophically and exegetically contain. It is this, -either the declarations of the Scriptures do not establish faces that God, and His glory, and praise and happiness are endless, nor the hap-

seen one nation openly and formally

Consider well before you promise. THE Bradford News thinks Mr. George done we are justified in discarding their Its living weight was 1149 pounds, and gospel of Jesus Christ to show us its false- one of the imported Berkshire breed, and ness, for the facts of man's nature are a was two years and seven months old when

CANADIAN SHIPPING .- British trade re of man lifts itself up as with a sense of tonnage of United States vessels entering country second; but our Northern n igh

re!