The Expositor.

VOLUME IV., NO. 198. ORILLIA, ONT., CANADA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1873. TERMS: $1 PER ANNUM

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N.B.—Rents and debts collected.
Orillia, June 5th, 1872. 135

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Good sets of Teeth at $16.00.
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N.B.—A good opening for a student.
Barrie, July 23rd, 1872. 142.

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OFFICE—Next door to the "Orillia House," formerly occupied by A. Fowlie.
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BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Orillia 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.

Business Cards.

STEAMBOAT & STAGE HOUSE,
GRAVENHURST.
DOUGALD BROWN, - - - PROPRIETOR.
This Hotel is large, neatly furnished, and always supplied with the choicest Wines. Sample and suite rooms for Commercial Travellers and visitors.

WYLD & DARLING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Cloths, Tweeds,
Tailor's Trimmings,
Gentlemen's Furnishings, &c.
13 Front St. West, (Late the "Iron Block,") TORONTO, ONT.

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AGENT FOR
SEWING MACHINES,
FANNING MILLS,
GRAVE STONES,
BELL'S MELODEONS,
CABINET ORGANS,
AND PATENT CHURNS. 193.

BEAVERTON
BRICK YARD
The Subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of White and Red Brick at low prices.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
GEORGE DRAKE.
Beaverton, July, 1873.

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CUSTOM
Boot & Shoe Store!
PETER ST., ORILLIA.
JAS. SHANAHAN, - PROPRIETOR.
Superior workmanship done at the owest possible prices for cash.
J. SHANAHAN.

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Livery Stables!
MATCHEDASH STREET.
WM. JACKSON, - PROPRIETOR.
FAST HORSES
AND GOOD CONVEYANCES.
Enquire at any of the Hotels.

ORILLIA TANNERY!
WEST ST., ORILLIA.
LEATHER OF ALL KINDS,
SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, &c.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Cash paid for Hides, Kip and Calf Skins, and Tallow.
200 Cords Hemlock Bark wanted immediately, for which the highest price in cash will be paid.
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WHITE LEAD!
WE again call the attention of storekeepers, and the public generally, to our celebrated brands of this article.
REMEMBER
that the best is always the cheapest, as it will cover more ground and wear the longest. Be sure you get
Lyman's Brass Label Brand!
which for years has held the lead, and is so well known in Orillia as to require no recommendation from us.
For Sale in Orillia!
and vicinity, by all respectable dealers. Wholesale, and to dealers only, by
LYMAN, BROTHERS & CO.,
181-6m. Toronto.

Money to Loan!
ON
GOOD ENDORSED NOTES OR MORTGAGE SECURITY.
Apply to
S. S. ROBINSON,
Solicitor.
Office, over Dominion Bank.
Orillia, 24th June, 73. 190

EDWARD BURKENSHAW,
CARRIAGE MAKER, ETC.,
Has commenced business in connection with J. McLeod, Blacksmith,
IN MOFFATT'S OLD STAND,
MATCHEDASH STREET,
Where he will give prompt attention to all orders with which he may be favoured
Remember the place is opposite McLeod's Blacksmith Shop. 190-3m.

"The Manitoba Gazette,"
WINNIPEG,
CONTAINS the most reliable information of all the sayings and doings in the great "North West." Everyone who takes an interest in this fertile Province, or who anticipate making their homes here, should subscribe for it.
Terms, $2 per annum, in advance.
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CHANGE IN MY BUSINESS.
I beg to inform the public that I am about to make an extensive improvement in my business, and to accomplish that object, I offer my present stock of Tinware at a great reduction on the ordinary selling. An inspection of my prices as compared with others, will convince that I mean business
Job work with neatness and dispatch. I have special facilities for carrying on that branch of my business. Call at once, for what you want I will sell very cheap for cash. D. PHILIPS.

THE
Montreal Telegraph Co.,
Vicker's Express Co.,
Canadian Express Co.,
And General Agency,
CORNER OF
Mississaga and Peter Streets.
Every attention will be paid to business entrusted to
W. L. MILLER,
AGENT.
Orillia, May 8, 1872.

Best Bread in Town
Only 12 cents,
AT
T. DUNLOP'S
In Mr. D. McKinlay's building, on West Street, a few doors south of Colborne Street.
T. DUNLOP is determined to give his customers the benefit of the fall in the price of Flour, and has put down the full 4 lbs. Loaf to 12 cents.
A nice assortment of Cakes, Pastry, and Confectionery suitable for this season and all seasons.
Orillia, January 1st, 1872. 165.

ORILLIA
Gunsmith Shop:
F. J. DELANY,
GUNSMITH.
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
DELANY TROLLING BAIT!
SEWING MACHINES repaired in first-class style. Meerschaum and other Tobacco Pipes ferruled and repaired with neatness and despatch. Attention paid to light repairs of all kinds. Sewing Machines and Needles of all descriptions kept constantly in stock.
Work Shop, next door to Dodge & Co.'s office, Mississaga Street.
F. J. DELANY.
Orillia, February 4th, 1873. 170

DOMINION BANK.
Corner of Mississaga and Peter Streets.
GOLD and American Currency, drafts on New York, Bills of Exchange, and United States currency, bought and sold, Drafts issued on all points in Canada.
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 half yearly.
Office hours, 10 a.m. till 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. till 1 p.m.
H. S. SCADDING,
161-tf. Agent.

COMBINED SCHOOL-DESK & SEAT,
Manufactured by
C. H. JAY & Co.,
BEAVERTON, ONT.

Approved by Inspectors and Trustees wherever introduced. Material and workmanship first-class. All Goods warranted. 193

AT THE
Orillia Fruit Depot
YOU CAN GET
A GOOD CUP
OF
TEA or COFFEE.
:o:
DINNER for 15c.,
FROM 11 A. M., TILL 3 P. M.
REMEMBER THE PLACE.
MINTHORN'S BLOCK.

Pace & Main,
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A FULL STOCK
—OF—
All Kinds of Goods
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.
Parties in want of bargains can be accommodated by us, as
WE BUY FOR CASH
AND
SELL FOR CASH!
and thus effect a large saving.
Call and see for yourselves that we sell our Goods cheap.
PACE & MAIN.

THE "EMILY MAY"
IS MAKING
Excursion Trips,
EACH DAY,
FROM ORILLIA!
PARTIES wishing to enjoy a pleasant afternoon on Lake Simcoe, can do so by procuring a ticket, on the boat, to Belle Ewart, good for return, to Orillia, per N. R. R.
Fare for the round trip, $1.

TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS!
DIRECT route for Markham, Uxbridge, Sunderland, Cannington, Coboconk, Lindsay, Beaverton, Orillia, &c., &c.
Trains run daily between TORONTO, WOODVILLE JUNCTION, LINDSAY, BEAVERTON, ORILLIA & COBOCONK, from Berkeley Street Station, as follows:

GOING NORTH.	Mail.	Mix'd	Expr's
	A. M.	P. M.	P M.
Toronto ... ... Leave	8.20		4-00
Scarboro' Junction ..	8-55		4-30
Agincourt	9-10		4-45
Unionville...	9-30		5-05
Markham	9-40		5-15
Stouffville	10-10		5-40
Goodwood	10-30		6-00
	a10-55		a6-25
Uxbridge	d11 00		d6-30
Wick	11-25		6-55
Sunderland...	11-37		7-07
Cannington	11-55		7-25
Woodville	12 07		7-37
Midland Junction... ...	12-12	12-35	7-42
Argyle	P. M.	12-43	7-48
Eldon		1-00	8-00
Portage Road		1-15	8-12
Kirkfield, ...		1-25	8-18
Victoria Road		1-40	8-25
Coboconk, ... Arrive		2-20	9-00
Beaverton, (M·R.R. ar.)	1.00	P.M.	
Lindsay, " "	5.30	a m	9-15
Orillia, " "	2.10		

GOING SOUTH.	Express	mixed.	MAIL.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Orillia, M.R. leave	6-10	3-00	
Lindsay,(M·R.R.)	p.m 5-30		11-45
Beaverton (M. R.)	a. m 7-30	4-10	
Coboconk - -	6-40	2-25	
Victoria Road -	7-15	3-10	
Kirkfield -	7-22	3-25	
Portage Road -	7-28	3-35	
Eldon - -	7-40	4-00	
Argyle - -	7-52	4-16	
Midland Junction	a. 7-58 / d. 8-05	a. 4-25 / d. 4-35	1-05
Woodville -	8-10	4-40	1-10
Cannington -	8-22	4-55	1-22
Sunderland -	8-40	5-30	1-40
Wick -	8-52	5-50	1-52
Uxbridge	a9-17 / d9-25	a. 6-25 / d. 6-40	a. 2-17 / d. 2-25
Goodwood -	9-50	7-10	2-50
Stouffville -	a10-10 / d10-15	7-45	3-15
Markham -	10-35	8-10	3-35
Unionville -	10-43	8-25	3-45
Agincourt -	11-00	8-50	4-05
Scarboro Junction	11-15	9-15	4-25
Toronto Arrive	11-40	9-45	4-50

N. B.—Passengers leaving Coboconk at 6.40 a. m., and 2.25 p. m., arrive at Lindsay at 9.15 a. m., and 5.30 p. m. Passengers leaving Lindsay at 11.45 a. m., & 5.30 p. m., arrive at Coboconk at 2.20 p. m., and 9 p. m., and Toronto at 4.50 p.m., and 11.45 a. m.
Rduced Fares to Excursion Parties.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.
MARKHAM.—Stage for Cedar Grove, Bellford, White Vale, Bangor, Brougham.
STOUFFVILLE.—Stage for Claremont, Altona, Ringwood, Glasgow, Lemonville, Ballantrae
UXBRIDGE.—Stage for Manchester, Prince Albert, Port Perry, Epsom, Utica.
SUNDERLAND.—Stage for Vroomanton, Valentyne.
CANNINGTON.—Stage for Oakwood, Manilla.
COBOCONK—Stage daily for Norland, and connect Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Minden.
At Scarboro' Junction connect with the G. T. R., going Eart, and at Midland Junction connect with Midland Railway for Lindsay, Beaverton, Orillia, &c.
W. GOODERHAM, Jun.,
Managing Director.
Toronto, August 1st, 1873.

MIDLAND RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
TIME TABLE.
TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	MAIL.	MAIL.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Fr ght
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Orillia	a. 2.10		8.35		
Beaverton.	1.00		7.15		
Woodville,	12.35		6.40		
Oakwood,	12.20		6.12		
Cambray,	12.05		5.55		
	A.M.				
Lindsay,	11.45		5.30		8.50
Kelly's,	11.24		4.48		8.25
Omemee,	11.12		4.35		8.10
Franklin.	10.53		4.05		7.40
Brunswick,	10.46		3.57		7.28
Bethany,	10.40		3.50		7.20
Lakefield,		12.50		8.30	
Nassau Mills		12.30		8.10	
Peterboro'		12.15		7.55	
Fraserville		11.38		7.18	
Millbrook	10.20	11.20	3.25	7.00	6.50
Summit	10 02	10.55	2.75	6.35	6.22
Campbell's	9.44	10.35	2.35	6.15	6.00
Perrytown	9.40	10.31	2-31	6-10	5-52
Quay's	9-32	10-23	2-21	6-01	5-42
Port Hope	d 9.15	10.05	2-00	5-40	5-20

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

	MAIL	MAIL	Mix'	Mix'	Fght
	P. M.	P. M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Orillia,	d3.00		6.10		
Beaverton,	4.10		7.30		
Woodville,	4.35		8.05		
Oakwood,	4.50		8.20		
Cambray,	5.05		8.40		
Lindsay,	5.30		9.15		10.15
Kelly's,	5.50		9.37		11.40
Omemee,	6.05		9.55		11.12
Franklin,	6.25		10.15		11.35
Brunswick,	6.31		10-22		11.42
Bethany,	6.38		10.40		11.55
Lakefield,		1.35		5.00	
Nassau Mills		1.55		5.20	
Peterboro',		2.35		6.00	
Fraserville,		2.57		6.22	P. M.
Millbrook,	7.00	3.25	11.20	6.50	12.30
Summit,	7.12	3.40	11.35	7.05	12.45
Campbell's,	7.30	4.00	12.00	7.25	1.10
Perrytown,	7.34	4.04	12.04	7.29	1.15
Quay's,	7.42	4.12	12.14	7.38	1.27
Port Hope,	a8.00	4.30	12.35	8.00	1.50

CONNECTIONS.—At Port Hope with Grand Trunk Express Trains, East and West, morning and evening, and steamer "Norseman," leaving at 9 A.M. for Rochester, N. Y., connecting with trains on New York Central Railroad. At Woodville with the Toronto and Nipissing Railway. At Millbrook, with Trains for Peterboro' and Lakefield. Trains run by Port Hope time, which is Twenty Minutes slower than Grand Trunk time.
ADOLPH HUGEL,
President.
H. G. TAYLOR,
Superintendent. 184.

The Home Fireside.

For THE EXPOSITOR.

Lines

On the death of the Rev. J. P. Kennedy, Catholic Pastor of Penetanguishene, who perished while attempting to save the life of one of his flock from a watery grave. God gave, He took, He will restore. "He doth all things well."

Had not the coffin been his bed,
And mourners stood around him weeping,
I hardly should have deemed him dead,
But calmly, innocently sleeping.

His hands were crossed upon his breast,
As if some precious treasure guarding;
A heavenly smile upon his face
Assured us of his Saviour's pardon.

His faults were few, if faults he had,
But Oh! his virtues far out-chone them;
A pure, a good, a holy life,
Must always have a happy closing.

He spent his life in acts of love,
But Charity was ne'er forgotten;
His last wish was to save a soul,
Oh! how his soul must shine in Heaven.

Unmindful of himself or friends,
Thought only of his fellow-creature;
And God, who saw his sacrifice,
Made his reward so much the richer.

He loved his flock! how well, 'tis proved,
I hope that flock was well deserving;
For such a noble sacrifice
A martyr's crown is his in Heaven.

When sent for to the dying bed,
No epidemic e'er appalled him;
Was always ready day or night
To go wherever duty called him.

He always went, yes, night or day,
It mattered not how cold or stormy;
He's gone! I trust he is at rest,
His path on earth was rough and thorny.

How beautiful in Heaven he shines,
Wrapped up in his immortal glory;
While we are left to mourn his fate,
And listen to the sad, sad story

Of him who while upon the earth,
Was good, was ever kind and true;
A faithful friend, a Pastor dear,
To whom respect was always due.

Through all his short but useful life,
His thoughts were never bent on pleasure;
His duty, if 'twas well performed,
Was more to him than any treasure.

O, if for one, so pure and good
Aught for atonement Thou desirest;
Then let his aged mother's tears
Be all the ransom Thou requirest.

Farewell! farewell! thou martyred Priest,
Thy Saviour's arms shall be thy shelter;
Thy soul is glorious in Heaven,
Thy body rests beneath God's altar. H.

Penetanguishene, Aug. 11th, 1873.

Lord Dufferin's Reply to the Memorialists.

The following is the substance of the verbal reply made by His Excellency the Governor-General to the memorial presented to him by the deputation from a large number of members of the House of Commons:—

Gentlemen: it is quite unnecessary for me to assure you that any representations emanating from persons possessing the right to speak on public affairs with such authority as yourselves, will always be considered by me with the greatest respect, even had not circumstances already compelled me to give most anxious thought to the matters to which you are now desirous of calling my attention. You say, in your memorandum that four months have elapsed since the Hon. Mr. Huntingdon preferred grave charges of corruption against my present advisers in reference to the Pacific Railway contract, and that although the House has appointed a committee to enquire into these charges, the proceedings of the Committee have on various grounds been postponed, and the enquiry has not yet taken place. Gentlemen, no person can regret more deeply than I do these unfortunate delays. The more so, as they seem to have given rise to the impression that they have been unnecessarily interposed by the action of the Executive. It may be premature at this moment to enter into a history of the disallowance of the Oaths Bill, but this much at all events, it is but fair to every one that I should state, and is, that immediately after I had assented to that act, I transmitted a certified copy of it to the Secretary of State, in accordance with the instructions by which I am bound on such occasions, that leaning myself to the opinion—an opinion founded on the precedent afforded by the act of the Canadian Parliament—which empowers the Senate to examine witnesses on oath, that the act was *ultra vires*, I accompanied it by a full exposition of the arguments which could be urged in its support, but on the point being referred by the Secretary of State for the professional opinion of the law officers of the Crown, it was pronounced inconsistent with the Act of Confederation; and therefore the postponement of the enquiry, so far as it has arisen out of this circumstance, has resulted wholly by the operation of law, and has been beyond the control of any one concerned. You then proceed to urge me, on grounds which are very fairly and forcibly stated, to decline the advice which has been unanimously tendered to me by my responsible ministers, to refuse to prorogue parliament; in other words, you require me to dismiss them from my counsel, for, gentlemen, you must be aware that this would be the necessary result of my assenting to your recommendation. Upon what ground shall I be justified in taking so grave a step?—What guarantee can you afford me that the Parliament of the Dominion would endorse such an act of personal interference on my part? You yourselves, gentlemen, do not form an actual majority of the House of Commons, and I have no means, therefore, of ascertaining that the majority of that body subscribes to the opinion you have announced. Again, to what should I have to appeal in justification of my conduct? It is true, grave charges have been preferred against the gentlemen, charges which I admit require the most searching investigation, but as you yourselves remark in your memorandum, the truth of these accusations still remains untested. One of the authors of the correspondence which has made so painful an impression upon the public has admitted that many of his statement were hasty and inaccurate, and has denied on oath the correctness of the deductions drawn from them, and various assertions contained in the narrative of the other have been positively contradicted. Is the Governor-General, upon the strength of such evidence as this, to drive from his presence gentlemen who, for years, have filled the highest office of State, and in whom, during the recent session, Parliament has repeatedly declared its continued confidence? It is true certain documents have lately appeared, in connection with these matters, of very grave significance, in regard to which the fullest explanation must be given, but no proof has yet been adduced which necessarily connects them with the culpable transactions of which, it is asserted, they form a part, however questionable this may appear, as placed in juxta-position, with the correspondence to which they have been appended by the person who has possessed himself of them. Under these circumstances, what right has the Governor-General to proclaim to Canada, nay, not only to Canada, but to America and Europa, as such a proceeding on his part must necessarily do, that he believes his Ministers guilty of the crimes alleged against them? Were it possible at the present time to make a call on the House and place myself in direct communication with the Parliament of the Dominion, my present embarrassments would disappear; but this is a physical impossibility. I am assured by my Prime Minister, and the report of the proceedings at the time bears out his statements, that when Parliament adjourned it was announced by him, as leader of the House, that the meeting on the 13th of August would be immediately followed by prorogation, and that no substantive objection was taken to this announcement, and that, as a consequence, a considerable portion of your fellow members are dispersed in various directions. I should, therefore, only deceive myself were I to regard the present Assembly as a full Parliament. Since the adjournment indeed, circumstances have occurred which render your proximate re-assembling highly desirable, but in this country there are physical circumstances which necessarily interfere. A considerable lapse of time before the representatives of the various Provinces comprising the Confederated Parliament of Canada can assemble, separated as some of them are, by thousands of miles from the capital of the Dominion, in regulating the times and seasons when Parliament is to be called together. The Executive is bound not only to consider the reasonable considerance of these gentlemen but also to protect the Federal rights of the Provinces which they represent.—Under these circumstances I have concluded, on the advice of my Ministers, and even if I differed from them as to the policy of such a course, which I do not, it is a point upon which I should be disposed to accept their recommendation, to issue a Royal Commission of Enquiry to three gentlemen of such legal standing, character and authority as will command the confidence of the public, by virtue of the power conferred upon me by the Act Vic. 31 cap 38. On the other hand I have determined in proroguing Parliament, and to announce to the members of both Houses my intention of their re-assembling immediately the commission in question shall have concluded their labours. By these means an opportunity will be afforded for the preliminary expurgation of these unhappy matters before a tribunal competent to take evidence on oath. Ample opportunity will be given to members of the more distant provinces to make their preparation in view of an autumnal session, and within two months, or ten weeks from this date, a full Parliament of Canada will take supreme cognizance of the case now pending between my Ministers and their accusers. Gentlemen, the situation we have been discussing is one of great anxiety and embarrassment, but I can but hope that on a calm retrospect of the various considerations to be kept in view, you will come to the conclusion, that in determining to be guided by the advice of my Ministers on the present occasion, in other words, in declining to act as though the charges which have been advanced against them were already proven, and in adhering to arrangements, upon the faith of which many of your colleagues are absent from their places, I have adopted the course most in accordance with the maxims of constitutional government, and which is due to those whom the Parliament of Canada has recommended to my confidence.

OUR DAILY BREAD.

(Contributed to THE EXPOSITOR by J. Lawson.)

AUGUST 21.

Who hath saved us, and called us with an holy calling.—II. Timothy, I., 9. That we should be to the praise of his glory, who first trusted in Christ.—Ephesians, I., 12.

To God who reigns above,
Let all my powers be given,
Who called me by His love
To be an heir of heaven,—
Who called me in my youthful days,
And bade me early seek His face.

AUGUST 22.

The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God: and if children, then heirs; heirs with God, and joint heirs with Christ.—Rom., VIII., 16, 17. It pleased God, by the foolishness of preaching, to save them that believe.—I. Corithians, I., 21.

When in my early youth
I heard His preached word,
How oft I felt its truth,
And longed to know the Lord,—
I longed to know my sins forgiven,
And feel myself an heir of heaven.

AUGUST 23.

When thou saidest, Seek ye my face; my heart said unto thee, Thy face, Lord, will I seek.—Psalm, XXVII., 8. Ye are not your own, for ye are bought with a price.—I. Cor., VI., 19, 20.

How oft when on the road,
Or in the lonely field,
I felt my sins a load,
And then resolved to yield;
Resolved to give myself to Him
Who did my soul from death redeem.

AUGUST 24.

Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven.—Matt., VII., 21. Strive to enter in at the strait gate: for many, I say unto you, will seek to enter in, and shall not be able.—Luke, XIII., 24.

And oft when all alone,
With none but God to hear,
Beside a tree or stone
I knelt to Him in prayer,
And, weeping, earnestly did pray
That He would wash my sins away.

AUGUST 25.

There is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked.—Isaiah, LVII., 21. Whosoever therefore shall be ashamed of me and of my words, in this adulterous and sinful generation; of him also shall the Son of Man be ashamed, when he cometh in the glory of his Father with the holy angels.—Mark, VIII., 38.

Thus months and years rolled round,
But brought me no relief,
For still no rest I found,
Nor would I tell my grief:
Ashamed to make my troubles known,
None knew my heart but God alone.

AN Ottawa Shylock charged a Government clerk 72 per cent. interest for a small loan for three months.

THERE is a "purely Canadian Circus" travelling in the Western part of this Province, whose advertisements are beautified with a "picture" of the tents, surmounted by the Stars and Stripes.

A Few Reminiscences.

We take no note of time,
But from its loss; to give it then a tongue
Is wise in man."

In three days more will occur the 25th anniversary of the establishment of a newspaper press in the County of Simcoe. We have been reminded of this fact by a conversation, a few days ago, with one of Simcoe's earliest pioneers, Chas. Partridge, Esq., of Oro, who, with eleven others, "located" on the Penetanguishene Road in the year 1819. With the exception of Mr. Partridge and Mr. Thomas Mairs, we believe, the entire twelve have long since succumbed to the fiat of nature, some, from lack of more advanced facilities at the period of their demise, being interred beneath the pods of their own clearances.

In the year 1847, and on the 17th day of August, was issued the initiatory number of the first newspaper printed north of Toronto, (and which bore the suggestive heading or title the *Barrie Magnet*), by Mr. T. F. Davies (now an employee in this office.) This little *Magnet* quickly attracted attention to the dormant resources of this northern country, and materially interfered with the design of interested parties on the southern frontier, whose ceaseless cry was "To the West! To the West!" and Yonge Street, from Toronto to Holland Landing, became the great thoroughfare of intending settlers, lured in a great measure by the well-grounded facilities for progress and satisfactory statistical information pourtrayed in the columns of the persevering *Magnet*. Within the first three weeks of its career the *Magnet* had the boldness to commence the advocacy of the (then deemed utopian) construction of a line of railway connecting Lake Ontario with Georgian Bay, via. Barrie or "touching at some point or points on Lake Simcoe. "We must have a railway," said the spirited little journal, and we will never cease its advocacy until we can leave Barrie at such an hour in the morning as will allow us to take an early breakfast in the city of Toronto." The idea was pooh poohed for a time by even some of the best informed of the then District of Simcoe men; while by the Toronto press it was laughed and sneered at as a really rich joke; for what could we send down, some of them said, unless it might be snow to improve their sleighing? Nothing daunted, however, the little *Magnet* persevered and increased in zeal, rebutting fallacies and affording additional proof of the necessity for the great enterprise. Facts prevailed; the advantages certain to accrue from the construction of such a railway were found to be anything but chimerical; the Toronto press smiled more graciously, looking northward; the city Board of Trade became *Magnet*-ized with the importance of a more direct and speedier route for the developing trade of the the great North-West, and seeing there was "money in it," took the matter up heartily, as did the city Council, the Simcoe District Council, and the various local municipalities along the proposed route; so that, within an almost incredibly short space of time, for such a work, the "Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway" (now styled the "Northern") became an accomplished fact. The results foretold by the little Barrie paper have been more than verified, for where is there a railway in the Dominion so prosperous to-day, or paying so large a dividend? and the entire country it serves has been equally benefited. The *Barrie Magnet* has ceased to exist, in name, having been changed in 1851 to the *Northern Advance* Its proprietorship has also changed hands, the originator, like many an enterprising man before him, in a new country, having had to submit to financial pressure after bearing the "burden and the heat of the day," and give place for others to enjoy the fruits of his labor. He has enjoyed the pleasure, however, of witnessing the realization of his fondest dream—lightly as such means may be held by some—the influence of his humble efforts as a journalist in aiding to make a once despised back country one of the most wealthy counties in British North America.

Now, for a few moments, let us see what Barrie was 26 years ago—we would willingly take up the statistics of the entire county, but want of space forbids. In 1847 its merchants were—Messrs. Sanford, McConkey, O'Brien, Boys and Birnie. Its hotel keepers (all since dead)—Messrs. Lingham, Marks, Meldrum and Perry. Lawyers: James Patton and John Strathy, Esqs. Master carpenters: William Graham and Joseph Warnica. Butcher: Hy Bingham. The only manufacturer was Mr. A. Graham, tanner and boot and shoe maker, if we except Mr. John Boon, of what is now Allandale, at the south corner of the bay, who had a "shingle" nailed to a piece of board, forming a L and stuck in the sand on the roadside, with a primitive style of *painting* of the inscription—"Weaving done Here." Blacksmith: Mr Povey. The nearest grist mill was at Tollendale; saw mill, (Wicken's), three miles distant, up the Penetanguishene Road. The only medical man was the generous and deeply lamented Dr. Pass. Tailors: J. Lane and Wm. Mann, both now in their graves. Mr. Lane was also Clerk of the Surrogate Court, and councillor for the united townships of Vespra and Oro. Mr. John McWatt, Merchant, was also postmaster, and Clerk to the District council, (he is now the whole souled Boniface of the "Barrie Hotel.") The County officials were the same as now, with the exception of H. H. Gowan, Esquire, D'y Clerk of the Crown, and Jno. Alexander, Esq., Crown Land Agent, both now deceased. Edmund Lally, Esq., was County Treasurer, and the late Capt. Moberly agent for the Bank of Upper Canada. Frederick Gore, Esq., was principal of the County Grammar School, assisted by Mr. Hutchins; both of whom are dead.

Barrie, in 1847, had a population of about 450, at the present time it can boast of 5,000 permanent residents. In 1847, the way to reach Barrie from Toronto was, first by stage to Richmond Hill, then by lumber-waggon to Holland Landing, and thence by the old steamer *Beaver*, (now barried under the esplanade, and beneath the new and magnificent N.R.R. Station House. Her visits to Barrie depended upon the destination of the bulk of freight or majority of passengers being for Barrie or Orillia, the latter village being on the then main route for Lake Huron, via the villages of Coldwater and Penetanguishene. In the winter season the mails were carried by poor Tom McCausland, whom everybody liked; sometimes on the carrier's own back, sometimes on horseback, and in deep snow in a rude conveyance, in which he could take three or four passengers." Such are some of the principal changes which have taken place within the past 26 years.—*Examiner.*

WHAT is done well enough, is done quick enough.

A DAY of idleness tires more than a week of work.

THEY must hunger in frost who will not work in heat.

WE open the hearts of others when we open our own.

An Agricultural Society has ben formed at Port Carling, Muskoka.

Mission News South of the Georgian Bay.

Mission fields bear a similar relation to the Church as leaves to the tree. The one is dependent upon the other. The trunk sustains the leaves, the leaves the trunk: In like manner the church sustains the mission fields, the mission fields the church; the former by drawing out the sympathies and energies of the church, thereby making her healthy, vigorous, and strong; the latter by feeding and sustaining the infant mission fields until able to step out boldly themselves and take others by the hand. Keeping this relation in view, which is too often lost sight of, let us give you a few jottings of our mission fields in Medonte and Tay, extending north to the Georgian Bay. This field extends over two townships and comprises four stations in all, viz: Medonte, Russels, Waverly, and Victoria Harbor. Medonte is a farming-lumbering township and both branches of industry are driving a good business, the one facilitating the labor of the other. The forests of pine are still ample to supply the lumber market. The hardwood has (in general) given way before the sturdy stroke of the early pioneer. Alas! he and his companions now moulder in the dust; yet his stalwart sons and fair daughters inhabit the home nestling on the hill side, overlooking the orchard, environed by the old home trees which remind them of those who have gone before. The people in general at this station are in good circumstances driving about and to church in their "Democrats." We worship in a crazy old log hall purchased from the followers of William III. The inside is fitted up neatly and is more inviting to the worshipper than the bold, bare legs of the outside. This church is situate in the centre of Medonte, from the Presbyterian congregations of Rev. Messrs, Fairbairn and Craw, nine and eight miles respectively. Average attendance 100. You now drive (I have sometimes to walk) north-westward about ten miles and arrive at Russell's station. You have only driven ten miles; but you have come from an old settlement to an almost entirely new one, the result of Governmental policy in granting large tracts of land to companies. The Canada Company having held blocks of this land for tens of years, thereby retarded progress in industry and civilization, as is fully amplified by the rudimentary condition of the farms, roads, schools and churches of this locality in striking contrast with the well-cultivated farms, beautiful houses, and fruit-bearing orchards, which you left in the centre of Medonte, whilst the primitive habitations of these settlers denote a population struggling to pay from six to ten hundred dollars for a wild bush farm of a hundred acres, which they ought in all justice to have got, not from the Canada Company, but from the Government, gratis. Yet notwithstanding these unfoward circumstances our Presbyterian brethren have this summer done into the work of church building with heart and hand. They have succeeded so far that they have a substantial frame building 30 × 28 finished upon the outside, their means not allowing them to finish the inside this summer. Even in this unfinished state, it will be a happy exchange from the log school house which scarcely contained the people though they crowded upon the boards, benches and desks. Will some of the readers of your paper and lovers of Zion help these first settlers to finish their dear Zion which they have so nobly undertaken? Any aid sent to their elder and treasurer, Mr. W. Stewart, Pasey, P. O., will be gratefully received, and duly acknowledged. Average attendance 90. The road to our stations now branches off in two directions; let us take the southward one and drive over a rough road four miles to Waverley. This is a nucleus of a small village and is likely to remain such as position and natural facilities are against its growth. It is pretty well drained by other branches of our church, yet all classes coming to our evening service give us an average attendance of over 100. Returning our steps to Russel's station we set out in a north-westward direction for Victoria Harbor, a distance of eight miles, six of which are through a dense forest of hardwood and pinery, without a habitable spot save one where lumberers "rough it" for the winter season. The soil in this primeval forest is average, but a heavy deposit of 'bolders' has as yet prevented its cultivation. After driving through deep mud holes, and over snags and cradle knolls, scarcely passable for a wheeled conveyance, (I go on horseback) you are rewarded for your fatiguing journey by a beautiful view of the Georgian Bay as it spreads out before you dotted with green islands, and massive rocks; while at your feet lies Victoria Harbor, protected by an outstretched arm of land slightly curved, thus giving to this place a natural harbor, second only to Midland City, on the south